

A N
Universal HISTORY,
FROM THE
Earliest Account of Time to the Present:
COMPILED from
ORIGINAL AUTHORS;
And ILLUSTRATED with
Maps, Cuts, Notes, *Chronological* and
Other Tables.

V O L. XIX.

Ἱστορίας οὐχ αἰτίας ἐξέρχισθαι μὴ κατανόει, ἐν αὐταῖς γὰρ ἐυρήσεις ἀπόπας,
αἵτις ἱστοῖ συνῆξαν ἐγκόπως. Basil. Imp. ad Leon. fil.



D. Parnassus del.

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Universal History.

C H A P. XV.

The history of the Ostrogoths in Italy, the exarchs of Ravenna, and the Lombards in Italy.

S E C T. I.

The history of the Ostrogoths in Italy, to their expulsion by Narfes.

IN the foregoing chapter, we brought *Theodoric* king of the *Ostrogoths* into *Italy*, and there placed him on the throne of *Odoacer*. We shall now give the reader a succinct account of this excellent prince's reign, whom we must not look upon as an intruder or usurper, but as the lawful sovereign of the countries he held, especially of the kingdom of *Italy*; for when he first imparted to *Zeno* his design of invading that country, the emperor not only approved of the undertaking, but encouraged him to it, and, recommending to his protection the senate and people of *Rome*, dismissed him loaded with rich presents. During the course of the war, *Theodoric* sent distinct accounts of all that passed to the emperor, who was highly pleased with the success that attended his arms; nay, when he was informed, that *Theodoric* only wanted *Ravenna* to be intire master of *Italy*, he advised him to lay aside the *Gothic* dress, and assume the royal diadem, mantle, and other ensigns of majesty; which was acknowledging him king of *Italy*^a. Upon the reduction of *Ravenna*, which happened in the second year of the reign of *Anastasi*, the successor of *Zeno*, he was by the new emperor acknowledged for a just and lawful prince; for though the *Goths*, as we read in the anonymous of *Valesius*^b, upon the death of *Odoacer*, proclaimed him anew king of all *Italy*, without the consent and approbation of the emperor, yet *Anastasi* approved of what they had done, as is manifest from the letters he wrote to him, and from *Theodoric*'s answer to them, which have been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*. Besides, when *Theo-*

Theodoric lawful king of *Italy*, and acknowledged as such by the emperors *Leo* and *Anastasi*.

^a JORN. de reb. Get. p. 698. consulib. p. 300.

^b PAGI. in dissert. hypat. de

Theodoric undertook the conquest of *Italy*, the western empire was at an end ; *Spain* was held by the *Vandals*, the *Visigoths*, and the *Sueves* ; *Gaul* by the *Franks* and *Burgundians* ; *Britain* by the *Saxons* ; and *Italy* left a prey to the *Heruli*, the *Rugians*, and other barbarous nations. While the last-mentioned country, which, for so many ages, had given law to the world, was thus groaning under the yoke of the barbarians, the emperors of the east being no-ways in a condition to afford it the least relief, *Theodoric*, with their consent and approbation, undertook the great work, and having, at his own charges, and with troops of his own nation, driven out the tyrant, he was, with loud acclamations, received by the people as their king and deliverer. The only person, who had then any claim to *Italy*, was the emperor of the east, and both *Zeno*, and his successor, *Anastasius*, acknowledged *Theodoric* king of that country, not only allowing him to wear the royal ensigns, but transferring to him all their claims and rights, as we read in *Procopius*, a writer no-ways favourable to the *Goths*, not to mention *Jornandes*, or *Ennodius* the holy bishop of *Pavia*, who affirm the same thing, but may perhaps be thought biassed in favour of *Theodoric*, the former being a *Goth* by nation, and the latter a great admirer of *Theodoric*, on account of his eminent virtues, which he celebrated in a panegyric, that has reached our times. Hence, when the *Goths*, upon their being attacked by the emperor *Justinian*, had recourse to the *Franks*, they told them, among other things, that they might expect the same treatment from the emperors, which the *Goths* now met with, since they made war upon them, alledging, that *Theodoric* had invaded *Italy*, which belonged to the *Romans* ; whereas he had not taken that country from them, but from *Odoacer*, and had been, even by them, owned lawful king of *Italy*, till, the power of the *Goths* being at a low ebb, the emperor thought himself in a condition to strip them of what had been yielded to them by his predecessors^c. But to return to *Theodoric* : Tho' he was master of all *Italy* and *Sicily*, and likewise of *Rhætia*, *Noricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Liburnia*, *Istria*, and great part of *Suevia*, *Pannonia*, and *Gaul*, and governed *Spain*, as guardian to his young nephew *Amalaric*, yet he did not assume the title of emperor, but contented himself with that of king, either out of respect to the emperors of the east ; or because he reckoned the title of king, denoting an independent authority, more honourable than that of emperor ; or perhaps because *Odoacer*, whom he succeeded, had taken no other. Be that as it will, *Theodoric*, having no enemy to contend with after the death of *Odoacer*, sheathed his sword, and applied himself wholly to the establishing of good

^c ACATH. l. i. p. 48.

order throughout his new dominions. He retained the same laws, the same magistrates, the same polity, and the same distribution of provinces. Military honours, for the most part, he conferred on the *Goths*, but preferred the *Romans* alone to civil employments. Hence the *Romans*, that is, the antient inhabitants of *Italy*, were highly pleased with his government; and *Gelasius*, bishop of *Rome*, wrote a letter to him, congratulating him upon his happy administration. He distributed the *Goths* among the fortified places, with their captains, who in time of war commanded them, and governed them in time of peace. As for the *Romans*, they were governed by the same magistrates, as they had been under the emperors; but with this difference, that by the emperors was sent a *consularis*, a *præses*, a *corrector*, into each province, to whom, in all suits, recourse was to be had from the most remote parts; whereas the *Goths* sent, besides the above-mentioned magistrates, others of an inferior rank to every small village, who, by administering justice there, delivered the people from the great trouble and vast expences they had been at, in the *Roman* times, when the power of deciding controversies was vested in the supreme magistrate alone. The *Goths* were, as appears from *Cassiodore*, no less scrupulous in the choice of these inferior magistrates, than of the greater officers, employing only persons of known integrity, and acceptable to the people, and allowing no appeals to other tribunals, but in cases of manifest injustice. Of these inferior magistrates some were called *cancellarii*, others *canonicarii*, *comites referendarii*, &c. *Petrus Pontinus* wrote a book of the dignities of the *Gothic* court^d; but, as *Grotius* well observes^e, he might have saved himself that trouble, since they are minutely described in the sixth and seventh books of *Cassiodore*.

As *Theodoric* made no alteration in the laws, magistrates, or form of government, except that which we have just mentioned, so he contented himself with the same tributes and taxes, which had been levied by the emperors; but was far more ready than they had ever been to remit them on occasion of any public calamity. Thus, he remitted to the inhabitants of *Campania* the tribute they usually paid, upon their representing to him, that they had suffered much by an eruption of mount *Vesuvius*. The letter or order which he sent on this occasion to *Faustus*, *consularis* or governor of *Campania*, has been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*. In that letter he tells *Faustus*, that the inhabitants of *Campania*, having suffered greatly, had petitioned him for relief: that he was ready to grant them their request, pro-

^d PETR. PONTIN. de dignit. Goth. aulæ.
leg. ad hist. Goth. p. 46.

^e GROTIUS in Pro-

vided he were rightly informed of the misfortune, and knew how to judge of the damage they had sustained. He commands him to send some person of known integrity into the territories of *Nola* and *Naples*, to view the lands, and take an estimate of the loss, that he might know how to make a proportionable allowance out of the tribute^f. It was probably on this occasion that the *Neapolitans* erected, in their great forum or market-place, a statue to *Theodoric*, which is said to have afterwards presaged the end of the government of the *Goths* in *Italy* (M). In like manner *Theodoric* exempted the inhabitants of *Sipontum* in *Puglia* from all taxes for the space of two years, upon their representing to him, that their lands had been laid waste by the *Vandals* of *Africa*, who were constantly making descents on the coasts of *Italy* &.

He not only forgave, but preferred to the first employments, several *Italians*, or, as they were still called in his time, *Romans*, who had stood by *Odoacer* to the last^h; but such as had once declared for him, and afterwards revolted to the enemy, he punished, according to the *Roman* law, taking from them the power of making testaments. But, in the third year of his reign, he was prevailed upon by *Laurentius* and *Epiphanius*, the one bishop of *Milan*, the other of *Pavia*, to forgive them, and publish a general pardon. Upon his becoming master of *Italy*, he did not treat the natives as those of the other *Roman* provinces were treated by the barbarians, who conquered them.

^f *CASSIOD.* var. l. iv. ep. 50. ^g *Idem*, l. ii. ep. 37. ^h *Idem* *ibid.* ep. 16.

(M) This statue was made of small pebbles of various colours, and so artfully joined together, that they represented *Theodoric* to the life. While he was still alive, the head of the statue fell, and broke to pieces; and soon after *Theodoric* died. He was succeeded by *Athalaric* his grandson, in the eighth year of whose reign, the belly of the statue, all on a sudden, fell of itself; and a few days after news was brought to *Naples* of the death of *Athalaric*. Not long after, the genitals dropped off; and an account was brought of the unhappy and undeserved end of *Amalasuntha*, the daughter of *Theodoric*, and mother of the late king. But when *Justinian* declared war against the *Goths*, the thighs and feet of the statue fell to the ground; from which event the *Romans* concluded, that the empire of the *Goths* in *Italy* was at an end, and that they would be soon driven out, as it happened. This presage, says *Procopius*, from whom we have borrowed the whole account, greatly encouraged the emperor's troops, and gave them certain hopes of victory (1).

(1) *Procop. bell. Goth. l. i.*

These stripped the antient proprietors of their lands, estates, and possessions, dividing them among their chiefs, and giving to one, as it happened in *Gaul*, conquered by the *Franks*, a province, with the title of duke; to another a frontier country, with the title of marquis; to some a city, and the title of count; to others a castle or village, with the title of baron^l. But *Theo-* *He allows*
doric, who piqued himself upon governing after the *Roman* *the natives*
 manner, and observing the *Roman* laws and institutions, left *to enjoy*
 every one in the full enjoyment of his antient property; for the *their*
 feudal tenures, dukedoms, counties, &c. were not introduced *estates and*
 into *Italy* by the *Goths*, but by the *Lombards*, as we shall re- *possessions.*
 late hereafter. As to religion, *Theodoric* held, as all the *Goths* *His reli-*
 did, the tenets of *Arius*, but allowed his subjects to profess, *gion and*
 without molestation, the faith of the council of *Nice*; nay, *piety.*
 he gave free liberty to the *Goths* themselves to renounce, if they
 pleased, the doctrine of *Arius*, and embrace the catholic faith.
 He suffered none to be chosen for the government of the church
 but persons of known probity^k. A great schism arising in his
 time, he used his utmost endeavours to restore the church to
 its former tranquility, which in the end he effected, by causing
 a council to be assembled. Several edicts, both of *Theodoric*
 and his successor *Athalaric*, have been transmitted to us by
Cassiodore, prohibiting and annulling all simoniacal elections and
 ordinations of bishops^l. Thus the ecclesiastic polity was never
 better observed, nor more deserving men preferred to the go-
 vernment of the church, than in the time of *Theodoric*, and
 the *Gothic* kings his successors, though they all held the tenets
 of *Arius*, their nation having been first instructed in the chris-
 tian religion by *Arian* teachers, sent them by the emperor *Va-*
lens. *Theodoric*, though an *Arian*, is highly commended for
 his piety by *Ennodius* bishop of *Pavia*, a most zealous stickler
 for the faith of *Nice*, as are the *Goths* in general by *Salvianus*,
 the catholic bishop of *Marseilles*, who ascribes their errors, not
 to them, but to those who first instructed them^m. *Theodoric* *His equity*
 is no less commended by all the writers of those times for his *and justice.*
 equity, moderation, and the tender regard he had for the wel-
 fare of his subjects, than for his piety and religion. He made
 good what he promised to the natives of *Italy* when he first took
 upon him the title of king, viz. that his conduct and behaviour
 should be such, that they should all wish they had come sooner
 under the government of the *Goths*. He not only appointed

^l Lousau de sign. c. 3. Cod. de agric. & cens. l. ii. CONNAN. in com. jur. civ. l. ii. tit. c. LEO OSTIENS. in chron. COSSIN. glossat. in notis, c. 6. num. 532. ^k CASSIOD. l. viii. ep. 14.
^l Idem, l. ix. ep. 15. ^m SALVIAN. de gubern. Dei, l. v.

persons of great learning, known integrity, and unblemished characters, to administer justice, but often heard causes himself, pronouncing sentence according to the strictest rules of justice and equity. He took upon himself the trouble of settling the prices of all necessary commodities, and assizing weights and measures: in imposing tributes, he had a particular regard to the condition and circumstances of those, who were to pay them, and was ever ready to remit them upon any remonstrance that to him seemed reasonable. If his Soldiers at any time wronged the country-people on their march, he never failed to send money to the bishops to make good the losses they had sustained. He paid ready money, not only for the necessary provisions of the army, but for the materials which he employed in building ships, fortifying his camps, &c. To the poor he was most liberal and generous, and, in a manner, made it his chief study, as *Cassiodore* assures us, to relieve the widows and orphansⁿ. His moderation, temperance, chastity, called by *Ennodius* sacerdotal modesty, and other eminent virtues, are celebrated both by that writer and by *Cassiodore*, with such encomiums, that, if they were not greatly prejudiced in his favour, we must conclude him to have been one of the best and greatest princes, that ever swayed a sceptre. *Procopius* himself, tho' by nation a *Greek*, and secretary to the emperor *Justinian*, who made war upon the *Goths*, and in the end drove them out of *Italy*, could not forbear admiring and extolling the royal virtues of *Theodoric* °.

*His moderation,
temperance, &c.*

As to the history of his reign, his first care, after he became sole master of *Italy*, was to repeople *Liguria*, in some places quite destitute of inhabitants, who had been carried into captivity by the *Burgundians*, as we have related in the history of that people^p. As the other provinces of *Italy*, exhausted by long wars, and frequent irruptions of the barbarous nations, could not spare any of their inhabitants, *Theodoric* resolved to ransom, at his own expence, all the *Ligurians*, who were kept captives among the *Burgundians*. Accordingly he dispatched *Epiphanius* to *Gundebald* their king, by whom, he well knew, that prelate was held in the greatest veneration, with a sufficient sum for the redemption of the captives. But *Epiphanius*, with his christian eloquence, and pious exhortations, persuaded *Gundebald* to set at liberty, without ransom, such of the *Ligurians*, as, through fear or famine, had delivered themselves up to the *Burgundians*; but for those who had been taken in battle, the king insisted upon a small sum, by way of ran-

*His generosity in
ransoming
his captive
subjects.*

ⁿ Idem ib'd.
p. 560

° *PROCOR. bell. Goth. p. 67.*

^p See before,

son, lest he should disoblige his soldiers, by remitting what was their due, and taking from them the price of their lives and fortunes. This *Epiphanius* readily paid, *Avitus*, bishop of *Vienna*, and *Syagria*, a lady of great piety, generously contributing towards it. The holy prelate, on his way home, passed with his captives through *Geneva*, where he prevailed upon king *Godigisles* to follow the example of his brother *Gundebald*, and set at liberty without ransom, all the captives belonging to him, and to the royal family. With this numerous multitude *Epiphanius* returned in a kind of triumph to *Theodoric*, who, generously relieved the most indigent, and sent them all back to their respective homes¹. Thus *Ennodius*, who attended *Epiphanius* on this occasion.

WHILE *Theodoric* was thus wholly intent upon the establishing of good order throughout his dominions, and promoting the welfare of his new subjects, a war broke out between him and the emperor *Anastasius* on the following occasion: One *Mundo*, by nation a *Goth*, flying from the *Gepidæ*, says *Jornandes*, withdrew to the deserts beyond the *Danube*, and, having assembled there a considerable number of robbers and others, who, for their crimes, had been obliged to abandon their native soil, he made himself master of a tower, named *Herta*, on the *Danube*. From thence he made frequent incursions into the neighbouring countries, and the rich booty he carried off drawing great numbers of abandoned people to him, he assumed the title of king, and caused himself to be acknowledged as such by his followers. His arrogant conduct highly provoked the emperor, who thereupon ordered *Sabinianus*, son to the great commander of that name, and general of the troops in *Illyricum*, to march against him. *Mundo* had either submitted to, or entered into an alliance with, *Theodoric*, then master of *Pannonia*, and great part of *Illyricum*. Hearing therefore, that *Sabinianus* was marching against him with ten thousand men, and a great number of waggons, loaded with arms and provisions, he had recourse to *Pitzia*, one of *Theodoric's* generals, then residing at *Sirmium*. *Pitzia*, without loss of time, marched in person to his assistance, at the head of two thousand foot and five hundred horse, and, joining *Mundo's* forces, engaged the *Romans* in the neighbourhood of *Margus*, now *Galombecz*, in *Servia*, according to *Sanfon*, cut most of them in pieces, and obliged the rest to take refuge, with their general, in the castle of *Nato*^r. *Mundo*, owning himself indebted to *Theodoric* for his preserva-

War between him
and Ana-
stasius.
Year after
Christ 493.

The Ro-
mans de-
feated.

¹ ENNOD. in vit. Epiph. p. 366—369. ^r JORN. rer. Goth. c. 58. p. 599. MARC. chron. ENNOD. de Theod. p. 309.

*A peace
concluded
between
Anastasius
and Theo-
doric.*

*Theodo-
ric goes to
Rome.*

tion, submitted to him, says *Jornandes*, and became his subject^a. *Anastasius*, to be revenged on *Theodoric*, sent the following year a fleet, with eight thousand men on board, under the command of *Romanus*, to ravage the coasts of *Italy*. These, landing in the neighbourhood of *Tarentum*, were soon driven on board their ships by the *Goths*; but nevertheless they carried off a considerable booty, and returned with it to *Anastasius*, who, in this war, acted, says *Jornandes*, more like a pirate than a prince^b. But *Theodoric*, who had formed a design of conquering *Gaul*, held by the *Franks* and *Burgundians*, and reuniting it to the empire of *Italy*, being well apprised, that he could not put this project in execution so long as he was at variance with the emperor, wrote letters to *Anastasius*, wherein he expresses, without betraying the least fear or meanness, his desire of renewing the peace, and living in friendship with the empire^c. He soon after dispatched ambassadors to *Constantinople*, by whose means a peace was, in the end, concluded between the two princes. However, *Theodoric* was, for some time, diverted from pursuing his favourite scheme by the troubles and divisions that arose in *Rome* about the election of a bishop to that see; for, upon the death of pope *Anastasius*, two persons were chosen by two different factions to succeed him, viz. *Symmachus*, supported by *Faustus*, and *Laurentius* by *Festus*. As the patrons of the two competitors were persons of great authority in the senate, and interest among the people, their division and obstinacy occasioned a kind of civil war in *Rome*, and several on both sides lost their lives in the quarrel. At length both parties had recourse to *Theodoric*, who, following the example of the late emperors, had fixed his residence at *Ravenna*. That prince, having heard with great patience and attention the contending parties, prudently ordained, that he should be acknowledged as lawful bishop, who had been first elected, and had had the greatest number of voices. Hereupon *Symmachus*, who had been first chosen, and by a great majority, was confirmed in his see. But some of the partizans of *Laurentius* not acquiescing to such an equitable decision, *Theodoric*, to heal the divisions of the church, was in the end obliged to summon a council, and, to appease the troubles in *Rome*, to take a journey thither in person; which he readily did, having a great desire to see that once celebrated metropolis of the world. He made his entry with such pomp and magnificence, as had not been seen for many ages, and was received by the senate and people with the greatest demonstrations of joy imaginable. He was welcomed in

^a JORN. *ibid.*
l. i. ep. i.

^b Idem de reg. c. 48. p. 655.

^c CASSIOD.

the senate by the celebrated *Boetius*, who, on that occasion, made an eloquent speech, setting forth the eminent virtues of *Theodoric*. To which the king answered in a most obliging manner, declaring, that he should ever have the greatest respect for that august body, and omit nothing that could contribute to their grandeur. From the senate he proceeded to the circus, and there made a speech to the people, wherein he expressed his sincere desire of their welfare and prosperity, confirmed to them all the privileges they had enjoyed under the emperors his predecessors, and assured them of his protection. He spent several days in viewing the antiquities of the city, which he could not sufficiently admire. He declared, that, though he expected to see wonderful things, the stateliness and magnificence of the public buildings had far surpassed his expectation. He was grieved to see the walls in some places quite ruined, and contributed large sums for the repairing of them, and of some other decayed buildings. On the day of his entry, he made a grand entertainment for the senate, and gave a largess of corn to the people. Before he left *Rome*, he composed the affairs both of the church and state in the best manner he could, and declared, upon his departure, that he was sorry he could not fix his residence in such an august city, the safety of the state obliging him to reside, as his predecessors had done, at *Ravenna*, where he was near at hand, and ready to put a stop to the irruptions of the barbarians, who, on that side, broke into *Italy*. He was scarce returned, when news was brought him, that the *Bulgarians* had made an irruption into *Pannonia*, and, advancing as far as *Sirmium*, had surprised that city. Hereupon he dispatched *Petza* with a considerable army against them, who, in one campaign, recovered *Sirmium*, and drove them quite out of *Pannonia*. To the government of that province *Theodoric* raised one *Colosseus*, a comes or count. From the copy of his commission, which has been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*, it appears, that the power of those governors extended both to civil and military affairs, and that the prince conferred that power on them, by girding them with a sword ^w. In the same writer is a letter written by *Theodoric*, and directed to all the barbarians and *Romans* inhabiting *Pannonia*, wherein he acquaints them, that he had appointed *Colosseus* to be their governor, and requires them to obey him as such.

Theodoric, having thus settled his affairs at home, resolved to attempt the execution of the project, which he had formed from the very beginning of his reign, which was, as we have hinted above, to drive the *Burgundians* and *Franks* out of *Gaul*, ^{dians.}

^w Idem, l. iii. ep. 23.

And Clovis
king of the
Franks.

H. is guardian
to
Amalaric
king of the
Visigoths.

and reunite that country to *Italy*. His design was to begin with the *Burgundians*, and, after having reduced them, to fall upon the *Franks*. But as the *Burgundians* were then a powerful nation, and masters of all the passes in the *Alps*, *Theodoric*, entering into an alliance with *Clovis* king of the *Franks*, prevailed upon him to attack the *Burgundians* on one side, while he attempted to enter their country on the other. Of the conduct of *Theodoric* in this war, we have spoken above ^x, and therefore shall only add here, that he acquired on this occasion the city of *Marseilles*, and its territory, with all the countries lying between the *Durance*, the *Alps*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Lower Rhône*. Some years after, a war breaking out between *Clovis* and *Alaric* king of the *Visigoths* in *Gaul*, *Theodoric*, putting himself at the head of his army, marched to the assistance of the latter; but *Clovis* having in the mean time killed *Alaric* in battle, and defeated his army, the king of the *Ostrogoths*, jealous of the growing power of the *Franks*, ordered his troops to join him from all parts, and, entering *Gaul*, obliged the *Franks*, who had laid siege to *Carcassone*, to abandon the enterprize, and retire. The following year, the *Franks* besieged the city of *Arles*; but the siege was raised, and the *Franks* defeated with great slaughter, by the army which *Theodoric* had sent to the assistance of his countrymen, under the conduct of one *Hibba*, distinguished with the title of count. A peace was soon after concluded between *Theodoric* and *Clovis*, whereof one of the articles was, that the *Franks* should keep the countries which they had taken from the *Visigoths*, *Theodoric* having attempted in vain, as we read in *Procopius*, to recover them ^y. *Amalaric*, the grandson of *Theodoric*, was, at this time, king of the *Visigoths*; but as he was yet under age, *Theodoric*, who was his guardian, exercised the same authority in the young prince's dominions, as he did in his own. In virtue of this peace, the *Ostrogoths* continued masters of the province they held before, lying between the *Alps*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Rhône*, and the *Durance*, and appropriated to themselves the city of *Arles* for the charges they had been at in this war. These countries *Theodoric* transmitted to his posterity; but could make no farther conquests in *Gaul*, being opposed by the *Franks*, who were become very powerful in that country.

Amalaric, the grandson of *Theodoric* by his daughter *Theodegotha*, had succeeded his father *Alaric* in the kingdom of the *Visigoths*; but as he was only five years old when his father was killed by *Clovis*, as we have hinted above, his subjects, scorning to be governed by an infant, revolted from him, and raised to

^x Vol. xviii. p 543.

^y PROCOR. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 12.

the throne *Gaselic*, the son of *Alaric* by a concubine. Hereupon *Theodoric*, who was guardian to the young prince, dispatched *Hibba*, or, as some call him, *Ilba*, into *Gaul* with a numerous army, to drive out the usurper, and restore *Amalaric* to the throne. Upon his approach, *Gaselic* fled into *Spain*, and from thence, hearing that *Hibba* was marching after him, he crossed the *Straights*, and took refuge in the court of *Thrasimund*, king of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, who, either pitying his condition, or thinking it high time to give a check to the overgrown power of the *Ostrogoths*, received him in a friendly manner, though he had married the sister of *Theodoric*. After he had continued some time in *Africa*, he passed from thence privately into *Gaul*, and, having gained over some of the leading men among the *Visigoths*, he in the end discovered himself, and, being supplied with money by *Thrasimund*, he levied an army, and re-entered *Spain*; but, being met and overcome in battle by *Hibba*, about twelve miles from *Barcelona*, he fled back into *Gaul*, and there died of grief, four years after he had been declared king. Some authors write, that upon his death *Theodoric* caused himself to be acknowledged king of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, and that he went into that country. It is true, that to all the synods, which were held at this time in *Spain*, the name of *Theodoric* is prefixed, and the years of his reign. But nevertheless the best and most credible authors suppose *Amalaric* to have been king, and that *Theodoric* governed only as his guardian. As for *Theodoric's* expedition into *Spain*, we cannot persuade ourselves, that such a remarkable event would have been passed over in silence by *Cassiodore* and the other writers, who have so minutely described that prince's actions. Some *Spanish* writers add, that, at *Toledo*, *Theodoric* married a woman of the race of the antient *Spaniards*; that he was prevailed upon by her to restore to the natives their liberty; and that of this marriage was born *Severianus*, the father of *Leander* and *Isidore*; a story no less repugnant to truth than chronology. *Theodoric*, according to the best writers, did not go himself into *Spain*, as we have observed above, but appointed one *Theudas* to govern that country during the minority of his grandson *Amalaric*.

THE king of the *Ostrogoths*, having settled the affairs of his grandson in *Spain*, turned his arms against the *Alemanns*; but all we know of this war is, that he in the end obliged them to submit to an annual tribute^a, and subdued the inhabitants of *Suevia*; for, in one of his letters directed to them, he acquaints them, that he had appointed one *Fridelad* to be their governor, and strictly enjoined him to restrain thefts and robberies, which

Whom he
restores to
the throne.

He forces
the Ale
manns to
pay tri-
bute.

^f J. LUCAS TUDENS. p. 68.

^a AGATH. p. 302.

were very frequent among them. Hitherto *Theodoric* had governed with such prudence, equity, and moderation, that he deserved to be proposed as a pattern to all princes; but some think, that these, and his other eminent virtues, were sullied by his putting to death the celebrated *Boetius*, and his father-in-law *Symmachus*. *Boetius* was by rank a patrician, had been at least twice consul, and was descended from one of the most antient and illustrious families of *Rome*; for some derive his pedigree from the celebrated *Manlius Torquatus*. His family had been ennobled in later times by his great-grandfather *Anicius*, and by several other persons, who had discharged, with great applause, the first employments both civil and military. We are told, that strangers came to *Rome* from distant countries, on purpose to behold the splendor and magnificence of the *Anician* family, which had engrossed, if *Zosimus* is to be credited, the whole wealth of *Rome*^b. But *Boetius* was still more remarkable for his morals and learning, than for the splendor and antiquity of his family. In his younger years he studied at *Athens*, where the study of philosophy had been restored, and spent in that university near eighteen years. He examined there, with great application, the grounds of the different sects and opinions, and, to all the rest, preferred the sect of the *Peripatetics*, to which he intirely addicted himself. Till his time, the name of *Aristotle*, the founder of that sect, was scarce known to the *Latins*; but the works of that great philosopher being translated by him, and illustrated with learned comments in the *Latin* tongue, the *Peripatetic* philosophy began to be, and has been ever since, in great vogue. Besides *Aristotle*, *Boetius* translated into the *Latin* tongue several other *Greek* writers, viz. *Pythagoras*, *Ptolemy* the astronomer, *Nicomachus*, *Euclid*, *Plato*, *Archimedes*, &c. He not only excelled all his contemporaries in profane learning, but likewise in the knowledge of the holy scriptures, and was, as we read in *Cassiodore*^c, the greatest divine, as well as the greatest philosopher, of his time. The book he wrote of the Trinity against *Nestorius* and *Eutyches* sufficiently shews how well he was versed in the scriptures. As for his morals, he is highly commended on that score by all the writers of those times. He was impartial in the administration of justice, and employed the great power he had at court in protecting the innocent, relieving the needy, and procuring the redress of such grievances, as gave just occasion of complaint. His espousing, against the great men at court, the cause of those who were unjustly accused or oppressed, gained him many enemies, who, in the end, compelled his

^b *Zos.* p. 245.^c *Cassiod.* l. ii. ep. 4.

ruin, by suborning three infamous men to accuse him of high treason. These were *Basilus*, *Opilio*, and *Gudentius*, of whom the former had been, for his misdemeanour, dismissed the king's service, and the other two, for their crimes, condemned to banishment. They accused *Boetius* of attempting to raise the power of the senate above that of the king, and preventing an informer from bringing an impeachment of treason against the senators. *Theodoric*, though well acquainted with the infamous characters of the accusers, yet upon their deposition, which is very surprising, ordered, without further inquiry, the person, of whom he had hitherto entertained the highest opinion, to be put under arrest, and soon after confiscated his estate, and banished him to *Pavia*, where he wrote his wonderful book *de consolatione*. *Symmachus*, father-in-law to *Boetius*, a man of extraordinary parts and learning, and who had, with an unblemished character, discharged the first employments, was likewise banished to *Pavia*, as privy to the supposed treason of *Boetius*. They had not been long there, when, to the great surprise of all, an order came from *Ravenna* for their execution, their enemies at court having persuaded the king, who was stricken in years and grown jealous of his power, that he would never be safe so long as they were alive. They were accordingly both beheaded in *Pavia*; and of the head of *Boetius* no less wonderful things are related by *Martianus*, who wrote his life, than those which every one must have read or heard of the famous St. *Dennis*. The cruel and unjust sentence was scarce put in execution, when *Theodoric*, returning, in a manner, to himself, and reflecting on his rash conduct in an affair, that required the utmost circumspection, was affected with such sorrow, that his grief may be said to have equalled, if not exceeded, the injustice of the sentence. Not long after, the head of a large fish being served up while he was one night at supper, the injustice of the sentence he had lately pronounced occurring to his mind, he fancied the head of the fish to be the head of *Symmachus*, threatening him in a ghastly manner. Hereupon, seized with horror and amazement, he was carried from the table to his bed-chamber, where, reflecting anew on his cruelty and injustice to two such eminent and deserving men, he died a few days after with grief, this being the first and last wrong any of his subjects had ever received at his hands^d. Thus *Procopius*, condemning *Theodoric* for the injustice of the sentence pronounced against those two great men, and at the same time commending him for the equity by which he had been governed on every other occasion, during the whole course of

Symmachus and Boetius beheaded at Pavia.

Theodoric repents.

^d *Procop. hist. Goth. p. 232.*

He dies.
Year after
Christ 526.
His issue.

his long reign. His putting them to death, without making the necessary inquiries in a matter, that required the greatest circumspection, favours, without doubt, both of rashness and cruelty ; but his sincere sorrow and unfeigned repentance are undeniable testimonies of his mercy and good-nature. However that be, it is certain, that *Italy* never enjoyed more happy days than under his government, not even in the height of its greatness. He is perhaps the only prince, who, having obtained a kingdom by force and violence, preserved it with mildness and moderation ; which two virtues eminently appeared in all his actions and councils, and rendered him no less dear to his new subjects, than if he had been of their own race, and born among them. Though he was himself an *Arian*, and had the power in his hands, yet he was so far from persecuting the orthodox, that, on the contrary, he favoured them no less than those of his own persuasion, extending his protection to both parties, and allowing to all full liberty to profess which of the two religions they pleased. Those therefore are greatly mistaken, who imagine, that *Boetius* was put to death on account of the book he wrote on the Trinity, and inscribed to his father-in-law *Symmachus*. *Jornandes* takes no notice of what we have related above of the head of the fish, upon the authority of *Procopius* ; but supposes *Theodoric*, stricken in years, to have died quietly. His death happened on the second of *September* in the year 526, the thirty-fourth of his reign, and seventy-second of his age. He had three daughters by *Audefleda* the sister of *Glovis*, viz. *Ostrogotha*, *Theodogotha*, and *Amalasuntha*. *Ostrogotha* was married to *Sigismund* king of the *Burgundians*, by whom she had *Segeric*, who, after his mother's decease, was put to death by his father *Sigismund* in the year 522, as we have related in the history of the *Burgundians* ^s. *Theodogotha* was married to *Alaric II.* king of the *Visigoths*, who in 507, was killed in the battle of *Vouglé*, as we have related elsewhere ^h ; but he left a son behind him by *Theodogotha*, viz. *Amalaric*, whose dominions, *Theodoric* governed to the day of his death, as guardian to the young prince his grandson. *Amalasuntha*, the youngest of the three princesses, was married, in 515, to *Eutharic Cillica* ⁱ. *Eutharic* was the son of *Ulteric*, and grandson of *Beremund*, descended from the family of the *Amali*, who, leaving *Scythia*, as we read in *Jornandes*, came into *Gaul* ; and being honourably entertained by *Villa* king of the *Visigoths*, he settled there. His grandson *Eutharic*, from *Gaul*, removed into *Spain*, where he

^s Vol. xviii. p 567, & seq. ^h Ibid. p 549. ⁱ Full. Cassiod. ad ann. 515.

became well known to the officers of *Theodoric*, who governed that kingdom during the minority of *Amalaric*. *Theodoric*, hearing him much commended, expressed a great desire to see him; which satisfaction he no sooner had, than, being taken with his engaging behaviour and extraordinary qualifications, he resolved to give him in marriage his daughter *Amalasuntha*, the more as he was of *Theodoric's* own family, viz. that of the *Amali*, and consequently by his birth not unworthy of such a match. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated with the utmost magnificence, and two years after he was raised to the consulship by his father-in-law; on which occasion the emperor *Anastasius* presented him with the *tunica palmata*, and adopted him for his son; an honour which the late emperors used to confer on persons of distinguished merit. *Eutharic* went to *Rome*, to enter thereupon his office, and was received by the senate and the people with the greatest demonstrations of joy imaginable, every rank and degree of people in that great metropolis striving to outdo each other in honouring one, whom they expected to see in a short time on the throne. On the other hand, *Eutharic*, made it his chief study to oblige both the senate and people, discharging his office with great care, and diverting the city with most magnificent shows, having, for that effect, procured out of *Africa* such wild beasts, as had never before been seen at *Rome*. From *Rome* *Eutharic* returned to his father-in-law at *Ravenna*, where, by his generosity, condescension, and obliging behaviour, he gained the affections both of the *Romans* and *Goths*. Every one expected to find in *Eutharic* a second *Theodoric*; but, to the great grief of all, *Eutharic* died before his father-in-law, leaving behind him a son, named *Athalaric*, ten years old; so that *Theodoric* had at his death two grandsons, the children of two of his daughters, viz. *Amalaric* king of the *Visigoths*, and *Athalaric* the son of *Amalasuntha*. To the former *Theodoric*, at his death, delivered up all the countries in *Gaul* and *Spain* belonging to the *Visigoths*, which he had governed with a no less absolute sway than his own, ever since the death of *Alaric II.* The latter, though the son of the younger daughter, he appointed to succeed him in the kingdom of *Italy*, and in all his other dominions. *Theodoric*, says *Jornandes*, being stricken in years, and near his end, assembled the chief men among the *Goths*, and, in their presence, declared *Athalaric*, the son of *Eutharic* by his daughter *Amalasuntha*, his successor, charging them to obey him as such, to respect the senate and people of *Rome*, and, above all, to cultivate the friendship of the emperor of the east^k. *Theodoric*

He declares Athalaric his heir.

^k JORN. de reb. Get. p. 143.

died

Amala-
suntha
takes upon
her the
admini-
stration.

died soon after ; but as *Athalaric* was then only eight years old, as we read in *Procopius* ^l, or ten, as *Jornandes* will have it ^m, his mother *Amalasuntha* took upon her the administration, a princess highly commended by all the writers of those times, for her piety, religion, wisdom, and learning. *Theodotus*, who succeeded *Athalaric*, and by whom she was afterwards put to death, in a letter which he wrote in her behalf to the *Roman* state, styles her *the glory of princes, the flower and ornament of his family, the Solomon of women, a princess endued with every good quality becoming her sex, well versed in the Latin, in the Greek, and in many other languages, and thoroughly acquainted with every branch of learning* ⁿ. However, she was not free from ambition ; but strove by all means to maintain, even after her son's death, that power, which she had exercised during his life, as we shall see anon.

She writes
in her son's
name to
the empe-
ror, and to
the senate
and people
of Rome.

Theodoric was no sooner dead, than *Amalasuntha*, mindful of his last advice, wrote in the young prince's name, both to *Justin*, then emperor, and to the *Roman* senate, acquainting them with his accession to the throne. In the letter to the emperor, the young prince, after telling him, that his grandfather had, before his death, appointed him his heir and successor, goes on thus : “ You formerly honoured in your august city my grandfather with the dignity of consul ; you sent into Italy to my father the *tunica palmata*, and, to attach him the more to you, you adopted him for your son, though he was almost of the same age with yourself. The name of son will suit me better than it did him. I shall acknowledge so great a favour, by causing your name to be no less respected, and your authority to be no less obeyed, in my dominions, than they are in your own. With this view I have dispatched ambassadors to you, hoping you will honour me with your friendship, upon the same conditions, upon which your glorious ancestors granted theirs to my grandfather ”. From this letter it is manifest, that the kings of the *Ostrogoths* acknowledged in the emperors of the east a superiority of rank, but not of jurisdiction ; and consequently that *Zeno*, when he sent *Theodoric* to drive *Odoacer* out of *Italy*, renounced in his behalf whatever claim the empire of the east had to that country. At the same time, *Amalasuntha* dispatched ambassadors to *Rome* with letters from the young prince, both to the senate and people, acquainting them, that his grandfather was dead ; that on his death-bed, he had declared him his heir and successor, and that, as such, he had been acknowledged both by the *Goths* and *Ro-*

^l PROCOPIUS. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 1. ^m JORN. ibid. ⁿ CASSIOD. l. x. ep. 4. ^o Idem, l. viii. ep. 1.

mans, that is, the *Italians*, who had sworn obedience to him. He desires them to follow the example of his other subjects, telling them, that he had sent count *Sigismer*, and others, to receive their oath of allegiance, and at the same time to bind himself by the like tie to maintain sacred and inviolable all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which had been granted them by his grandfather. He closes his letter to the senate, by encouraging them to ask boldly whatever they thought might any-ways contribute to the safety and splendour of their illustrious and venerable body. In his letter to the people, he promises to cherish the *Goths* and *Romans* alike, and to maintain them equally in the possession of their rights and privileges, making no other distinction, than that the *Goths* should undergo the toils and dangers of war, while the *Romans* enjoyed a profound peace within the walls of their own city. In the end of his letter he tells them, that, by the mutual oaths of the prince and people, the memory of *Trajan's* excellent government was renewed, who, at his entering upon the consulship, swore himself, and received the oaths of the senate and people^p. He wrote two other letters, the one to *Tiberius præfectus prætorio* of *Gaul*, wherein he exhorts him, and his other subjects in that country, to pay the same respect and obedience to him, which they had paid to *Theodoric*, promising on his side, upon oath, to protect them in the full enjoyment of all their antient rights and privileges (N). The other letter he wrote to *Victorinus* their bishop,

^p Idem, *ibid.* ep. 2, 3.

(N) The provinces in *Gaul*, belonging to the *Gothic* nation, were thus divided by *Theodoric* between *Athalaric* and *Amalaric*: the former had that part, which lay beyond the *Rhône* next to *Italy*; and the latter the countries lying on the opposite side of that river, and extending to the confines of the *Franks*, which we have described in the history of that people. *Athalaric* kept the city of *Ailes*, which had belonged to the kingdom of *Alaric II.* and consequently ought to have been yielded to *Amalaric*. The other places, which he retained, had been taken by his grandfather *Theodoric*, at different times from the *Burgundians*. Whether he gave the *Visigoths* an equivalent for that important place, formerly the seat of the *præfectus prætorio* of *Gaul*, we are not told. The *Rhône* being fixed as the boundary between the two nations, it was agreed, that such of the *Ostrogoths* as had settled in the countries that were to be held by the *Visigoths*, and such of the *Visigoths* as had settled in the provinces that were to be kept by the *Ostrogoths*, should have full liberty, either to continue where they were, or to retire into the countries subject to their respective princes (1). Hence

(1) *Protop. bell. Goth.* l. i. c. 13.

She governs with great prudence.

Her care for the education of her son.

She encourages learning.

Her justice and equity.

bishop, intreating him to maintain, with his example and precepts, peace and tranquility among those, whom providence had committed to his care. He ends the letter with begging his prayers, that the Heavenly King would be pleased to confirm to him his earthly kingdoms, to humble his enemies, to forgive his sins, and to preserve and maintain what he had so bountifully and liberally bestowed upon his ancestors⁹. Such was the beginning of the reign of *Athalaric* or rather of *Amalasuntha*. She retained the same form of government, the same laws, the same magistrates, and the same disposition of provinces, not suffering the least alteration to be made during the minority of her son, and governing with such prudence, that *Theodoric* was scarce missed, either by the *Goths* or *Romans*. Her chief care was to bring up her son after the *Roman* manner, and to have him, from his tender years, instructed by the ablest men of those times in religion, virtue, and learning. She was herself, as we have hinted above, well versed in all the branches of literature, and consequently a great encourager of learned men; as appears from the letters she wrote to the senate in the king's name, expostulating with them for neglecting to pay the public professors their salaries in due time, and commanding them to be paid punctually for the future. *Arts*, says she in her letter, *are nourished and maintained by rewards, and it is a heinous crime to defraud the teachers of youth of any thing due to them, who ought rather to be further encouraged by an augmentation of their stipend*. She orders them to be paid every half year, adding, that men of learning must not depend upon the humours of others; that they must not be diverted from their studies by solicitous thought; and that it is a shame, that players, whose business is only to please and amuse, should be so amply rewarded, and those neglected, who form the manners of youth, instruct them in the liberal sciences, and render them capable of serving their country^r. *Amalasuntha* was so far from invading the rights and properties of her subjects, that, on the contrary, she restored to the children of *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, the estates, which had been confiscated in the preceding reign. She took great care to secure the *Romans* against

⁹ Idem ibid. ep. 4, 5, &c.

^r Idem, l. ix. ep. 1.

it appears, that the *Visigoths* and *Ostrogoths*, who were originally but two tribes of one and the same nation, were not yet blended together, though they had, for the space of twenty years and upwards, promiscuously inhabited the same country. It was in virtue of a particular convention, that they were to be deemed citizens of the tribe to which they did not originally belong, though they dwelt with their wives and families in the same country.

the avarice and rapaciousness of the great men among the *Goths*, who, looking upon *Italy* as a conquered country, were for enriching themselves at the expence of the natives. To her nephew *Amalaric* she gave up that part of *Gaul*, which, with respect to *Italy*, lay beyond the *Rhône*; but retained what lay on the other side of that river. To the *Visigoths* she remitted the impositions, which had been laid on them by *Theodoric*, and restored the treasure of the kings of the *Visigoths*, which, by her father's order, had been conveyed from *Carcassonne* to *Ravenna* ¹. In the mean time, *Justin* having taken his nephew *Justinian* for his partner in the empire, *Amalasuntha* no sooner heard of his promotion, than she dispatched ambassadors to the new emperor, congratulating him upon his accession to the imperial dignity, and begging a continuance of that friendship and alliance, which had long subsisted between the two nations ². What she desired was readily granted, as is manifest from the good understanding that passed between the two princes so long as *Athalaric* lived, and from the coins stamped at this time by the kings of the *Ostrogoths*, on one side of which is to be seen the image of *Justinian*, and on the other the name of *Athalaric* ³.

WHILE *Amalasuntha* was thus governing with the greatest *The Goths* justice, equity, and prudence, and taking all the necessary pre-*disatisfied* cautions for the safety of her son, and the welfare of his domi-*with A-* nions, the great men among the *Goths*, not able to bear, that *malasun-* their young prince should be brought up after the *Roman man-* *tha*. ner, began to exclaim against learning, as an enemy to valour; only fit for soft and effeminate princes, and no-ways becoming the king and leader of such an active and warlike nation as theirs. The princess took no notice of these groundless complaints; but having one day chastised her son, and he happening to go, with the tears yet in his eyes, into a room, where some *Gothic* lords were assembled, they took from thence occasion to complain more loudly of the queen, (so she is called by most writers) as if she designed to remove her son, and reign in her own right; they exclaimed, with more boldness than ever, against the learned education of the young prince; alledged the example of his grandfather, who, tho' utterly ignorant of letters (O),
was

¹ PROCOPI. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 13.

² CASSIOD. l. viii. ep. 1.

³ Vide BARON. ad ann. 527.

(O) We are told by some writers, that *Theodoric* was quite illiterate, nay, and incapable of learning either to read or write; that, notwithstanding the great pains he took, he could never learn to write the four first letters of his name, which he therefore caused to

was a warlike and victorious prince; and concluded, that his grandson must be brought up in the same manner, if he would be attended with the same fortune. They therefore desired *Amalasuntha* to dismiss the pedants her son had about him, and give him such companions of his own age, as might by their conversation, make the customs of his nation familiar to him, and incline him to govern according to their own laws. This they demanded with so much warmth and importunity, that, apprehending greater evils, she thought it adviseable to comply with their request. And now the youth, free from all restraint, and seduced by wicked companions, abandoned himself to all manner of lewdness and debauchery, adding to his other vices that of undutifulness to the best of mothers, and unnaturally abandoning her to a faction, which had the arrogance to command her to retire from court; but the queen, exerting her authority, picked out three of the ringleaders of the party, and confined them to the most remote parts of *Italy*. These, maintaining a private correspondence with their friends and relations, never ceased, by their means, to stir up the people against her; insomuch, that *Amalasuntha*, apprehending the faction might in the end prevail, wrote to the emperor *Justinian*, begging leave to take refuge in his dominions. The emperor readily complied with her request, offering her a noble palace at *Epitamnus*, now *Durazzo*, for her habitation; but the princess having in the mean time caused the three ringleaders of the faction, whom she had banished, to be put to death, and no new disturbances arising thereupon, she did not accept of the emperor's offer, but remained at *Ravenna*, governing the dominions of her son with her usual prudence and equity.

*She causes
some of
them to be
put to
death.*

be cut on a thin plate of gold. This plate he placed on the paper, and his hand being directed by the letters, which were cut quite through, signed his name (2) But this is no ways consistent with what we read in *Ennodius*, viz. that *Theodoric* was brought up, not among the barbarians, but in the heart of *Greece*, which, in return for the pains she had taken to instruct him, promised herself his protection; that she was overjoyed to see the progress he made when yet a child; that his predecessors had preferred ignorance to learning; but that he, agreeable to his polite education, had shewed himself the patron and encourager of letters; that, under him, ingenuity flourished in all its branches; and that he not only admired and rewarded it in others, but thought it an ornament worthy of himself. Thus *Ennodius*, in the panegyric he pronounced before *Theodoric* (3), which would have been deemed a satire, rather than a panegyric, had *Theodoric* been that illiterate prince he is described in the abstracts of *Valisus*.

(2) *Valis. excerpt. p. 669.*

(3) *Ennod. in panegyri. Theod. p. 190.*

IN the mean time, *Athalaric* having, by his debaucheries and riotous life, contracted a lingering distemper, *Amalasuntha*, apprehending that, upon his death, she would be in great danger, most of the chief men among the *Goths* being highly incensed against her, resolved to save herself, by delivering *Italy* into the hands of the emperor; and accordingly began to treat with his ambassadors about the manner of putting her design in execution. But her measures were all defeated by the untimely death of her son, which happened in the eighth year of his reign, and threw her into new difficulties. Her design for delivering up *Italy* to *Justinian* was not yet ripe for execution; on the other hand, she was well apprised, that the *Goths* would not suffer her to reign after the death of her son, but would chuse a new king in his room. Having therefore long deliberated with herself how she should act at so critical a conjuncture, she resolved in the end to raise one to the throne herself, hoping that the person, so advanced by her favour, would be contented with the title, and, out of gratitude, suffer her to enjoy the supreme power without controul. With this view, she cast her eyes on *Theodatus* her cousin, the son of *Amalafrida*, sister to king *Theodoric*, and consequently descended from the illustrious family of the *Amali*. He was a man of great learning, as appears from the letter, which *Amalasuntha* wrote to the senate, acquainting them with his accession to the throne, well skilled in the doctrine of *Plato*, thoroughly versed in ecclesiastic learning, and a perfect master of the *Latin* tongue^w; but utterly unacquainted both with civil and military matters, timorous, indolent, covetous to the greatest degree, destitute of all honour and probity, and capable of committing the vilest actions, when pushed on by his own passions, or by those of others. He had lived hitherto in *Tuscany*, where he had large possessions; but, not satisfied with them, he had not only encroached upon his neighbours, but seized on some lands belonging to the crown. These *Amalasuntha* had obliged him to restore, and likewise restrained him, by her authority, from injuring his neighbours, which had rendered him her implacable enemy; insomuch, that he privately agreed with the ambassadors, who had been sent from *Constantinople* to the bishop of *Rome*, to betray *Tuscany* to the emperor, upon his paying him a certain sum, and raising him to the dignity of a senator. However, *Amalasuntha*, imagining that so signal a favour, as her advancing him to the throne, would reconcile him to her, offered to take him for her colleague, on condition he suffered her to enjoy and exercise her former power. This *Theodatus* promised upon oath to do, and

She designs to deliver up Italy to Justinian. Athalaric dies. Year after Christ 533.

Amalasuntha takes Theodatus for her colleague.

^w CASSIODOR. l. x. ep. 3.

was thereupon declared by the queen her colleague *. The letters, that were written on this occasion to the *Roman* senate by the queen, in commendation of *Theodatus*, and by *Theodatus*, in commendation of the queen, are still to be seen in *Cassiodore* †. He acknowledged himself intirely indebted to her for his new dignity, and, extolling her kindness to him, adds, that he is at a loss how to make a suitable return for such a high and undeserved favour. But the unhappy princess was soon sensible of her mistake in assuming for her colleague a person, who had been formerly her declared enemy, and was destitute, as she must have known, of all honour and probity. For he had scarce mounted the throne, when, unmindful of the honours she had done him, and the promises he had made, and solemnly confirmed with an oath, he suffered himself to be wholly governed by the friends and relations of those, who, by the princess, had been put to death for their crimes; and, because she took the liberty to remind him of what he had promised, he caused her to be conveyed from *Ravenna* into *Tuscany*, and there confined her to an island in the middle of the lake of *Bolsena*. As he had reason to believe, that the emperor, who had a great value and regard for *Amalasuntha*, would resent this treatment, he obliged her to write to him, that no injury or injustice had been done her. This letter he sent to *Constantinople*, with one which he wrote himself, filled with heavy complaints against *Amalasuntha*. The emperor was so far from giving credit to what *Theodatus* urged against her, that he openly espoused her cause, and wrote a most affectionate letter to her, comforting her in her distress, and assuring her of his protection. But, before the letter reached her, the unhappy princess was, with the consent, if not by the order of *Theodatus*, barbarously strangled in the bath by the friends of those, whom, in the reign of her son, she had deservedly put to death for raising disturbances in the state. Some writers tell us, that the unhappy queen was dispatched by *Theodatus* at the instigation of the empress *Theodora*, who, jealous of the love the emperor shewed her, began to apprehend he might one day forsake her for the queen of the *Goths* ‡. Be that as it will, *Justinian*, highly provoked against *Theodatus* for the murder of a person for whom he had the greatest esteem and veneration, and being at the same time desirous of reuniting *Italy* to the empire, resolved to make war upon the *Goths*, his troops being just then returned from *Africa*, which they had reduced by driving from thence the *Vandals*.

She is confined by him to an island in the lake of Bolsena.

And there put to death. Year after Christ 534.

Justinian resolves to make war on the Goths.

* JORN. rer. Get. p. 143. PROCOF. l. i. c. 4. † CASSIODOR. l. vi. ep. 3. & 4. ‡ PROCOF. anecdot. p. 71.

Justinian,

Justinian, to facilitate the enterprise, used his utmost endeavours to induce the *Franks* to join him, acquainting them with the motives that had prompted him to undertake that war. The *Goths*, says he in the letter which he wrote to their princes, have not only seized on *Italy*, which belongs to us, but, without the least provocation, offered us such insults as we cannot in honour dissemble. This is what induces us to take arms against them; and it is but just, that you should lend us what assistance you can against a nation that bears as great enmity to you as to us, the more as we are both of the same persuasion, and equally abhor the doctrine of *Arius*, which they profess^a. To the letter the emperor added, says *Procopius*, a large sum, promising to the princes of the *Franks*, especially to *Theodebert*, a considerable subsidy, to be paid them as soon as they should begin hostilities^b. The *Franks* received the money, and, entering into an alliance with the emperor, promised to assist him to the utmost of their power; but, instead of performing their promise, while *Justinian's* arms were employed against the *Goths*, *Theodebert*, who was deemed the head of the royal family of the *Franks*, being the son of *Theodoric*, or, as some call him, *Thierry*, the eldest son of *Clovis*, seized on several cities in *Liguria*, on the *Alpes Cottiae*, and great part of the province of *Venice*, for himself. Of this treachery *Justinian* afterwards complained by his ambassador *Leontius* to *Theodebald*, the son and successor of *Theodebert*^c (P). But to leave the

The treachery of the Franks.

^a Idem ibid. l. i. c. 5.

^b Idem ibid.

^c Idem, l. iv. c. 24.

(P) *Justinian*, says *Procopius*, no sooner received news of the death of *Theodebert*, who, without any regard to his alliance with the *Romans*, had seized on several towns in *Tuscany*, on the *Alpes Cottiae*, and on part of *Liguria*, than he dispatched the senator *Leontius* to *Theodebald*, the son and successor of the deceased king, to persuade him to join the *Romans* against the *Ostrogoths*, and to evacuate the places in *Italy*, which the *Franks* had taken, and still held, in defiance of the treaty concluded between them and the emperor. *Leontius*, in the audience he had of that prince, addressed him thus: There is no prince, to whom unforeseen misfortunes have not happened, and disappointments, which he did not expect; but the conduct of the *Franks* towards the *Romans* is perhaps surprising beyond any thing that ever happened before. It is well known, that the emperor no sooner resolved to make war upon the *Goths*, than he imparted his resolution to your nation. He did not take the field till he had entered into an alliance with your predecessor, and engaged him by a large sum, which was paid beforehand, to act, in concert with him, against the *Goths*, as a common enemy. But he, instead of fulfilling his engagements, acted, to

the

Sicily re-
duced by
Belisarius.
Year after
Christ 535.

the treacherous nation, and return to *Justinian* : Having resolved to make war upon the *Goths*, and drive them, if possible, out of *Italy*, he named *Mundus* and *Belisarius* for his generals. *Mundus*, then commander of the troops in *Illyricum*, was ordered to march into *Dalmatia*, which was subject to the *Goths*, and attempt the reduction of *Salonæ*, the better to open a passage into *Italy*. *Belisarius* was to make a descent upon *Sicily* ; for which purpose a fleet was equipped, on board of which were four thousand legionaries, three thousand *Isaurians*, three hundred *Mauritanians*, and two hundred *Hunns*. *Belisarius* was vested with the supreme command, and an absolute authority. His instructions were to pretend a voyage to *Carthage*, but to make an attempt upon *Sicily*, and if he thought he could succeed in the attempt, to land there, otherwise to sail directly for *Africa*, without discovering his intentions. *Mundus*, without much-ado, made himself master of *Salonæ* ; and *Belisarius*, landing without opposition in *Sicily*, reduced that island with more expedition than he himself expected. *Palermo* held out for some time, the *Goths*, who depended on the strength of the place, which was deemed impregnable by land, defending it with great resolution ; but *Belisarius* attacking it by sea, the garison was forced to surrender upon articles ; so that *Belisarius* entered the city on the last day of *December* of the present year 535. *Belisarius*, now master of *Sicily*, from *Messina*, without loss of time, passed over to *Reggio*, which opened its gates to him. From *Reggio* he pursued his march to *Rome*, the provinces of *Abrutium*, *Lucania*, *Puglia*, *Calabria*, and *Samnium*, readily submitting to him. The city of *Naples* endured a siege ; but *Belisarius's* men having entered it through an aqueduct, it was in the end taken and plundered ^d (Q).

Theodatus,

^d Idem ibid.

the great surprise of the emperor, more like an enemy than an ally, seizing on several countries belonging to the empire, to which he had not the least claim. I do not mention this, added the ambassador, to reproach your nation with what is past, but to the end that, by a quite contrary conduct, you may, for the future, deserve to be ranked amongst our true friends and allies (4). *Justinian* had but too much reason to complain of the *Franks*, but perhaps not more than other princes, who, since his time, have relied on their friendship.

(Q) The city of *Naples* held out, as we read in *Procopius*, twenty days. The castle in the suburbs submitted upon terms, as soon as *Belisarius* appeared with his army before it. But *Theodatus*

(4) *Procop. bell. Goth. l. iv. c. 24.*

having

Theodatus, who was an utter stranger to military affairs, and had a great aversion to war, alarmed at the unexpected success
of

having taken care to put a strong garison into the city, and they appearing resolved to defend it to the utmost, *Belisarius*, apprehending the difficulty of the enterprise, attempted first to gain them by the offers of most advantageous and honourable terms. They sent out one *Stephanus* to treat with the *Roman* general, who, returning into the city, acquainted the citizens with the conditions offered them by *Belisarius*, and with many arguments endeavoured to persuade them not to reject such offers. But *Pastor* and *Asclepiodorus*, two orators greatly attached to, and perhaps well paid by, the *Goths*, in order to cross and defeat the treaty, advised the inhabitants to demand such terms, as they imagined *Belisarius* would never grant. But the general, contrary to their expectations, complying with their request, and the citizens being thereupon ready to open their gates to the *Romans*, the two orators, with their deluding eloquence, persuaded them to change their resolution, since it was uncertain, said they, which side might in the end prevail; and *Belisarius* could not blame them for their fidelity, but, on the contrary, if they thus tamely submitted, would despise them as traitors and cowards, for abandoning and betraying their old friends. *Belisarius*, finding he could by no offers prevail upon them to submit, began to batter the city, and made several assaults; but was constantly repulsed with great loss. In order to oblige them by other means to surrender, he cut the great aqueduct, which supplied the city with water; but this inconvenience was easily remedied by the wells within, which sufficiently furnished them with water. Hereupon *Belisarius*, finding the siege would continue longer than he expected, and oblige him to attack *Rome* in the winter, resolved to abandon the enterprise, and had already ordered his army to begin their march; when an *Isaurian*, curiously viewing the structure of the aqueduct, observed, that if a passage, which was cut through a rock, were but a little enlarged, some soldiers might easily get through it, and surprise the city. He acquainted the general with his observation, who, being highly pleased with it, ordered some *Isaurians* to widen the passage; which they did by filing the rock, to avoid by that means all noise. When every thing was ready, *Belisarius* sent for *Stephanus*, whom we have mentioned above, told him, that he was sure he should, in a very short time, be master of the city, and therefore advised him to persuade his fellow-citizens to prevent, by a timely submission, the impending evils. But the inhabitants giving no ear to what *Stephanus* said, and defying the *Romans* from the walls, *Belisarius* ordered *Magnus*, general of the horse, and *Ennes*, commander of the *Isaurians*, to enter the aqueduct in the dead of the night with about six hundred men, some lights, and two trumpets. to strike terror into the city, and give the general notice of their success. These, having got into the city, in spite of the many difficulties they met with, advanced silently to

Theodatus proposes terms for an accommodation.

He offers to resign the kingdom to Justinian.

of the emperor's arms, began under-hand to treat of a peace with an ambassador sent by the emperor for that purpose. In a private conference with him, the king agreed to renounce all pretensions to the island of *Sicily*, to send the emperor yearly a crown of gold weighing three hundred pounds, to supply him with three thousand men when required, to put no senator or ecclesiastic to death, or confiscate their estates, without the emperor's consent, or to advance any to the dignity of senator or patrician, but to petition him to confer such honours on those who deserved them. In all proclamations, *Justinian's* name was first to be mentioned. Whenever a statue was erected to *Theodatus*, a statue was to be likewise erected to the emperor, and placed on the right-hand. No coin was to be stamped with the image of *Theodatus* alone, but that also of *Justinian*, which was always to hold the most honourable place. These proposals, which plainly betrayed the meanness of his spirit, were sent by *Theodatus* to *Constantinople*. But apprehending the emperor, not satisfied with them, might pursue the war, he dispatched an express to the ambassador, now as far on his journey as *Albania*, recalling him for further orders and instructions. These were to resign the kingdom to *Justinian*, and content himself with a pension suitable to his quality; but he obliged both the emperor's ambassador, and *Agapetus* bishop of *Rome*, whom he sent on his own behalf, to bind themselves by a solemn oath not to mention this proposal, till they found the em-

the walls; and having killed the guards on the north side, where *Belisarius* stood with his men ready for the attack, they gave the signal with their trumpets; which *Belisarius* hearing, ordered part of his men to scale the walls, and the rest to approach the gates, which being opened to them by those who got over the walls, the whole army entered, and made themselves masters of the city. Great slaughter was made at first of the unhappy inhabitants by the *Massagetes*, who, without regard to sex, age, or condition, put all to the sword they met with, not sparing even those, who had taken sanctuary in the churches; but *Belisarius*, riding about, restrained their rage, giving them leave to seize on the effects, but commanding them to spare the lives, of the inhabitants. He caused all those, who had been taken prisoners, to be set at liberty; and taking the *Gothic* garison, consisting of eight hundred men, into the emperor's pay, he incorporated them among his own troops (2). *Belisarius* is highly commended by *Procopius* for his clemency towards the citizens, though others, but writers of no great authority, tell us, that he put most of the citizens to the sword; that he neither spared churches, priests, nor holy virgins; and that he was severely reprimanded for his cruelty by *Silverius* bishop of *Rome* (3).

(2) *Ibid.*, l. i. c. 10.

(3) *Vide* Baron. ad ann. 534, & 536.

peror would not accept of the former. The emperor rejected, as was expected, the first proposals with scorn; whereupon the ambassadors shewed him the second signed by the king, who, in his letter to the emperor, told him, among other things, that, being unacquainted with war, and addicted to the study of philosophy, he preferred his quiet to a kingdom. *Justinian*, transported with joy, and imagining the war already ended, answered the king in a most obliging manner, extolling his wisdom, and adding to what he demanded the greatest honours of the empire. The agreement being confirmed by mutual oaths, lands were assigned to *Theodatus* out of the emperor's demesne, and orders dispatched to *Belisarius* to take possession of *Italy* in his name. In the mean time, a body of *Goths* entering *Dalmatia*, with a design to recover *Salonæ*, *Mundus* sent out his son, with a small party, to observe their motions; but the youth, unadvisedly engaging a detachment from their army far superior in number to his own, was slain, and most of his men cut in pieces. To revenge the death of his son, *Mundus* The Ro-
 marched against the enemy with all the forces under his com- mans de-
 mand, engaged them, and put them to flight; but his men feated, and
 falling into confusion in the pursuit, the *Goths*, facing unex- Dalmatia
 pectedly about, renewed the fight, killed *Mundus* himself, and recovered
 in their turn put the *Romans* to flight, disheartened with the by the
 death of their leader. Upon this defeat, the *Romans*, aban- Goths.
 doning *Salonæ* and all *Dalmatia*, returned home; which *Theo-*
datus no sooner understood, than, elated with so small an ad-
 vantage, he refused with great haughtiness to comply with the
 articles of the treaty, which he had lately signed; nay, because
 the emperor's ambassador, by name *Peter*, a man of great ad-
 dress and experience, expostulated with him for his breach of
 faith, he told him, that it was not an unusual thing to put even
 ambassadors to death, when they did not shew that respect,
 which is due to crowned heads. The ambassador answered,
 that it was his duty to execute his master's orders, and that he
 would utter what he had been enjoined to say, whether pleasing
 or displeasing. Hereupon *Theodatus* put a strict guard upon the
 ambassador; at which *Justinian* being highly provoked, he
 dispatched *Constantianus*, an officer of great valour and expe-
 rience, into *Illyricum*, with orders to raise forces there, and
 enter *Dalmatia*. At the same time he wrote to *Belisarius*,
 commanding him to pursue the war with the utmost vigour.
Constantianus, having, pursuant to his orders, raised an army with
 great expedition in *Illyricum*, entered *Dalmatia*, made himself
 master of *Salonæ*, and obliged the *Goths*, with their general, The Goths
 by name *Grypus*, to abandon that province. As for *Belisarius*, anew dri-
 he now drew near to *Rome*, having reduced all the provinces ven out of
 that *Dalmatia*.

that compose the present kingdom of *Naples*. Hereupon the chief men among the *Goths*, finding their king took no one step to avert the impending ruin of their nation, assembled without his consent ; and, not despairing of being able to conclude a peace with *Belisarius*, they dispatched ambassadors to him, representing the injustice of the war, the just claim they had to *Italy*, and the moderation and equity with which they had hitherto governed that country. As the ambassadors laid great stress on *Theodoric's* taking *Italy*, not from the *Romans*, but from the barbarians, to whom it was become a prey, and on their king's being prompted and encouraged to that enterprise by the emperor himself, *Belisarius*, disliking the conditions they offered, answered surlily, That *Theodoric* had been sent indeed by *Zeno* to rescue *Italy* out of the hands of the barbarians, but not to keep it for himself, since it was the same thing to the emperor, so long as it was not restored to the empire, whether it was held by the *Goths* or the *Heruli* : that whoever detains the goods, that are not his own, against the will of the owner, is no less guilty, than he who takes them by force. He concluded, that he would hearken to no terms, nor sheath his sword, till *Italy* was reunited to the empire, to which it belonged^c.

Theodatus deposed, and Vitiges chosen in his room.

THE *Goths*, finding *Belisarius* unalterably bent upon driving them out of *Italy*, and, on the other hand, amazed at the cowardice and stupidity of their prince, who made no warlike preparations, as if he either intended to betray *Italy* to the emperor, or, despairing of success, had laid aside all thoughts of defending it, assembled at *Regeta*, a place about thirty-five miles from *Rome*, and having there, with one consent, deposed *Theodatus*, chose and proclaimed *Vitiges* king in his room. *Vitiges* was not descended from an illustrious family among the *Goths* ; but had distinguished himself by his valour in several wars, especially in that, which *Theodoric* had waged with the *Gepidæ*. *Jornandes* writes, that he had been formerly armour-bearer to *Theodoric*^f. Upon his accession to the throne, he married *Matesuenta*, the daughter of *Amalasuntha*, and grand-daughter of *Theodoric*, who, despising him on account of his birth, though in every other respect worthy of the crown, is said to have maintained a private correspondence with the *Romans*, and was even suspected of attempting to betray him into their hands^g ; for she had been averse to the match from the very beginning, and was, in a manner, forced by the king to give her consent. *Theodatus*, who was then at *Rome*,

^c PROCOPI. l. i. c. 7, 8, 9.
l. ii. c. 10.

^f JORN. p. 144.

^g PROCOPI.

hearing the *Goths* had chosen a new king, fled from thence towards *Ravenna*. But *Vitiges* dispatched one *Optaris* after him, with orders to bring him back dead or alive. *Optaris* had been highly disobliged by him, and therefore, pursuing him with great expedition, he soon overtook him, and, putting him to death, brought back his head to the new king^h. Such was the end of this cowardly, ungrateful, and covetous prince, after he had reigned about three years. Several of his coins have reached our times, on which he is called *Theodatus*, *Theudatus*, and *Theodahathus*ⁱ. He left a son, by name *Theudegisclus*, whom *Vitiges* caused to be first imprisoned, and afterwards to be put to death. And now the new king, having no competitor, applied himself wholly to the re-establishing of the affairs of the *Goths*. He began with writing a circular letter, wherein he exhorted his countrymen to exert their antient courage, and defend with their usual bravery, against all unjust invaders, the countries which belonged to them by right of conquest. From the place where he was chosen, he marched to *Rome*; but not thinking himself strong enough to defend that city against *Belisarius*, who was marching towards it, he resolved to remove to *Ravenna*, where he might, with more ease, reinforce his army, and make the necessary preparations for taking the field. Upon his departure, he obliged the pope, the senate, and the people, to take an oath of fidelity; and then, leaving four thousand *Goths* for the defence of the city, he set out for *Ravenna* with several senators, whom he took with him as hostages for the rest. Being arrived at *Ravenna*, he assembled the *Goths* from all parts, and, having raised a considerable army, he encamped under the walls of that city. In the mean time, *Belisarius*, having garrisoned *Naples*, *Cumæ*, and the other strong places in *Campania*, approached *Rome*. As he drew near, the inhabitants, dreading the treatment which the *Neapolitans* were said to have met with, and awed by the reputation of so renowned a general, resolved, notwithstanding the oath they had so lately taken, to open their gates to the emperor's army. Accordingly, they dispatched one *Fidelius* to invite *Belisarius* to come to take possession of their city, assuring him, that he should meet with no opposition. *Belisarius* no sooner received this in-

Theodatus murdered.
Year after
Christ 537.

Belisarius enters

^h Idem, l. i. c. 11.
BANDUR. p. 404.

ⁱ Vide BARON. ad ann. 534, 537.

ted to *Theodoric*. The *Gothic* garison, finding they could not make head at the same time against the emperor's army and the citizens, retired by the *Porta Flaminia*, while *Belisarius* entered by the *Porta Asinaria*. *Leudaris*, governor of the city, who staid behind, was sent, together with the keys, to the emperor. *Belisarius*, now master of the city, applied himself to the repairing of the walls and other fortifications, filled the granaries with corn, which he caused to be brought from *Sicily*, and stored the place with all manner of provisions, as if he were preparing against a siege; which gave no small uneasiness to the inhabitants, who chose rather, that the city should lie open to every invader, than be liable to the many miseries and calamities attending a siege. While *Belisarius* was thus employed at *Rome*, *Pitzas*, governor of *Samnium*, submitting to him, delivered up great part of that country, with the city of *Benevento*. Other cities, viz. *Narnia*, *Spoletto*, and *Perusia*, revolting from the *Goths*, received *Roman* garisons, as did most cities in *Tuscany**.

Several
other cities
submit to
him.

Vitiges
raises a
powerful
army.

He gains
over the
Franks.

IN the mean time, *Vitiges* lay not idle at *Ravenna*, but, having raised an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, resolved to march directly to *Rome*, and engage *Belisarius*, or, if he declined engaging, to lay siege to the city. But apprehending that the *Franks*, who were in confederacy with the emperor, might fall upon him at the same time, with the consent and approbation of the great men among the *Goths*, he dispatched embassadors to their three kings, *Theodebald*, *Childebert*, and *Chlotarius*, offering to yield to them whatever the *Ostrogoths* held in *Gaul*, and besides to pay them a considerable sum, provided they joined him against the emperor. The *Franks*, notwithstanding their alliance with *Justinian*, hearkened with their usual treachery to the proposal, and signed the treaty, the articles whereof were immediately executed by *Vitiges*, who paid them the sum agreed on, and ordered *Martias*, who commanded a chosen body of *Ostrogoths* in *Gaul*, to deliver up to the *Franks* the cities he held there, and return with the forces under his command into *Italy*. The three princes divided equally among them both the money and the cities yielded to them by the *Ostrogoths*. But when they were to execute on their side the articles of the agreement, they declared, that the engagement they had lately entered into with *Justinian* not allowing them to make open war upon the *Romans*, they could not, by any means, send an army of *Franks* to the assistance of the *Ostrogoths*; but they would cause a body of troops, raised in the countries which they had subdued, to join them. Ac-

* PROTOP. l. i. c. 15.

cordingly they sent, not immediately, but the following year, ten thousand *Burgundians*, subdued by them a few years before, who, upon their entering *Italy*, declared, pursuant to their private instructions, that they came of their own accord, without so much as asking leave of the kings of the *Franks*, to whom they paid no respect ¹. Thus early the *Franks* began to sport with the most solemn treaties, and to elude them with quibbles and equivocations, as their descendants are well known to do to this day. *Vitiges* was no sooner joined by *Martias* and the troops returned from *Gaul*, than he began his march to *Rome*, and pursued it with great expedition, not attempting to reduce any of the towns on the road, which, he knew, were well provided and fortified. *Belisarius*, being informed of his march, dispatched messengers to *Constantianus* in *Tuscany*, and to *Besfas*, by nation a *Goth*, but of the emperor's party, in *Umbria*, ordering them to join him with all possible expedition, with the troops under their command; for his army consisted only of five thousand men, the rest being employed in garisoning the many towns that had submitted. At the same time he wrote to the emperor, acquainting him with the danger he was in, and pressing him to send into *Italy*, without loss of time, the necessary supplies (R). *Constantianus* joined him, pursuant to his orders, and

*Vitiges
marches to
Rome.*

¹ Idem, l. iii. c. 13. & l. ii. c. 12.

(R) His letter to the emperor was couched in the following terms :
 “ I have left *Sicily*, and, landing in *Italy*, pursuant to your orders,
 “ with an army under my command, have reduced great part of
 “ that country, and reunited *Rome* itself to your empire. But as I
 “ have been obliged to leave numerous garisons in the many strong
 “ places that have submitted to your arms, the army is reduced to five
 “ thousand ; whereas the enemy is advancing full march against us
 “ with an army an hundred and fifty thousand strong. I therefore
 “ earnestly intreat you to cause, with all convenient speed, such
 “ supplies of men and arms to be sent to us, as may enable us to
 “ face so powerful an enemy. If they prevail, we must abandon
 “ *Italy* to them, and the city of *Rome*, which, above all others, has
 “ exerted its zeal for your majesty's service. At the approach of
 “ your army, the citizens, with great joy, returned to their duty, at
 “ the risque of their lives and fortunes. To abandon them therefore
 “ to the mercy of a provoked enemy, would be highly ungrateful,
 “ and, on the other hand, it is a difficult task, if not altogether
 “ impossible, to defend so large a city against such a powerful army
 “ without a numerous garison. As for myself, I am indebted to
 “ your majesty for my life, and therefore shall not suffer myself to
 “ be driven from hence while alive ; but the death of *Belisarius*
 “ will no ways redound to your glory”. Upon the receipt of this
 letter, the emperor ordered *Valerianus* and *Martinus* to assemble,
 with

*A bloody
encounter
between
him and
Belisarius.*

and soon after *Bessas*, who, falling in with part of the enemy's vanguard, killed a considerable number of them, and put the rest to flight. *Belisarius* had built a fort upon a bridge about a mile from *Rome*, and placed a strong garison in it, to dispute the passage with the enemy; but the garison, seized with a panic at the approach of so numerous an army, abandoned their post in the night, and fled into *Campania*; so that *Vitiges* early next morning passed over great part of his army, and marched on, without opposition, till he was met by *Belisarius*, who, knowing nothing of what had happened, came very early, attended by a thousand horse, to view the ground near the bridge. He was greatly surprised, when he beheld the enemy marching up against him. However, lest he should heighten their courage by his flight or retreat, he stood his ground, and received the enemy at the head of a small body, exposing himself, without his usual prudence and discretion, to the greatest dangers. Had he been killed, *Rome* must have fallen; and therefore he is deservedly blamed for thus exposing his own person, since on him the safety of all depended; but this perhaps is the only occasion, on which his conduct favoured of rashness and temerity. Being known by some fugitives, and discovered to the enemy, they all aimed at him alone, and directed their whole force against him; which made his own men the more solicitous to defend him; so that the whole contest was, for some time, about his person. In the end the *Goths* were driven back to their camp, which the *Romans* attempted to force; but they met there with such a vigorous resistance, that they soon abandoned the enterprize, and retired with precipitation to a neighbouring eminence, whence they were forced down by the enemy, put to flight, and pursued to the very gates of the city. Here they were in greater danger than ever; for those within, fearing the enemy should, in that confusion, enter with them, refused to admit them. The general himself cried out earnestly to them, telling them who he was, and commanding them to open the gates; but as they had been informed by those who first fled, that he was slain, and they could not distinguish him, his face being covered with blood and dust, they gave no ear to what he said. In this extremity, having encouraged his men, who were now driven into a narrow compass, to make a last effort, he put himself at their head, and attacked the enemy with such

with all possible expedition, a body of troops to be transported into *Italy*; and, in his answer to *Belisarius*, assured him, that he should, in a short time, receive the necessary supplies (4).

(4) *Procop. l. i. c. 24.*

fury, that the *Goths*, imagining fresh troops were sallying out upon them, began to give ground, and, being vigorously pushed by *Belisarius*, retired in the end to their camp. Upon their retreat, *Belisarius*, not thinking it adviseable to pursue them, entered the city, where he was received with loud acclamations of joy. A few days after, *Vitiges*, approaching the city, invested it on all sides, and, in order to distress the garison and inhabitants for want of water, ordered the aqueducts, which had been built by the *Roman* emperors at an immense charge, to be broken down. On the other hand, *Belisarius* omitted nothing for the defence of the city: the useless multitude he sent out, took care to have those, who remained, supplied with all necessaries; to prevent tumults, listed a great number of artificers, who, together with his soldiers, were to watch night and day on the ramparts; placed *Moors* in the night, with dogs, round the ditch, to give the alarm when the enemy approached; fortified the aqueducts where they opened into the city, &c. The citizens of *Rome*, concluding from thence, that *Belisarius* was resolved to hold out to the last extremity, began to assemble in a tumultuous manner, and rail at the general as one, who, without the least regard to the public calamities, was obstinately bent upon the defending a place no-ways tenable. *Vitiges*, being acquainted with the discontent and complaints of the citizens, to heighten them, and drive the inhabitants, if possible, to an open rebellion, dispatched ambassadors to the senate, assuring them of his favour and protection, and at the same time offering a safe retreat to *Belisarius*, whom the ambassadors, in the presence of the senate, upbraided with temerity and presumption. The senate and people would have willingly hearkened to the king's proposals; but, being awed by the presence of *Belisarius*, they dared not express their real sentiments; so that the ambassadors were dismissed without an answer. Hereupon *Vitiges* resolved to pursue the siege with the utmost vigour; which he did accordingly, shewing himself an able commander both in the contriving of his military engines, and his disposing of the attacks. *Belisarius* made a no less vigorous defence, repulsing the enemy in their repeated attacks, and sallying frequently out upon them with such success, that, in seven months time, *Vitiges* is said to have lost above forty thousand men; which provoked and incensed him to such a degree, that he caused the *Roman* senators to be put to death, whom, in the beginning of the war, he had carried with him to *Ravenna*. In the mean time, a small, but seasonable, supply of sixteen hundred horse arrived from the emperor, consisting of *Hunns*, *Slavonians*, and *Antæ* dwelling beyond the *Danube*. As these were all archers on horseback, they did great execution; for we are

The Romans, having obliged Belisarius to give the enemy battle, are defeated.

Rome afflicted with a famine and plague.

Belisarius receives supplies from the emperor.

told, that, in three sallies, under the conduct of *Belisarius* and their two leaders *Martinus* and *Valerianus*, they killed about four thousand *Goths*. The *Romans*, elated with this success, were for putting the whole to the issue of a general engagement. This *Belisarius* opposed with all the arguments his reason and long experience could suggest; but he was in the end obliged, by the importunities both of the soldiers and citizens, to gratify them, and venture a battle. Having therefore exhorted them to render successful, by their valour, that scheme, which he had been put upon by their forwardness, he marched out with his small army, and fell upon the *Goths* with such resolution, that the *Romans* at first promised themselves certain victory; but being in the end overpowered with numbers, they were obliged to betake themselves to a precipitous flight. The *Romans* lost on this occasion several brave officers, and among the rest *Principius* and *Tarmutus*, of whom the former was killed in the field of battle; and the latter, being rescued out of the enemy's hands by his brother *Ennes*, and carried by his men into the city on a target, died two days after of his wounds. The *Romans*, now satisfied by their own experience, that it was not safe to engage the enemy's whole army, contented themselves with sallying out upon them in small parties, in which sallies they were generally attended with success, cutting in pieces great numbers of the aggressors. In the mean time, *Belisarius* received advice, that a supply of money to pay the army was already landed in *Italy*. In order therefore to get it conveyed safe into the city, he marched out at the head of his army, as if he designed to try the fortune of a second battle. Hereupon the *Goths*, uniting into one body, abandoned the place, thro' which he had appointed the treasure and its convoy to pass; by which means it got safe into the city. By this stratagem one evil was successfully removed; but the besieged laboured under others more fatal and pernicious, a famine and plague, which made dreadful havock in the city; insomuch, that the citizens, no longer able to bear their calamities and misfortunes, would have forced the *Roman* general to venture a second battle, had he not, with great confidence, assured them, that he daily expected great supplies from the emperor; that a vast army was on full march to join him; that a mighty fleet was already arrived, such a fleet as no *Roman* eye had ever beheld; for it covered the shores of *Campania* and the *Ionian* gulf. To give weight and authority to what he said, he dispatched *Procopius* the historian to *Naples*, with orders to head the troops, which he pretended to be already arrived in that city: and truly a considerable supply did at length arrive at *Naples*, at *Otranto*, and other ports, viz.

viz. three thousand *Isaurians*, eight hundred *Thracian* horse, and thirteen hundred horse of other nations. These, in their march through *Campania*, were joined by five hundred men newly raised in that country, and, marching close to the shore, arrived at *Ostia*, whence they marched to *Rome*, which they entered at the *Ostian* gate, while the enemy's forces were employed against *Belisarius*, who had sallied out with the greatest part of the garison at the *Flaminian* gate on the opposite side of the city, to give his supplies an opportunity of entering without loss or opposition. The *Goths*, hearing of the arrival of these troops, and their numbers being said to be far greater than they really were, as is usual on such occasions, began to despair of ever being able to master the city, the more as they laboured under as great hardships as the besieged themselves, the famine and plague making a dreadful havock in their army, which was now greatly reduced. They therefore began now to think of abandoning the enterprize, and retreating upon the best terms they could obtain. Accordingly, they sent three deputies into the city to treat with *Belisarius*; but the only thing they could obtain, was a cessation of arms for three months, during which time they might send ambassadors to the emperor, who should be allowed to return home unmolested, even after the expiration of the truce. No further mention is made of the ambassadors; but, as the siege was continued after the expiration of the truce, it is plain from thence, that they did not succeed in their negotiations at *Constantinople*. During the truce, *Belisarius* sent out of *Rome* as many of his forces as he could spare, under the command of one *John*, an officer of great experience, with orders to intercept the enemy's convoys as soon as the truce was expired, and attempt such places as they thought they could reduce without great loss. These, entering *Picenum*, which supplied the army before *Rome* with provisions, laid waste that province far and near, and, approaching *Rimini*, killed *Ulitheus*, uncle to *Vitiges*, attempting to oppose them, and made themselves masters of that city. *Vitiges* had, in the mean time, made several attempts upon *Rome*; but tho' all his efforts, and the many stratagems he made use of to get into the city, were defeated by *Belisarius*, he still pursued the siege with great obstinacy, till news was brought him of the taking of *Rimini*; which alarmed him to such a degree, as that city was but a day's journey from *Ravenna*, that he immediately broke up the siege, after it had lasted a year and nine days, and, by day-break retired in good order. *Belisarius* did not let slip so favourable an opportunity of annoying the enemy, but, falling upon their rear as they were passing the bridge on the *Tiber*, cut great numbers

The deplorable condition of the Goths.

Rimini taken by the Romans.

The Goths raise the siege of Rome. Year after Christ 512

bers of them in pieces, while others, struck with a panic, threw themselves into the river, and were drowned ^m.

Vitiges
besieges
Rimini.

The Ro-
mans take
Milan.

Narses ar-
rives in
Italy with
fresh sup-
plies.

FROM *Rome* *Vitiges* marched straight to *Rimini*, being resolved at all events, to force that important place out of the enemy's hands. *Belisarius*, not doubting but that was his design, took care to have such supplies put into the city as could be spared, dispatched *Ildeger* and *Martinus* with a thousand horse, and ordering them to draw the foot out of *Ancona*, and march with them to *Rimini*. His orders were executed with such expedition, that *Vitiges*, on his arrival before the town, found it in a condition to hold out for a long time. However, he invested it on all sides, and began to batter it with a great number of engines; but, being repulsed with great loss in several attacks, he resolved to reduce it by famine. *Belisarius*, to make a powerful diversion, and oblige the king to raise the siege, sent a strong detachment, under the conduct of *Mundilas*, to surprise *Milan*; which he took without opposition, and, in a short time, made himself master of all *Liguria*, the enemy's forces being all employed before *Rimini*. *Vitiges*, hearing that *Milan* was fallen into the enemy's hands, dispatched *Uraia*, his sister's son, at the head of a strong detachment, to recover that important place and the rest of *Liguria*. *Uraia*, being joined by the ten thousand *Burgundians*, of whom we have spoken above, sent by *Theodebald* king of the *Franks*, laid close siege to *Milan*, and, in a short time, reduced it to the last extremity. While *Vitiges* was thus busied in the siege of *Rimini*, and *Uraia*, in that of *Milan*, *Belisarius*, leaving a small garrison in *Rome*, marched towards the former place, with a design to cut off the communication between the *Goths* before *Rimini* and those of *Auximum*, now *Osimo*, a strong town held by them. On his march, he made himself master of *Tudera* and *Clusium*, and, at the latter place, received intelligence, that the celebrated *Narses* was arrived from *Constantinople* in *Picenum* with fresh supplies, viz. with five thousand *Romans* and two thousand *Heruli*. They were all commanded in chief by *Narses*, and, under him, the *Romans* by *Justin*, the general of *Illyricum*, and by *Narses* the *Armenian*. The *Heruli* were headed by three of their countrymen, *Visigandus*, *Alcethes*, and *Phanetheus*. Upon this intelligence, *Belisarius* marched into *Picenum*, and the two armies joined at *Firmum*, now *Fermo*, where a council of war was held, wherein they deliberated, whether it was most expedient for the emperor's service to besiege *Auximum*, or relieve *Rimini*. If they

^m PROCOR. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 17—29. & l. ii. c. 1—10
JOHN. p. 144.

marched to *Rimini*, *Belisarius* apprehended, that the enemy from *Auximum* would harraß and lay waste the neighbouring country, which had submitted to the *Romans*. On the other hand, it was thought unreasonable to suffer the besieged to perish for want of assistance. As *Narses* had a great kindness for *John*, who was shut up in the place, he earnestly pressed *Belisarius* to deliver him from the imminent danger both he and the garison were in. *Belisarius* at first refused to comply with his request; but a messenger seasonably arriving with letters from *John*, wherein he declared, that, unless he was relieved in seven days, he must deliver up the town, *Belisarius* agreed to march to his relief. Having therefore left a thousand men at *Firmum*, under the command of *Aratius*, to awe the garison of *Auximum*, he divided his army into three bodies, whereof one was embarked on a great number of vessels, another marched along the shore under the conduct of *Martinus*, and the third was led by *Belisarius* himself, and by *Narses*, over the mountains. This division of the forces had the desired effect; for *Vitiges*, seeing a great fleet appear, and at the same time two armies, which, from the many fires they had made in the night, he concluded to be very numerous, broke up the siege, and fled in such haste, that the greatest part of the baggage was left behind. The confusion of the *Goths* was so great, that, had not the garison been extremely feeble for want of sustenance, they might have easily cut them off in their disorderly retreat, and at once put an end to the war^a. After this success, jealousies began to arise between *Belisarius* and *Narses*, which were carried to such a height, that the latter, refusing to obey the former, required, that the army might be divided, that each of them might command a separate body, and act independently of one another, it being reasonable, that they should both have their share in the glory of conquering *Italy*, and reuniting it to the empire. This gave great uneasiness to *Belisarius*, who, apprehending that the dividing of the army might prove highly prejudicial to the emperor's service, alledged many reasons against it; but, finding *Narses* obstinate, he produced the emperor's letter to him, wherein *Justinian* declared, that he had not sent *Narses* into *Italy* to command the army, but to serve under *Belisarius*, and, with the rest of the officers, to obey and execute his orders in all things relating to his service and the welfare of the state. *Narses*, laying hold of the last words of the letter, endeavoured to prove, that what *Belisarius* proposed was repugnant to the good of the state, and consequently that he was not obliged to obey him. This animosity

*Rimini re-
lieved.*

*Misunder-
standing
between
and Nar-
ses.*

^a PROCOR. l. ii. c. 10—13.

Belisarius
takes Ur-
binum ;

And Nar-
ses reduces
Imola.

Urbiven-
tum sub-
mits to
Belisarius.

and misunderstanding between the two generals bred such a division in the army, that *Belisarius* having undertaken the siege of *Urbium*, *John*, with several of the chief officers and great part of the forces, encamped at a distance from him, and, before he began to batter the place, withdrew with *Narses* in the night, and returned to *Rimini*. However, *Belisarius*, thinking he could master the place without them, prepared for an assault ; but as he was marching up to the walls, the besieged, to the great surprise of the *Romans*, desired to capitulate, and, upon promise of indemnity, opened their gates, and submitted. This unexpected submission was owing to their want of water ; for the only fountain the *Goths* had in the city failed all on a sudden, which unforeseen accident obliged them to submit to the best terms they could obtain. *Narses*, who lay idle at *Rimini*, greatly surprised at this sudden success, and looking upon the reduction of the place as a reflection upon himself (for he had been persuaded by *John* that it was impregnable), to redeem his reputation, dispatched *John*, with part of the forces that had followed him, against the city of *Cesena* ; but, the garison making a vigorous resistance, *John*, retiring from before it in the night, surprised *Forum Cornelii*, now *Imola*, and by degrees, reduced all *Æmilia*, the *Goths*, disheartened with so many losses, not daring to venture an engagement. As for *Belisarius*, from *Urbium* he marched to *Urbiventum*, at a small distance from *Rome*. As the place was well fortified, and defended by a numerous garison, under the command of *Albilas*, an officer of great reputation among the *Goths*, *Belisarius*, after several unsuccessful attacks, sat down before it, with a design to reduce it by famine ; which he did accordingly, after the besieged had for some time fed upon grass and skins soaked in water. And now, the season being far advanced, both *Belisarius* and *Narses* retired with their respective corps to winter-quarters^o.

ALL this while *Milan* was closely besieged by the *Goths* and *Burgundians*. *Mundilas*, who commanded in the town, acquainted *Belisarius* with the deplorable condition to which the city was reduced, who thereupon ordered *Martinus* and *Uliaris* to march with a considerable body to their relief ; but these two generals advancing as far as the *Po*, encamped on the banks of that river, and, tho' earnestly solicited by their distressed friends to hasten to their assistance, they continued there, excusing themselves to *Belisarius*, and pretending in the letter they wrote to him, that the *Goths* and *Burgundians* in *Liguria* being too strong for them, they did not think it adviseable to proceed farther, till they were joined by more forces. Upon

^o Idem ibid. c. 13, 14.

the receipt of this letter, *Belisarius* ordered *John* and *Justin* to join them with all expedition; which they refused to do, till they received the like orders from *Narses*, to whom *Belisarius* immediately wrote on that subject, desiring that the public might not suffer by their unseasonable emulation. *Narses*, convinced of the reasonableness of this remonstrance, wrote to *John*, commanding him to obey the general's orders; but, during these delays, the *Romans* in *Milan* being reduced by famine to the last extremity, *Mundilas* was forced by his own men to accept the terms offered him by the *Goths*, who promised to let the garison retire unmolested. Thus was *Milan* surrendered to the Milan enemy, who, in breach of the articles agreed on, made *Mundilas* and the garison prisoners of war, demolished the city, put all those to the sword who were able to bear arms, to the number of three hundred thousand, and, making the women slaves, gave them as a reward to the *Burgundians*. *Reparatus*, a perfect and officer of great distinction, was cut in pieces, and his mangled body thrown to the dogs. *Bergantinus*, with a few more, escaped, and, passing through *Venetia* and *Dalmatia*, brought the melancholy news of this disaster to the emperor at *Constantinople*. *Martinus* and *Uliaris* returned with shame and disgrace to *Rome*, while the *Goths*, encouraged by this success, pursued their good fortune, and reduced all *Liguria*. *Belisarius* acquainted the emperor with what had passed, who, ascribing the loss of *Milan* to the disagreement between him and *Narses*, recalled the latter, and confirmed the former in the supreme command, which he had conferred upon him in the beginning of the war^p. The recalling of *Narses* was a great disappointment to *Vitiges*, who had promised himself many advantages from the disagreement of the generals; but finding his hopes defeated, and concluding, from the preparations *Belisarius* was making during the winter, that he intended to march against him early in the spring with all his forces, and besiege him in *Ravenna* itself, he was greatly perplexed what measures he should take to avert the impending storm, or to whom he should recur for assistance. He knew there was no depending upon the *Franks*, by whom he had been lately deceived, and who, he was well apprised, would, under some pretence or other, clude the most solemn treaties and engagements. He therefore had recourse to *Vacis* or *Varis* king of the *Lombards*, whom he endeavoured to draw to his assistance with the offer of a large sum; but finding him unalterably steady to the alliance he had lately concluded with the emperor, he was advised to send ambassadors to *Cosroes* king of *Persia*, to try whether he

^p Idem, l. ii. c. 25.

could

Vitiges
engages
Cofrboes
in his
quarrel.

Auximum
besieged by
Belisarius,
and Fesulæ
by Cyprian.

The Franks
invade
Italy.
Year after
C. 539.

could persuade that prince to invade the *Roman* territories ; for such an enemy, said his counsellors, would make a powerful diversion, oblige the emperor to recal *Belisarius*, and make him lay aside all thoughts of extending his dominions in the west, since the security and defence of the eastern provinces were of far greater consequence both to his interest and reputation. *Vitiges*, highly pleased with this advice, found two *Ligurian* priests, who undertook the journey to the *Persian* court, and, arriving safe there, persuaded *Cofrboes* to make war upon the empire, by remonstrating to him, that, if he continued unactive, and suffered the *Goths* to be destroyed, and *Italy* reunited to the empire, the *Romans*, by that accession, would recover their antient power, which they would not fail to employ against him, being still prompted by the same ambition, which had proved so fatal to his predecessors^a. *Vitiges* were overjoyed, when, upon the return of the ambassadors, he understood, that *Cofrboes* was resolved upon a rupture. However, he received no great advantage from it ; for, though it put a stop to the progress of the emperor's arms in *Italy*, and obliged him to recal *Belisarius*, this did not happen till the unhappy *Vitiges* was taken prisoner, and almost all *Italy* brought under subjection to the emperor ; for *Belisarius*, pursuing the war with great vigour while the ambassadors of *Vitiges* was negotiating at the *Persian* court, sat down with eleven thousand men before *Auximum*, the metropolis of *Picenum*, and at the same time sent a strong detachment, under the command of *Cyprian*, one of his lieutenants, to reduce *Fesulæ*, which, together with *Auximum*, opened a passage to *Ravenna*, whither he intended to follow *Vitiges*, who, from *Rimini*, had retired to that city. As *Auximum* was strong by its situation on an high and steep hill, and defended by a numerous garison, it made a vigorous defence ; but *Belisarius* allowing the besieged no respite, they were, after some time, reduced to such straits, that they dispatched messengers to *Vitiges*, threatening to surrender, unless they were speedily relieved. Hereupon the king dispatched *Uraia*, with a strong body of *Goths*, to their assistance, assuring them, that, in a short time, he himself would follow with his whole army. *Uraia*, having passed the *Po*, advanced into the neighbourhood of *Auximum* ; but finding all the avenues to the city well guarded, he encamped at the distance of seven miles from the *Romans*.

IN the mean time the treacherous *Franks*, thinking both nations sufficiently weakened by their mutual hostilities, resolved

^a Idem ibid. c. 22.

to attack both, and decide the dispute, by seizing on the country for which they disputed. Accordingly *Theodebald*, unmindful of the oaths he had taken both to the *Romans* and *Goths*, passed the *Alps* at the head of an hundred and fifty thousand, as we read in *Procopius*, or, as *Jornandes* will have it, two hundred thousand men, and entered *Liguria*. As no hostilities were committed by them on their march through that country, the *Goths* concluded, that they were coming to their assistance, and therefore took care to supply them with what provisions they could spare. Thus they passed the *Po* without opposition, and, having secured the bridge, marched strait to the place where a body of *Goths* were encamped, who, looking upon them as friends, admitted them into the camp. But they were soon convinced of their mistake; for the *Franks*, falling unexpectedly upon them, drove them with great slaughter from their camp, and seized on their baggage and provisions. A body of *Romans*, that lay at a small distance from the *Goths*, under the command of *John* and *Martinus*, observing the sudden flight of the *Goths*, and concluding that they had been defeated by *Belisarius*, flew to join him, when the *Franks*, falling unawares upon them, treated them as they had done the *Goths*. As the *Romans* were not able, in that confusion, to recover their camp, they fled into *Tuscany*, and thence dispatched a messenger to *Belisarius*, with an account of their misfortune. The *Franks*, thus become masters of both camps, found in them good store of provisions, and a considerable booty; but the provisions being soon consumed by their numerous army, and the country round about quite exhausted, they were obliged, by the famine that began to rage among them, and the diseases that were occasioned by their unwholesome food, and are said to have swept off one third of their army, to give over all thoughts of advancing farther into the country, or making any conquests in *Italy*, which thus early became, as it is now styled, *the tomb of the French*. At the same time *Belisarius*, fearing the *Franks* might in the end be persuaded by the *Goths* to join them, wrote to *Theodebald*, expostulating with him in a friendly manner for his breach of faith, and telling him, that the emperor's affairs were not in such a desperate condition, as to render him incapable of resenting in due time, as he ought, affronts of this nature. *Theodebald*, moved with this letter, but more with the opprobrious language of his men, openly reviling him for suffering them to starve in a barren and impoverished country, decamped with such of them as were able to march, and, passing through

And fell both upon the Goths and Romans.

Liguria,

*They re-
turn home
loaded
with booty.*

*Auximum
holds out
with great
obstinacy.*

Liguria, where he destroyed *Genoa*, and several other places, he returned home loaded with booty^r.

ALL this time the two garisons of *Auximum* and *Fesulæ* held out with incredible resolution. The former, being reduced to the utmost extremity, resolved once more to solicit the king for relief; but, not being able to send any messenger out of the town, which was closely blocked up on all sides, they corrupted with a large sum a soldier in the *Roman* army, who was placed near the walls, to prevent the inhabitants from cutting the grass that grew there, the only food they now had, to carry a letter to the king, wherein they acquainted him with the condition to which they were reduced. The king returned answer, That, without fail, they should be relieved in a few days, and, with friendly words, encouraged them to bear but a little while longer their hardships, which he might call his own, since he felt them no less than they. The besieged were so encouraged with this answer, that they rejected all the offers made them by *Belisarius*. But, finding the king did not come to their relief, they dispatched the same soldier to him a second time, acquainting him, that, unless they were relieved in five days, they should be obliged to surrender. The king replied as he had done before, giving them hopes of a speedy relief. *Belisarius* in the mean time, who was well acquainted with the straits to which they were reduced, in order to discover what encouraged them to hold out with so much obstinacy, appointed some of his men to watch those, who came out of the town to gather grass, and to take, if possible, some of them prisoners. They had the good luck to surprise one, who, being brought before the general, owned to him, that, by means of one of his men, they had corresponded with the king, who had assured them, that they shou'd be speedily relieved. Hereupon the soldier, by name *Barcensiris*, by nation a *Bessian*, was seized, and, upon his confessing the fact, delivered up to be punished by his countrymen, who condemned him to be burnt alive. *Belisarius*, finding them still obstinate, marched in person, at the head of a strong detachment, to demolish an aqueduct, which was near the walls, and supplied them with water. The besieged, sallying out to defend it, though quite spent with famine and hardships, made a great havock of his men; but were in the end, after a most obstinate dispute, driven back into the city. On this occasion *Belisarius* was in imminent danger of his life; but one of his guards saved him with the loss of his own hand. After all, the *Romans* found the aqueduct

^r PROCOR. l. ii. c. 25. GREG TUR. hist. l. iii. c. 32. MAR. Avent. chron. ad ann. 539.

so strongly built, that they could not by any means demolish it; but *Belisarius* caused all the springs to be poisoned, hoping thereby to oblige them to surrender^a. The garison in *Fesulæ* held out against *Cyprian* with no less obstinacy; but in the end, despairing of relief, they surrendered upon terms. Hereupon *Cyprian*, leaving part of his army in the town, with the rest brought the inhabitants before *Auximum*, where *Belisarius* shewed them to the besieged, who, concluding from the surrender of that place, that the king was incapable of relieving them, desired to capitulate, offering to deliver up the town, on condition that they might enjoy their lives and effects. This the general was inclined to grant; but the soldiers opposed it, declaring, that the wealth of the city was the due reward of their wounds, and the many toils and dangers they had undergone in the siege. At length it was agreed on both sides, that the soldiers should have one half, and that the other should remain to the inhabitants, who were to take an oath of allegiance to the emperor. Upon these terms the gates were opened to the *Romans*, who took possession of the city in the emperor's name^b.

*Fesulæ
surrenders.*

*And at last
Auximum.*

*Ravenna
besieged by
Belisarius.*

Belisarius did not continue long at *Auximum*, but marched from thence with his whole army to *Ravenna*, which he invested on all sides, both by sea and land, to prevent the importation of provisions. The place was defended by a very numerous garison, commanded by the king in person, who exerted all his courage and bravery in the defence of the metropolis of his kingdom; but *Belisarius* pursuing the siege with incredible vigour, and great success, the kings of the *Franks*, especially *Theodebald*, alarmed at the progress of the emperor's arms, and not doubting but, if *Italy* were united anew to the empire, he would fall next upon them, dispatched ambassadors to *Vitiges*, offering to assist him with an army of five hundred thousand men, on condition he would share the country with them. *Belisarius*, informed of this negotiation, in order to defeat the ambitious views of the *Franks*, sent ambassadors to *Vitiges*, to put him in mind of the perfidy of the *Franks*, of which he had but a very fresh instance, and to assure him, that the emperor, on whom he might depend, was ready to grant him very honourable terms. The king, by the advice of the great men about him, rejected the proposals of the *Franks*, and shewed himself inclined to come to an agreement with the emperor. In the mean time *Belisarius*, to bring the king to his own terms, bribed with a large sum a citizen of *Ravenna* to set fire to a magazine of corn, which was the chief dependence of the besieged. This was done with such secrecy, that they knew

^a Procop. l. ii. c. 2.

^b Idem ibid.

not whether they ought to impute it to chance, or to design. They began to distrust each other, and some to conclude, that Heaven itself fought against them. At the same time *Belisarius* detached one *Thomas* with a body of troops against the *Goths* inhabiting the *Alpes Cottiae*, who, at his approach, submitted, with *Sisigis* their leader. Of this *Uraia* receiving intelligence while on his march to the relief of *Ravenna* with four thousand men, he changed his resolution, and went to attack *Thomas*, hoping to surprise him ; but *John* and *Martinus*, who lay encamped on the banks of the *Po*, suspecting his design, marched against him, and obliged him to retire into *Liguria*, where he continued, expecting better fortune. *Vitiges*, upon his rejecting the offers of the *Franks*, had dispatched ambassadors to *Constantinople*, to conclude a peace with the emperor upon the best terms they could obtain. These now returned, and with them two senators, *Dominicus* and *Maximinus*, sent by *Justinian* to conclude a peace upon the following terms, viz. that the country beyond the *Po*, with respect to *Rome*, should remain to the *Goths* ; but that the rest of *Italy* should be yielded to the emperor ; and the royal treasure of the *Goths* should be equally divided between him and the king. These conditions *Vitiges* and the *Goths* embraced with great joy ; for they were already reduced to great straits. But *Belisarius*, not able to bear, that he should be thus bereft of the glory of ending the war, and carrying *Vitiges*, as he had lately done *Gelimer* king of the *Vandals*, captive to *Constantinople*, peremptorily refused to sign the treaty, and pursued the siege with more vigour than ever, without hearkening to the complaints of his officers and soldiers, who were quite tired with the length of the siege : he only obliged such of the officers as were of opinion, that the town could not be taken, to express what they said in writing, that they might not deny it afterwards. The great men among the *Goths*, finding that *Belisarius* refused to obey the instructions he had received from *Constantinople*, and to sign the treaty, concluded from thence, that he designed to revolt from the emperor, and conquer *Italy* for himself. On the other hand, being weary of *Vitiges*, and unwilling to submit to *Justinian*, who, they apprehended, would transplant them into *Thrace*, or some other barren country, they privately agreed among themselves to declare *Belisarius* emperor of the west, and accordingly dispatched a messenger to him, assuring him, that they were ready to swear allegiance to him. *Belisarius* abhorred in his heart the name of usurper ; but nevertheless, to forward the surrender of the city, and put an end to the war, he pretended to accept of the offer, after having acquainted the chief officers of the army with all that passed, lest they should

imagine,

Terms proposed by the emperor.

Belisarius refuses to sign them.

He is by the *Goths* declared emperor of the west.

imagine, that he really designed to usurp the kingdom of *Italy*, and thereupon revolt from him. In the mean time, *Vitiges*, having discovered the plot, and finding himself no-ways in a condition to defeat it, commended the resolution of the *Goths*, and even wrot. to *Belisarius*, encouraging him to take upon him the title of king, and assuring him of his assistance. Hereupon *Belisarius* pressing the *Goths* to perform their promise, ambassadors were dispatched to him from the chief men of the *Gothic* nation, requiring him, before they acknowledged him for their king, to swear, that he would treat the *Goths* with humanity, and maintain them in the enjoyment of all their ancient rights and privileges. This oath *Belisarius* took, and was thereupon by the *Goths* proclaimed king of *Italy*, and admitted into *Ravenna*. He behaved with great moderation towards the *Goths* in the city, not suffering his soldiers to do them any injury; but seized on the royal treasure, and secured the person of the king. The *Roman* army, when it entered *Ravenna*, appeared so inconsiderable, that the *Gothic* women, in beholding it, could not forbear spitting in their husbands faces, and reviling them as cowards. *Procopius*, from whom we have copied this account, and who was an eye-witness of the triumphal ingress of *Belisarius* into *Ravenna*, tells us, that he was thence convinced, that, in human affairs, success does not depend on multitudes of men, or their valour or strength, but that some higher and greater power steers, governs and directs all things to their pre-ordained ends ^u.

He is admitted into Ravenna. Year after Christ 540.

In the mean time *Cosroes* invading with a mighty army the *Roman* dominions in the east, *Justinian*, looking upon the *Persian* war as of far greater consequence than the *Gothic*, recalled *Belisarius* to take upon him the management of it. It was believed by some, that the jealousy, which, at the instigation of the court sycophants, the emperor, say they, began to entertain of *Belisarius*, prompted him to recal this general. *Procopius* writes, that he was accused to the emperor by the other generals, as if he aspired at the sovereignty of *Italy*; that the emperor gave no credit to such calumnies; but nevertheless recalled him, because he wanted a general of his abilities to conduct the *Persian* war ^w. Be that as it will, *Belisarius*, in compliance with the emperor's orders, began, as soon as he received them, to prepare for his departure, to the great surprise of the *Goths*, who could not persuade themselves, that, to obey the emperor, he would relinquish a crown. They did all that lay in their power to divert him from his resolution and intended journey, but to no purpose; for *Belisarius*, inviolably attached

He is recalled by Justinian.

^u Idem, l. ii c. 29.

^w Idem ibid c. 30.

*He returns
to Constantinople,
with the
king and
the royal
treasure.*

to the service of his master, having settled affairs in the best manner he could, set out for *Constantinople*, carrying with him *Vitiges*, and his wife *Matesuenta*, several of the *Gothic* nobility, and the royal treasure. He was received by the emperor without the least tokens of distrust, who nevertheless did not ordain him a triumph, as he had done on his return from the conquest of *Africa*. *Vitiges* the emperor treated with all the respect due to his rank, and conferred on him the dignity of patrician. The king died two years after, and, upon his death, *Justinian* married *Matesuenta* to *Germanus* his own nephew. The other great men among the *Goths*, whom *Belisarius* brought with him to *Constantinople*, attended that general to the *Persian* war. It is remarkable, that the emperor caused the royal treasure of the *Goths* to be exposed to the view of the senate; but would not shew it, as he had done that which *Belisarius* had brought out of *Africa*, to the people, fearing perhaps to heighten his reputation among the multitude, by whom he was already almost adored *. Upon the departure of *Belisarius*, the chief men among the *Goths* dwelling beyond the *Po*, in a great assembly, resolved to raise one of their own nation to the throne, in the room of *Belisarius*. Accordingly, they applied themselves first to *Uraia*, the nephew of *Vitiges*; but he, out of respect to his uncle, not caring to take upon him the title of king during his life-time, declined the burden; but at the same time advised them to make choice of *Ildebald*, at that time governor of *Verona*, a man of great address, and experience in affairs both civil and military, and nephew to *Theudis* king of the *Visigoths*, who, in all likelihood, would espouse his cause. The *Goths*, pleased with the advice of *Uraia*, sent immediately for *Ildebald*, and proclaimed him king. The new prince undertook, and not without success, the re-establishing of the *Gothic* affairs in *Italy*. He had at first no more than a thousand men; but the *Goths* flocking to him from all parts, and with them great numbers of discontented *Romans*, his army in a short time grew very considerable. The *Romans* were highly displeased with the conduct of *Alexander*, who, from his clipping the coin, was nicknamed *Forficula*. He had been sent into *Italy* by the emperor, to state the accounts of the army, in which office he dissatisfied both the soldiers and officers to such a degree, that they became very ill affected to the emperor, and great numbers of them, finding themselves defrauded, not only of the rewards they expected, but even of the pay that was due to them, abandoned the emperor's service, and fled over to the

*Ildebald
chosen
king.*

* PROTOP. l. iii c. i. JORN de reb Ger. p 95. MARCELL. ad ann 540.

Goths. Besides, *Bessas*, *John*, and *Constantianus*, whom *Belisarius* had appointed to command the troops in *Italy*, disagreeing among themselves, nothing of any moment was undertaken by them. However, *Vitalis*, governor of *Venetia*, having drawn together what troops he could, and taken into the emperor's pay a considerable body of *Heruli*, took the field, and, marching against *Ildebald*, met him in the neighbourhood of *Tarvisium*, where, in the battle that ensued, most of *Vitalis's* men were cut in pieces, and he, with the few that escaped, obliged to save himself by a precipitous flight. After this victory, *Ildebald* made himself master of the whole province of *Venetia* : but he did not live long enough to improve his victory farther ; for a contest arising between his queen and the wife of *Uraia*, the king, giving ear to the complaints of his wife, first accused *Uraia* of maintaining a private correspondence with the emperor, and afterwards, with the utmost treachery and ingratitude, caused him to be murdered. As, by the murder of so worthy a man, he incurred the displeasure of the whole nation, one of his guards, by name *Vilas*, a *Gepid* by nation, whom he had disobliged, by giving in marriage to another a woman whom he passionately loved, resolved to lay hold of this opportunity to revenge the injury. Accordingly, while the king was one day feasting the nobility, attended by his guards, *Vilas* gave him such a blow on the neck with his sword, that his head dropped on the table while he yet held the meat between his fingers ¹.

*He gains
a victory
over the
Romans.*

*He causes
Uraia to be
murdered.*

*And is
murdered
himself.
Year after
Christ 541.*

Ildebald being thus dispatched, the leading men among the *Goths*, without loss of time, chose *Eraric*, by birth a *Rugian*, to succeed him. The *Rugians* were a *Gothic* nation ; but their tribe differed in manners and customs from that of the *Ostrogoths*, whence the people and soldiery were, with much ado, brought to acknowledge him for king, though they knew him to be a man of great valour, and experience in war. In the beginning of his reign, with the consent and approbation of the *Goths*, he dispatched ambassadors to the emperor, to sue, as he pretended, for a peace, upon the same terms that had been formerly offered to *Vitiges*, viz. that the *Goths* should hold all the provinces beyond the *Po*, and the *Romans* the rest of *Italy*. But the ambassadors had private instructions to acquaint the emperor, that *Eraric* was ready to deliver up *Italy* to him, upon condition he paid him a certain sum, and raised him to the dignity of a patrician ². This private negotiation was not known till after the king's death. However, the *Goths*, generally discontented with the government of their new king, began to think of deposing him, and raising another to the throne. They

*Eraric cho-
sen king.*

¹ PROTOP. l. ii. c. 30.

² Idem, l. iii. c. 2.

cast their eyes on *Totila*, nephew to *Ildebald*, a person of extraordinary merit, and one who had eminently distinguished himself in war. He commanded at that time the *Goths* in *Tervisum*, and upon the news of his uncle's death, had sent to *Constantianus*, who governed for the emperor at *Ravenna*, offering, upon assurance of indemnity, to deliver up to him both the place and the garison. *Constantianus* readily accepted the offer, and, having promised upon oath to perform the articles, a day was appointed for the surrender of the place. But in the mean time a messenger from the chief men among the *Goths* arriving at *Tervisum*, acquainted *Totila* with the design they had formed of deposing *Eraric*, and raising him to the throne. *Totila* frankly discovered to them the agreement he had made with *Constantianus*; but told them at the same time, that he was willing to accept of their offer, provided they dispatched *Eraric* before the day appointed for the surrender of the place.

He is murdered, and Totila proclaimed king.

Year after Christ 542.

Upon the return of the messenger, the *Goths* fell immediately upon *Eraric*, and, having murdered him after a short reign of five months, with one voice declared *Totila* king^a.

The Romans make an attempt upon Verona.

THE emperor, informed of the death of *Eraric*, of the promotion of *Totila*, and of the distracted state of affairs in *Italy*, sharply reprimanded his officers, who commanded there, ascribing the whole to their indolence and bad conduct. Hereupon they assembled in *Ravenna*, where it was agreed in a council of war, that siege should be laid forthwith to *Verona*, at that time the chief city of the *Goths*, and, upon the reduction of that place, the whole army should march against *Totila*, who was at the head of a small body in *Picenum*. Pursuant to this plan the army, consisting of about twelve thousand men, marched, under the command of eleven generals, of whom *Constantianus* and *Alexander* were the chief; and, arriving in the neighbourhood of *Verona*, encamped within seven miles of that city. *Marcianus*, a man of great interest in the country and well affected to the emperor's service, had engaged a citizen of *Verona* to betray the place. A centinel, privy to the plot, was to open one of the gates in the night, and admit a party of *Romans*, who were to secure the gate, till the rest of the army came up. This was a dangerous undertaking, there being a strong garison in the town, and the safety of those, who were to be sent on the party, depending intirely on the fidelity of the centinel. The service was therefore, to the great disgrace of the *Roman* name, declined by all the *Romans*, but with great joy undertaken by one *Artabanes* an *Armenian*, who, advancing at the head of one hundred men, was admitted within the gate,

^a Idem ibid.

which

which he secured with some of them, while others killed the centinels on the walls, and made themselves masters of the adjoining houses. *Artabanes* immediately acquainted the generals with his success, requiring them to hasten the march of the army; but the commanders, being advanced within five miles of the place, ordered the army to halt, till they had settled among themselves in what manner the plunder of so wealthy a city was to be divided. This occasioned great disputes; so that the night was spent before they could agree. In the mean time, the *Goths*, who, hearing that the *Romans* were masters of one gate, had fled out at another, and retired to a high rock not far from the city, discovering from thence the small number of the *Romans* in the town, and the army yet at a distance, returned into the city by the same gate they had gone out, and, falling upon the *Romans*, obliged them to abandon the gate, and fly to the battlements, where they defended themselves with unparalleled valour. By this time the commanders, having agreed about the plunder of the city, approached the gates; but, finding them shut, they shamefully retired, though their companions, overpowered with numbers, earnestly called out for their assistance. *Artabanes*, therefore and such of his men as were still alive, seeing themselves thus basely abandoned, and despairing of succour, leaped down from the walls. Those who fell on the stones were killed by the fall, or rendered incapable of saving themselves by flight; but *Artabanes*, with a few more, having the good luck to pitch upon the ground, got safe to the camp, where he upbraided the commanders with their ill conduct and want of courage. The *Romans*, after this disappointment, having passed the *Po*, marched to *Faventia*, now *Faenza*, where they were met by *Totila* at the head of his small army, consisting only of five thousand men. Hereupon the *Roman* generals having called a council of war, *Artabanes* advised them not to despise the enemy, though far inferior to them in number, but to fall upon them, before the whole body had passed the river *Lamone*, on which stands the town of *Faventia*. But the commanders disagreeing among themselves, as it generally happens when they are equal in power, *Totila* passed the river without opposition; so that the two armies approached each other in order of battle. While they stood thus drawn up, waiting the signal, one *Valiaris*, a *Goth*, of a gigantic size and proportionable strength, advancing before the ranks, challenged any *Roman* to a single combat. *Artabanes* accepted the challenge, and, at the first encounter, ran him through the right side with his lance; but imagining, as the *Goth* did not fall immediately, that the wound was not mortal, he gave him a second wound in the belly, when the head of *Valiaris's* lance,

But are disappointed.

A single combat.

*The death
of Artaba-
nes a va-
liant offi-
cer.*

*The Ro-
mans de-
feated.*

which stood upright, falling upon *Artabanes's* neck, unfortunately cut one of the arteries. The brave champion, however, not apprehending any danger, rode back to the army; but, as the blood could not be stopped, he died three days after, to the great grief of all the emperor's true friends, who, from his experience, courage, and prudence, promised themselves great things. He had served first with great reputation in the *Persian* army; but, being taken prisoner by *Belisarius* in the castle of *Sisaurium*, with all the *Persians* under his command, and sent to *Constantinople*, he offered his service to the emperor, who sent him, with the *Persians* he had formerly commanded, to his army in *Italy*, where he distinguished himself, as we have related, in an eminent manner. The single combat was succeeded by a general engagement, in which the *Romans*, confiding in their numbers, behaved at first with great bravery. But three hundred *Goths*, who had been ordered by *Totila* to pass the river at some distance, falling unexpectedly upon their rear, pursuant to their orders, they began to give ground, imagining that body to be far more numerous than it really was. Hereupon *Totila* charging them in front with new vigour, they first fell into great confusion, and then betook themselves to a precipitous flight. The *Goths* pursued them with great slaughter, took a great number of prisoners and all their ensigns, and obliged the few, who had the good luck to make their escape, to take refuge, with their commanders, in the neighbouring towns^b.

*The Ro-
mans de-
feated
again.*

Totila, to improve this victory, marched without loss of time to *Florence*, and invested that city; but a considerable army being sent from *Ravenna* to the relief of the place, *Totila* thought it adviseable to raise the siege, and retire to *Micole*, a town about a day's journey from *Florence*. The *Romans*, leaving a small garison in the town, pursued them with the rest of their forces; and it was agreed, that one of the commanders, marching with all possible expedition after them, should keep them in play till the others came up. The lot fell upon *John*; but unseasonable disputes arising among the commanders, and a report being spread, that *John* was killed by one of his own men, the army halted; and in the mean time *John* being forced to engage the enemy with his own troops only, he was utterly defeated. When news of this defeat was brought to the army, seized with a sudden panic, they all dispersed, every one shifting for himself in the best manner he could. *Totila* treated the prisoners he took in this and the former engagement with so much humanity, that most of them entering into his service,

^b Idem, l. iii. c. 9.

his army was by that means considerably increased^c. The following year, the eighth of the Gothic war, *Totila*, taking the field early in the spring, made himself master of all the strong places in *Tuscany*, and, marching from thence into *Campania* and *Samnium*, reduced and dismantled the strong town of *Beneventum*, and laid siege to *Naples*: during which several detachments from his army took *Cumæ*, and recovered all *Brutia*, *Lucania*, *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, where they found considerable sums, which had been gathered for the emperor. The *Goths* having thus seized on the tributes and the money that had been levied to pay the army, the emperor's troops were reduced to great straits, and thereupon began to mutiny, and refuse to take the field; so that *Constantianus* lay idle at *Ravenna*, *John* at *Rome*, *Bessus* at *Spoletum*, *Justin* at *Florence*, and *Cyprian* at *Perugia*, the places to which they had fled after the late defeat. The emperor, informed of the bad situation of his affairs in *Italy*, ordered a considerable fleet to be equipped, and a great number of forces to be raised, committing both to the conduct of *Maximinus*, whom he honoured with the title of *præfectus prætorio* of *Italy*; but, as he was a man quite unacquainted with military affairs, naturally timorous and indolent, *Justinian* appointed *Demetrius* to command under him, who had formerly served under *Belisarius* as general of the foot. *Demetrius*, to retrieve the reputation of the *Roman* arms in *Italy*, resolved to attempt the relief of *Naples*, already reduced to great straits. With this view, leaving *Maximinus* on the coasts of *Epirus*, he sailed with part of the fleet to *Sicily*; and there, as he had but a small number of forces with him, he assembled a great many vessels, with a design to terrify the enemy, who would conclude, that so considerable a fleet had a proportionable army on board; but, his heart failing him after he had put to sea, instead of sailing directly to *Naples*, he steered his course to *Rome*, in order to raise soldiers, and then return to *Naples*; but, the *Romans* refusing to serve against the victorious king of the *Goths*, he was obliged either to lie idle, or to attempt the relief of *Naples* with the few troops he had brought with him. The latter expedient he chose; but *Totila*, having timely notice of his design, manned with incredible expedition a great number of light vessels, which, unexpectedly falling upon him as he was riding at anchor on the coast of *Naples*, took or sunk every ship of his fleet, and made all on board prisoners, except a few, who betook themselves to their boats, among whom was *Demetrius* himself. The besieged being greatly disheartened by this loss, *Conon*, who commanded in *Naples*, dispatched a messen-

Tuscany, and several other provinces, recovered by the Goths. Year after Christ 543.

The Romans defeated by sea.

^c Idem ibid. c. 10.

Another
Roman
fleet de-
stroyed.

Naples
surrenders.

ger to *Maximinus*, acquainting him with the deplorable condition to which the city was reduced, and earnestly pressing him to hasten to their relief. *Maximinus* was already advanced as far as *Syracuse*; but could not be persuaded to stir from thence for some time. At length, being threatened with the emperor's displeasure, importuned by repeated messages from the besieged, and openly reviled for cowardice by the soldiers, he sent the fleet to *Naples* under the command of others; but, indulging his natural timidity, stayed himself behind. As the fleet put to sea in the depth of winter, it was, by a violent storm, driven ashore near the enemy's camp, who sunk the ships, and without resistance, made what slaughter they pleased of the seamen and soldiers. Few of them escaped being either taken or killed. Among the prisoners was *Demetrius*, who, after the loss of his own fleet, had gone a-board that of *Maximinus*. *Totila* ordered him to be led, with a rope about his neck, to the town wall, and there obliged him to exhort the inhabitants to surrender, by assuring them, that they were to expect no further succours, and that all hopes of relief were lost with the navy. At the same time, *Totila* offered them honourable terms, upon condition they submitted immediately; which they did accordingly, and were treated by him with the utmost humanity. As they had been pinched with a long famine, *Totila* apprehending they might endanger their lives by indulging at first their ravenous appetites, placed guards at the gates to prevent their going out, taking care at the same time to supply them sparingly with provisions, but increasing their allowance every day. Being thus, by degrees, restored to their former strength, he ordered the gates to be set open, and gave every one full liberty to stay, or retire to what place he thought fit. He treated *Conon* and the garison in a most friendly and obliging manner; for, upon their pretending to return to *Constantinople*, he supplied them with ships; and having discovered, that their real design was to sail to *Rome*, and reinforce the garison of that city, which he intended in the next place to besiege, he was so far from punishing them as they expected, or even upbraiding them for thus imposing upon him, that, on the contrary, the winds not proving favourable for a long time, he furnished them with horses, waggons, and provisions, and ordered a body of *Goths* to escorte them to *Rome*. He dismantled *Naples*, as he had done *Beneventum*, not caring to weaken his army by garisoning the many strong-holds that submitted to him ^d.

Totila, now master of *Naples* and most of the fortresses in those parts, began to turn his thoughts upon *Rome*. In the first

^d Idem, l. iii. c. 9. Continuat. Marcell. ad ann. 543.

place, he wrote a letter to the senate, whom he earnestly desired to draw over to his party, taxing them in gentle terms with the ingratitude they had shewn to the family and nation of the great *Theodoric* and *Amalasuntha*. He advised and intreated them to return to their duty; put them in mind of the treatment they had met with from the emperor and his officers; and concluded by assuring both them and the people of his favour and protection, provided they returned to their allegiance. *John*, who commanded in *Rome*, would not suffer the senate to answer this, or receive more letters from *Totila*, who nevertheless found means to convey other papers into the city, which were posted up by night in the most frequented places. The *Arian* priests were suspected of holding a private correspondence with the *Goths* and their king, who professed the same doctrine, and on that account were banished *Rome*. *Totila*, finding his letters and manifestoes had no effect on the senate and people of *Rome*, resolved to pursue other methods; and accordingly, having sent a detachment into *Calabria* to reduce *Otranto*, which had not yet submitted, he marched, with the rest of his forces, against the towns in the neighbourhood of *Rome*. The city of *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*, about eighteen miles from *Rome*, was betrayed to him by one of the inhabitants; and, upon his entering it, he put all the citizens to the sword, together with their bishop. Several other strong-holds in that neighbourhood he took by storm; so that *Rome* was in a manner blocked up by land, all communication with the neighbouring country being cut off. The emperor, greatly perplexed at the bad news he received daily out of *Italy*, and unwilling to lose *Rome*, which was now in imminent danger of falling anew into the enemy's hands, resolved to call *Belisarius* out of *Persia*, notwithstanding the success that attended him there, and send him again into *Italy*. Accordingly he wrote to *Belisarius*, ordering him to repair forthwith to *Italy*, and to take upon him the command of his armies in that country. *Belisarius* no sooner received this order, than leaving *Comagene*, where he then was, he set out for the west. In his way through *Thrace*, he raised above four thousand men at his own expence, and, arriving with them at *Salonæ*, he dispatched from thence *Vitalius*, general of *Illyricum*, with a body of troops to the relief of *Otranto*, at whose approach the *Goths* retired; so that the town was reinforced with fresh supplies both of men and provisions. As for *Belisarius* himself, he embarked in *Dalmatia*, and came by sea to *Ravenna*, whence he sent several parties against the cities of *Æmia*; but without success, though they defeated a small body of troops dispatched by *Totila* to drive them out of that province. After this, they threw themselves into *Auximum*, then besieged by

*Belisarius
sent again
into Italy.*

the

*Auximum,
Firmum,
and Ascu-
lum be-
sieged by
the Goths.*

*Rome be-
sieged by
Totila.*

the *Goths*; but finding there were not sufficient provisions in the place to maintain so numerous a garison, they resolved to sally out, and march to *Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro*, which stood at a small distance, and was still held by the *Romans*. In their retreat, two hundred of them were slain by the besiegers; but the rest reached *Pisaurus*, whither *Totila* pursued them, hoping to take the place by storm; but, being vigorously repulsed by the garison, he returned to the siege of *Auximum*; and, at the same time, finding that *Belisarius* was not in a condition to take the field, he sent out detachments to besiege *Firmum* and *Asculum*, two places of great importance in the province of *Picenum*. *Belisarius*, chiefly concerned for *Rome*, appointed *Bessas* governor of that city, and sent *Artasaris*, a *Persian* and *Barbation* a *Thracian*, men of valour and great experience in war, to command under *Bessas*, strictly injoining them to make no sallies, in case the town was besieged. Being himself utterly unable to relieve the besieged towns, or put a stop to the progress of the *Goths*, he dispatched *John* to *Constantinople*, with a letter to the emperor, wherein he acquainted him with the situation of his affairs in *Italy*, telling him at the same time, that, being destitute of men, arms, and money, it was impossible for him to prosecute the war. *Justinian*, upon the receipt of this letter, ordered new levies to be made, the veterans being all employed against the *Persians*. But in the mean time, *Totila*, pursuing his good fortune, took several strong-holds and cities of great consequence, viz. *Firmum*, *Asculum*, *Auximum*, *Spoletum*, &c. and at length approached *Rome*, which he invested on all sides. As he drew near the city, *Artasaris* and *Barbation*, contrary to the express command of *Belisarius*, made a sally, thinking they should surprise the *Goths*; but they were themselves taken in an ambuscade, and, most of their men being cut in pieces, narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands. The town had not been long besieged, when *Belisarius* was informed, that a considerable number of troops, sent by the emperor, were in full march to join him. Hereupon *Belisarius*, committing the care of *Ravenna* to *Justin*, marched with a small body of forces to *Epidamnus*, where he met them. Soon after, *Narses* the eunuch arrived with some auxiliary troops raised among the *Heruli*, and commanded by *Philimuth* and other leaders of their own nation. With part of this reinforcement *Belisarius* sailed to the port of *Rome*, which he was mighty desirous of relieving; and sent the rest, under the command of *John*, into *Calabria*, with orders to drive the *Goths* out of those parts, and then join him in the neighbourhood of *Rome*. *John* took some places; but, being afraid to pass by the city of *Capua*, or to make any attempt upon it, though
defended

defended only by three hundred *Goths*, he did not, pursuant to his orders, join *Belisarius* at the time appointed ^c. In the mean time, *Rome* being so closely blocked up, that no provisions could be imported either by land or water, a dreadful famine ^{A great famine in Rome.} began to rage in the city. The unhappy citizens, having consumed every thing that could give them any nourishment, and even the grass that grew near the walls, were in the end obliged to feed on their excrements. Several, to avoid the calamities they groaned under, laid violent hands on themselves. In this extremity they flocked in great multitudes to *Bessas* their governor, earnestly entreating him to supply them with food, and, if that was not in his power, either to give them leave to go out of the town, or to deliver them from their miseries by putting them to death. *Bessas* replied, That to supply them with food was impossible; to let them go, unsafe; and to kill them, impious. To raise their drooping spirits, he assured them, that an army was hourly expected from *Constantinople*, which, under the command of *Belisarius*, would oblige the *Goths* to abandon the siege, and retire ^f. *Vigilius*, bishop of *Rome*, sent from *Sicily*, where he then was, several ships laden with corn, to relieve the city; but they were all intercepted by the enemy, who, after the reduction of *Naples*, kept a great number of vessels constantly cruizing between *Sicily* and *Rome*. In the end, *Bessas* suffered such of the citizens as were willing to retire, to go out of the city, upon their paying him a certain sum of money; but most of them either died on the road, or, falling into the enemy's hands, were by them cut in pieces. *Belisarius*, well apprised of the miserable condition to which the besieged were reduced, used all possible means to relieve them; but fortune, or rather Providence, seemed to fight against him; for his attempts, however well concerted, proved all unsuccessful; which gave him so much uneasiness, that he fell into a fever, and was thought, for some time, to be in great danger. In the mean time, the besieged, no longer able to bear the miseries with which they were afflicted, and despairing of relief, began to mutiny, and press *Bessas* to come to an agreement with *Totila*; which he refusing to do, four of the *Isaurians*, who guarded the *Porta Asinaria*, letting themselves down from the wall by ropes fastened to the battlements in the dead of the night, while their companions were asleep, went to *Totila*, and undertook to receive his army into the city. The king with great joy embraced the overture, and sending four *Goths* of great strength, intrepidity, and resolution, into the city with the *Isaurians*, he silently approached the gates

^c PROCOR. l. iii. c. 9, 10.^f Idem ibid. c. 17.

Rome be-
trayed to
Totila.
Year after
Christ 547.

He spares
the inha-
bitants;
but plun-
ders the
city.

with his whole army; which being opened by the *Isaurians*, with the assistance of the four *Goths* within, he entered the city at the head of his troops. Upon the first alarm, *Bessas*, with the other commanders and most of the soldiers, fled out at another gate. Such as remained behind, took sanctuary in the churches, whither the inhabitants likewise fled. *Totila*, who had kept his men under arms all night, and united in a body, through fear of an ambuscade, finding he had nothing to apprehend, went early in the morning to St. *Peter's* church, to return thanks for the success of the enterprise. His men, in their way, killed six-and-twenty soldiers, with about sixty of the inhabitants; and this is all the blood that was shed; for *Pelagius* the deacon, throwing himself at his feet when he entered the church, with the book of the gospels in his hand, earnestly entreated him to spare the inhabitants. *Totila*, highly provoked against the inhabitants, refused at first to comply with his demand; but was in the end prevailed upon to forbid his *Goths*, under the severest penalties, to put any, either of the citizens or soldiers, to death. However, he gave them full liberty to plunder the city, which they did for several days together, stripping the inhabitants of all their wealth, and leaving nothing in their houses, but the naked walls. Thus many persons of great distinction, and among the rest *Rusticiana*, the widow of *Boetius* and daughter of *Symmachus*, a matron of exemplary piety, were reduced to beg their bread from door to door. In the house of *Bessas* they found an immense treasure, which he had scandalously amassed during the siege, by selling to the people, at an exorbitant price, the corn that had been stored up for the use of the garison. The *Goths* were for putting *Rusticiana* to death, because she had persuaded, as they pretended, the *Romans* to pull down the images, and destroy the statues, of *Theodoric*, to revenge, by that means, the death of her father and husband. But *Totila*, taking her and all the women under his protection, secured them against the cruelty and insolence of the soldiery. Thus was *Rome* recovered by the *Goths* in the year of the christian æra 547, the twentieth of *Justinian's* reign, and the twelfth of the war. *Totila*, according to the most probable opinion, entered *Rome* on the seventeenth of *January*.

He up-
braids the
senate; but
spares
them.

Totila, now master of the capital of *Italy*, sent for the senate, and putting them in mind of the favours they had received from the *Goths*, and the severe treatment they had met with from the emperor and his officers, he bitterly reproached them for behaving so ungratefully to their benefactors, and, in the transport of his passion, threatened to make them all slaves;

but his anger soon assuaging, he pardoned them at the intercession of *Pelagius*, and dismissed them untouched. Soon after, he dispatched *Pelagius*, and one *Theodorus* a Roman orator, as his ambassadors to *Justinian*, with letters full of respect, in which he desired to live in peace and amity with him, as *Theodoric* had done with *Anastasius*, promising, in that case, to respect him as his father, and to assist him, when wanted, with all his forces, against any other nation whatsoever. On the contrary, if the emperor rejected his offers, he threatened to level *Rome* with the ground, to put the whole senate to the sword, and carry the war into *Illyricum*. The emperor returned no other answer, than that he referred the whole to *Belisarius*, who had full power to manage all things of that nature as he pleased. *Totila*, provoked at this answer, and at the defeat of a body of troops, which he had sent to open a passage into *Lucania*, resolved to demolish *Rome*, so as not to leave one stone upon another. Accordingly he began with the wall, of which he threw down a third part, and was ready to set fire to the most stately and beautiful buildings of the city, when he received a letter from *Belisarius*, dissuading him from the resolution he had taken. *Belisarius* laid great stress on the grandeur and majesty of that antient city, which being raised to such a height of fame and greatness by the industry and valour of so many celebrated and eminent men, posterity would look upon him, who destroyed it, as an enemy to mankind, since he deprived them of so many monuments of the worth and merit of their ancestors. He added, that if, in the end, the *Goths* should prove victorious, he would never forgive himself for destroying the most beautiful city in his dominions, nay, the most beautiful and magnificent in the whole world. On the other hand, if in the course of the war, fortune should happen to abandon him, he would, by preserving so favourite a city, highly oblige the conqueror, who would not fail to make him a suitable return; whereas, by demolishing it, he would preclude himself from all favour. *Totila*, having seriously considered the contents of this letter, and weighed, with attention, the arguments alledged by *Belisarius*, resolved to follow his advice, and, laying aside all thoughts of destroying *Rome*, he marched with his army into *Lucania*. The senate he carried with him, and the rest of the inhabitants, with their wives and children, he sent, under a strong guard, into *Lucania* before him, not leaving a single inhabitant in *Rome*. Being arrived in *Lucania*, he reduced all that country, and then marched with his army towards *Ravenna*^a. Upon his departure, *John*

He is diverted by Belisarius from destroying the city; but carries with him all the inhabitants.

^a PROTOP. l. iii. c. 22.

seized on *Tarentum*, which he fortified with a ditch cut through the isthmus. The city of *Spoletum* was likewise recovered by the *Romans*, being betrayed to them by one *Martianus*, a *Roman* soldier, who pretended to be a deserter. *Belisarius* had continued all this time at *Portus*, about ten miles from *Rome*; but being informed that *Totila* had bent his march towards *Ravenna*, and being mighty desirous of recovering once more the capital of *Italy*, he led his small army thither; and, finding the city quite destitute of inhabitants, and a third part of the walls levelled with the ground, he undertook the repeopling of the place, and began to repair the walls. He cleared the ditch round the city, which had been filled up by *Totila*, and, for the present, contented himself with heaping huge stones, one upon another, in the many breaches, which he had made in the wall. The whole work being finished in the space of twenty-five days, and the city supplied with great store of provisions, which *Belisarius* took care to have imported by water, the ancient inhabitants, who had been dispersed up and down *Italy*, returned in flocks, and were kindly received by *Belisarius*, who restored to every one his own house and possessions, and promised an immunity from taxes to such as were willing to settle there. Upon this news, *Totila* hastened back to *Rome*, not doubting but, at his approach, *Belisarius* would abandon the place, and return to *Portus*, which was strongly fortified; but finding, contrary to his expectation, that the *Roman* general was determined not to quit the city, but to defend it to the last, he encamped at a small distance from the walls, and early next morning advanced in battle-array, and began the attack with incredible fury. The *Romans*, animated by the example of their general, defended themselves with no less valour and intrepidity; so that the fight lasted from morning to night, when the *Goths*, who had lost a great number of men, returned to their camp. The assault was renewed the three following days; but *Totila*, being constantly repulsed with great loss, abandoned the enterprise, and retired to *Tibur*, where he continued for some time, leaving *Belisarius* at full leisure to complete the fortifications of *Rome*; which he did accordingly, and once more sent the keys of that city to the emperor. But the *Goths*, who had hitherto extolled their king, and, equalling him to the greatest heroes of antiquity, had accounted themselves happy in the choice, began to complain loudly of his conduct, and, with great liberty, to blame him for not having either intirely demolished *Rome*, or left a strong garison in it, to prevent its falling anew into the enemy's hands. The whole army grew so discontented, that, when he prepared to march to the siege of *Perugia*, they betrayed a great reluctance to follow

follow him thither, till, in a set speech, he made an apology for his late conduct, ascribing his bad success, not to any want of foresight or neglect on his side, but to an inconstancy of fortune, which in all human affairs, but more especially in matters of war, bears a chief sway. Having thus regained the esteem and affection of his soldiers, he left *Tibur*, and, marching with his whole army to *Perugia*, he sat down before that city. Upon his departure, *John*, who had continued in those parts, being master of *Otranto*, hastened into *Campania*, and there set at liberty the *Roman* senators and their wives, after having routed a strong party of *Goths*, that had been left by *Totila* to guard them. Hereupon *Totila*, to be revenged on *John*, rising from before *Perugia*, hastened, over mountains and through by-ways, into *Apulia*, where he then was; but, John put falling unadvisedly upon him in the night, the *Romans*, by favour of the darkness, made their escape, with the loss of no more than an hundred men, and got safe into *Tarento*. This was a great oversight in *Totila*; for, as his army was ten times their number, had he waited with patience till day light, he might have surrounded them and cut them off to a man. In the mean time, *Belisarius*, having received from *Constantinople* a supply of twelve thousand men, sailed with them for *Sicily*, being informed that *Totila* designed to pass over into that island, which was then quite unguarded. But *Totila*, instead of making any attempts upon *Sicily*, invested with his whole army *Rusciana*, a city of great strength in *Calabria*. Hereupon *Belisarius*, leaving *Sicily*, sailed to *Otranto*, where he received a second supply from *Constantinople* of two thousand foot, under the command of *Valerianus*. He then ordered *John* to join him with the body he commanded; and, having assembled a great number of transports, he set sail for *Rusciana*, with a design to relieve that place; but, finding the *Goths* drawn up on the shore, and ready to receive him, he abandoned the enterprise, and returned to *Rome*, sending *John* and *Valerian*, with part of the forces, to lay waste *Picenum*, and by that means oblige *Totila* to raise the siege of *Rusciana*. But the king of the *Goths*, pursuing the siege with more vigour than ever, detached two thousand horse into *Picenum*, who, being joined by the *Goths*, in that province, obliged the *Romans* sent by *Belisarius* to retire. In the mean while, the garison of *Rusciana*, being reduced to great straits, and despairing of relief, submitted to *Totila*, who, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance they made, treated them with great humanity, receiving such of them as were willing to serve under him into his army, and suffering the rest to retire unmolested whither they pleased. (Ode *Calazar*, who had formerly broken his word to him, he put to death.

death, after having caused his hands and privy parts to be cut off¹.

Belisarius
recalled.

DURING these transactions in *Italy*, the *Persians* having gained considerable advantages over the *Romans*, *Justinian* was easily persuaded by *Antonia*, the wife of *Belisarius*, to recal her husband, and employ him anew against that nation. *Belisarius* therefore left *Italy*, having rather lost the reputation he had gained by his former expedition, than acquired a greater; for, during the five years he commanded against *Totila*, he scarce performed any thing worthy of notice, being, as it were, in a perpetual flight, and sailing from one sea-port to another^k. *Procopius*, in his books of the *Gothic* war, which were published while *Justinian* and *Belisarius* were yet alive, lays the whole blame on fortune; but, in the anecdote or secret history, he, or some other writer, charges him with several mistakes, and besides, accuses him of levying vast sums on the inhabitants of *Ravenna*, of *Sicily*, and of all the places that had submitted to the *Romans*, on pretence of punishing them for having once sided with the *Goths*. He adds, that *Herodian*, governor of *Spoletum*, not being able to supply him with the money he required, renounced his allegiance to the emperor, and delivered up the place to the *Goths*, having no other ways to redeem himself from the importunity of the avaricious and ever-craving commander. The same writer ascribes the misunderstanding between him and *John*, which greatly retarded the emperor's service, to *Antonia*, the general's wife, who, to ingratiate herself with the empress *Theodora*, the declared enemy of *John*, pressed her husband to dispatch him by some means or other; which *John* being apprised of, declined, as much as he could, joining or assisting him. But to return to *Totila*: Upon the departure of *Belisarius*, he returned before *Perugia*, which he took by storm; but, according to his custom, spared both the inhabitants and the garison. And now the *Franks*, who had long continued quiet, concluding the *Goths*, as well as the *Romans*, to be greatly weakened by such a long and destructive war, thought it high time to lay hold of the opportunity, and, breaking into *Italy*, to seize, without distinction, on the countries belonging to both. In the very beginning of the war, the *Ostrogoths*, as we have related above, not able to make head at the same time against the *Romans* and the *Franks*, attempted to gain over the latter to their party, by yielding to them the provinces they held in *Gaul*. This *Justinian* was so far from opposing, that, on the contrary, carefully avoiding to give the *Franks* the least pretence of making war upon him, he

¹ Idem ibid, c. 23, 24.

^k Idem ibid, c. 24, 25.

solemnly confirmed them in the possession of the countries the *Goths* had yielded them, renouncing in their behalf all claims to the said countries. Thus, adds our historian, the kings of the *Franks*, whom he commonly styles *Germans*, became masters of *Marseilles*, an antient colony of the *Phocæans*, and of the other maritime towns, with the sea itself. And now, continues *Procopius*, they preside at the equestrian combats in the city of *Arles*, and coin the gold, which they draw from the mines of *Gaul*, not with the image of the emperor, as they have done hitherto, but with their own ¹. Thus the *Franks* became lawful sovereigns of the countries formerly held by the *Ostrogoths* in *Gaul*, and behaved as such, according to the observation of *Procopius*, by presiding at the equestrian sports in *Arles*, at that time the capital of *Gaul*, and coining gold with their own images. But no favours, no grant, could make the *Franks* forget their natural treachery, or stand to their engagements, when they had the least prospect of advantage from their acting contrary to them. The *Ostrogoths* had yielded to them the rich countries, which they held in *Gaul*; *Justinian* had transferred to them the claim and title he had to those countries. By their treaty with the *Goths*, they were to assist them against the *Romans*; by their treaty with the *Romans*, they were to stand neuter; and both treaties they equally observed; for, thinking both nations greatly weakened by so long a war, they laid hold of that opportunity to fall upon both; and accordingly, entering the province of *Venetia*, belonging partly to the *Romans*, and partly to the *Goths*, they seized it for themselves. In the mean time, *Totila*, having received a reinforcement of six thousand *Lombards*, commanded by *Ildiges*, one of their princes, resolved to march to *Rome*, and once more attempt the reduction of that city. *Belisarius* had left there three thousand chosen men, under the command of *Diogenes*, an officer of great experience and known valour, who held out, for a considerable time, against the repeated assaults of the enemy. *Totila* invested the city on all sides, and, from the very beginning of the siege, made himself master of *Portus*; so that, all communication being cut off both by sea and land, he hoped to reduce the garison in a short time by famine. But against this evil *Diogenes* wisely provided, by causing corn to be sowed within the walls; so that the town would, in all likelihood, have held out till the arrival of the promised succours from *Constantinople*, had it not been betrayed a second time by the *Isaurians*. One of the gates was guarded by a body of that nation, who, being discontented for want of their pay, which they had not

The Franks make themselves masters of Venetia.

Rome besieged by Totila.

¹ *Idem* *ibid*, c. 33.

And be-
trayed to
him a se-
cond time
by the
Isaurians.
Year after
Christ 550.

received for some years, and hearing that their countrymen, who had formerly betrayed that city, had been preferred and enriched by the *Goths*, resolved to follow their example ; and accordingly, some of them having first had a private conference with *Totila*, they opened, at the time agreed on, the gate which they guarded, and received him, with his whole army, into the city. As *Totila* had caused the trumpets to sound at the opposite gate, pretending to attack the city on that side, the garrison hastened thither ; so that he met with no opposition. When the inhabitants found the town was taken, they fled out at the opposite gate towards *Centumcellæ*, the only strong place held by the *Romans* in that neighbourhood ; but great numbers of them, and likewise of the soldiers who took the same route, were cut off by the *Goths*, whom *Totila* had placed in ambushes on the road, not doubting but they would fly that way. *Diogenes* escaped with a slight wound ; but *Paul* a *Cilician*, whom *Belisarius* had appointed to command under him, retired with a body of four hundred horse to *Adrian's* tomb, and possessed himself of the bridge leading to *St. Peter's* church, now *Ponte Sant' Angelo*. There they defended themselves with incredible valour against the enemy's whole army, till they had no provisions left ; when they resolved to sally out, and either open themselves a way through the midst of the enemy, or die in the attempt. Having taken this resolution, they embraced and took leave of each other, as ready to die ; which *Totila* hearing, and dreading the effects of such a desperate resolution, thought it adviseable to offer them terms. Accordingly he let them know by a messenger, that, upon their delivering up their horses and arms, and swearing never to serve more against the *Goths*, he was ready to grant them leave to return to *Constantinople* ; but that, if they chose rather to stay in *Italy*, and serve under him, they should have all their effects restored to them, and be treated upon the same footing with the *Goths*. They chose at first to return to *Constantinople* ; but afterwards, changing their mind, they listed themselves among the troops of *Totila*. Only *Paul*, and one *Mindus* an *Isaurian*, begged leave to return home ; which *Totila* not only granted, but allowed them a safe conduct, and money to bear their charges. About three hundred more of the garrison, who had taken sanctuary in the churches, abandoning their asylum, submitted to *Totila*, upon his promising to spare their lives. He was formerly bent upon destroying *Rome*, as we have hinted above, but diverted from it by *Belisarius*. Now he made it his chief study to embellish the city, repairing, at a great expence, what he had formerly destroyed. He recalled the senate, and restored them to their antient rank and splendor, invited the citizens to

He repairs
what he
had for-
mely de-
stroyed.

take

take possession of their estates, supplied the city with plenty of provisions, and peopling it with *Goths* and *Italians*, exhibited the *Circensian* games, after the manner of the *Roman* emperors, and presided at them in person. This, so different from his former conduct, was owing to the answer given him by the king of the *Franks*, when he asked his daughter in marriage, viz. that he would not dispose of his daughter to any but a king; and that *Totila* ought not to be looked upon as such, since he was not able to preserve the capital city, but had been obliged to demolish part of it, and abandon the rest to the enemy^m. And now *Totila*, once more master of *Rome*, dispatched ambassadors to *Constantinople*, with proposals for a peace, offering, upon the emperor's relinquishing *Italy* to him, to assist him as a faithful ally against any other nation whatsoever. But *Justinian* was so far from hearkening to the overture, that he would not even admit the ambassadors to his presence. Hereupon *Totila*, determined to pursue the war with more vigour than ever, having left a strong garison in *Rome*, marched with the rest of his army to *Centumcellæ*, now *Civita Vecchia*, which he invested; but *Diogenes* making a vigorous resistance, it was agreed between him and *Totila*, that he should acquaint the emperor with his situation, and that if, by a time prefixed, he received no relief, the place should be delivered up, and thirty hostages were given. After this, he passed with his army into *Sicily*, and, in his passage, made an attempt upon *Rhegium*; but finding the place strongly garisoned, he left part of the army to block it up, in order to reduce it by famine; and with the rest crossed over into *Sicily*, after having made himself master of *Tarentum*. As he was imbarquing his forces, news was brought him, that *Ariminum* had been betrayed to the *Goths* he had left in *Picenum*. Having crossed the straits, he landed without opposition at *Messina*; but, not being able to reduce that city, he laid waste the neighbouring country, destroying all with fire and sword. In the mean time, the garison of *Rhegium*, being reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions, submitted upon terms, and delivered up the city to the troops left by *Totila* before itⁿ.

He takes Tarentum, and passes over into Sicily.

Justinian, alarmed at the progress *Totila* made, forgave *Artabanes*, who had lately conspired against him, and sent him into *Sicily*, to defend that island against the *Goths*, and, if possible, to drive them from thence. At the same time he named his nephew *Germanus* general against the *Goths* in *Italy*, allowing him a large sum to raise troops in *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, whence he was to march into *Italy* with *Philimuth* commander

Germanus appointed general in Italy.

^m Idem ibid, c. 35, 37.

ⁿ Idem ibid.

of the *Heruli*, and *John* then general of *Illyricum*. As *Germanus* was a man of a generous temper, and greatly beloved by the soldiery, he soon raised a very considerable army, not only the *Romans*, but the barbarians, flocking to him from all parts. With this army, the best the emperor had ever sent into *Italy*, he hoped to add to the reputation, which he had lately acquired against the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the glory of driving the *Goths* out of *Italy*, and reuniting that country to the empire. This, he thought, he might the more easily accomplish, as he had married *Matasuntha*, the daughter of *Amalasuntha*, and grand-daughter of *Theodoric*, who, he hoped, would draw great numbers of the *Goths* over to his party; for he designed to take her with him into *Italy*. The *Goths* were greatly dispirited, when they heard, that a general of consummate experience, universally beloved by the soldiery, and so nearly allied to *Theodoric*, whose memory they adored, was to command against them. On the other hand, the *Romans* began to take courage anew, and such of them as had been dispersed by their frequent defeats, assembling in one body on the borders of *Istria*, waited his arrival there. And now *Germanus*, having drawn together all his forces in the neighbourhood of *Sardica*, ordered them to be ready within three days, to march into *Italy*. But Providence had otherwise disposed of affairs; for *Germanus* was suddenly seized with a violent distemper, which, in a few days, put an end to his life and all his great designs. The emperor, upon the news of his death, which gave him the utmost concern, ordered *Justin*, the son of *Germanus*, and *John*, who had married his daughter, to lead the army into *Italy*. But as the winter approached, and they wanted ships to convey the troops thither by sea, they marched into *Dalmatia*, and there put them into winter-quarters, taking up their own in *Salonæ*°. In the mean time, *Totila*, having laid waste great part of *Sicily*, sat down with his army before *Syracuse*; but *Liberius*, whom *Justinian* had sent with a squadron to protect that coast, having forced his way into the haven, relieved the garison with a considerable supply both of men and provisions. However, *Totila* pursued the siege with great vigour, though valiantly opposed by the *Romans* within, who, hearing that *Artabanes* was coming to their relief with a mighty fleet, would hearken to no terms. But the fleet being dispersed on the coast of *Calabria* by a violent storm, and *Artabanes* driven to the island of *Malta*, where, with much difficulty, he saved himself, *Liberius*, despairing of relief, abandoned *Syracuse* to the enemy, and conveyed the garison by sea to *Palermo*. And now *Totila*, having

He dies.

Syracuse taken, and all Sicily reduced by Totila.

° Idem ibid. c. 39.

no enemy in *Sicily* to oppose him, intirely reduced that island, and, leaving four strong garisons in it to awe the inhabitants, he returned to *Italy* loaded with booty^p. Early in the spring, *Justin* and *John*, who had passed the winter in *Salonæ*, having drawn together their forces, set out on their march to *Ravenna*. But in the mean time, the *Sclavi*, passing the *Danube*, either at the instigation of *Totila*, or prompted by a desire of booty, broke into the *Roman* provinces, committing everywhere unheard-of cruelties. This greatly retarded the march of the army, the *Roman* generals being obliged to send strong detachments against them; which in the end obliged them to repass the *Danube*, and return home. But, before the two generals reached the confines of *Italy*, they received orders from the emperor to proceed no farther, but to wait the arrival of *Narfes*, whom he had appointed commander in chief of all his forces in those parts, with an absolute and uncontrouled authority. But, while *Narfes* was making the necessary preparations for his intended expedition, *Totila*, having equipped a fleet of three hundred galleys, sent them to pillage the coasts of *Greece*, where they got an immense booty. They made a descent upon the island of *Corfu*; and, having laid it waste, they sailed to *Epirus*, where they surprised and plundered the cities of *Nicopolis* and *Anchialus*, and took upon the coast many ships, and some among the rest laden with provisions for the army of *Narfes*. At the same time, *Totila* blocked up the city of *Ancona* by sea and land, and by that means soon reduced it to great straits; which *Valerianus*, who was then in *Ravenna*, being well apprised of, he acquainted *John*, who, pursuant to the emperor's orders, was waiting the arrival of *Narfes* in *Dalmatia*, with the condition the city was in, earnestly soliciting him to hasten to the relief of the only place the emperor had in those parts, and promising to join him with all the forces under his command. *John* had been ordered not to stir from *Dalmatia* till the arrival of *Narfes*; but, venturing on this occasion to disobey his orders, he put the flower of his army on board forty vessels, and sailed with them to *Ancona*, where *Valerianus* joined him with a squadron of twelve ships more. Upon their appearing before *Ancona*, the *Goths*, having manned forty-seven of their best ships, sailed out against them; whereupon an engagement ensued, in which the *Goths*, quite ignorant of sea affairs, were utterly defeated, thirty-six of their ships being taken or sunk, with all the men on board, and the rest driven ashore, where they were set on fire by the *Goths* themselves, lest they should fall into the enemy's hands. The *Goths*, after

Narfes appointed to command in Italy.

Ancona besieged by the *Goths*.

Who are defeated by sea, and forced to raise the siege.

^p Idem ibid, c. 43.

this defeat, broke up the siege, and retiring in great haste, left their camp, and part of their baggage, to the *Roman* generals, who, having reinforced the garison, returned, *Valerianus* to *Ravenna*, and *John* to *Salonæ*. At the same time, *Artabanes*, having assembled his fleet, which, as we have related above, had been dispersed by a storm, landed in *Sicily*, and everywhere driving out the *Goths*, recovered all the castles held by them in that island. These losses disheartened the *Goths*, and *Totila* himself to such a degree, that he once more dispatched embassadors to *Constantinople*, offering to yield *Sicily* and *Dalmatia* to the emperor, to pay an annual tribute for *Italy*, and to assist the *Romans* as a faithful ally in all their wars. But *Justinian*, bent upon driving the *Goths* out of *Italy*, ordered the embassadors to return home, without suffering them to appear in his presence ⁹.

The Goths
make
themselves
masters of
Corfica
and Sar-
dinia.

Totila, finding *Justinian* would hearken to no terms, began to levy new forces, and make vast preparations both by sea and land. Having equipped a considerable fleet, he sent it against *Corfica* and *Sardinia*, both which islands were soon reduced. On the other hand, the city of *Croton* in *Calabria*, which had been long besieged by the *Goths*, was relieved by the garison of *Thermopylæ* in *Greece*, conveyed by sea into *Italy*. But now *Narses* drew near at the head of a formidable army, bringing with him an immense treasure to supply the wants of the troops, and to pay the emperor's forces in *Italy* their arrears, which had been due ever since the beginning of the war. His army consisted not only of *Romans* levied by him in *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, but of barbarians, who had flocked to him from all parts. Besides, *Auduin*, king of the *Lombards*, sent him a body of five thousand chosen men; *Philimuth*, prince of the *Heruli*, joined him with three thousand of his countrymen; *Aruth*, another prince of the same nation, came to his assistance at the head of a chosen body of veterans. A great number of *Gepidæ*, *Hunns*, *Persians*, &c. chearfully followed his banner, some in acknowledgment of his former favours (for he had been always kind to the barbarians), and others in expectation of spoil and booty; for they were all convinced, that the *Goths* could not make head against so numerous an army, commanded by a general of great valour and consummate experience. *Narses*, on his entering *Dalmatia*, was joined by *John* and the army under his command; but being advanced as far as the confines of *Venetia*, the *Franks*, who, as we have related above, had seized on that province, refused him a passage; so that, not caring at so critical a conjuncture, to provoke that nation, by the advice of

⁹ Idem, l. iv. c. 23.

John, who was well acquainted with those parts, he changed his route, and, marching along the sea-coast, he got safe, with *Narſes* arrives with his whole army, to *Ravenna*, where he was joined by the remainder of the *Roman* forces, under the command of *Valerianus* and *Juſtin*. Having ſtaid nine days in *Ravenna* to reſreſh a great army in his army, and appointed *Juſtin* governor of that city, he began Italy. his march towards *Rome*. Being arrived at *Ariminum*, *Uſdrilas*, governor of the place, ſallied unexpectedly out upon him with part of the garifon, as he was looking for a ford, attended by a ſmall guard; but a party of *Heruli* coming ſeaſonably up, put the *Goths* to flight, and killed *Uſdrilas* in the purſuit. The *Romans* might have eaſily made themſelves maſters of the city, the garifon being greatly diſheartened by the death of their governor; but *Narſes*, purſuing his main deſign, and avoiding every thing that could retard it, proceeded on his march, the *Goths* ſuffering him to paſs the river undiſturbed. He left the *Via Flaminia*, being informed, that a ſtrong body of *Goths* guarded the narrow paſs in the mountains called *Petra Pertuſa*, now the *Furlo*, and, turning to the left, purſued his march towards *Rome*. In the mean time, *Totila*, having aſſembled all his forces in the neighbourhood of that city, marched through *Tuſcany* towards the *Apennine*, and, having reached that mountain, encamped at a village called *Tagiria*, with a deſign to give the *Romans* battle upon the firſt advantage that offered. He had ſcarce formed his camp, when *Narſes* came to incamp on the ſame mountain, at a ſmall diſtance from the place, which was memorable for the defeat of the *Gauls* by *Camillus*, and was called *Buſta Gallorum*, becauſe the *Gauls* ſlain by him were buried there. *Narſes*, upon his arrival, diſpatched a meſſenger to *Totila*, adviſing him not to contend with the whole ſtrength of the empire, commanding the meſſenger at the ſame time, if he found *Totila* bent upon war, to bid him appoint a day for a pitched battle. *Totila*, without betraying the leaſt fear, told the meſſenger, that the diſpute muſt be decided with the ſword; and that, eight days after, he would not fail to meet the *Roman* general. *Narſes*, ſuſpecting ſome deſign in this delay, made the neceſſary preparations, as if he were to fight the day following: and acted therein very wiſely; for the next day *Totila* advanced with his whole army in order of battle. *Narſes* had in the night detached fifty men to ſeize on an eminence at a ſmall diſtance; which they did accordingly. But *Totila*, equally deſirous to gain it, ſent ſeveral detachments of horſe, one after the other, to diſlodge them. The *Romans* ſtood their ground, and, being animated by the example of their leader, named *Paul*, who behaved with unparalleled bravery, they continually repulſed the enemy, and obliged them in the end to give over

He is met by Totila.

*The Goths
defeated.*

*And Toti-
la killed.*

the attempt, though far superior to the *Romans* in number, and supported by fresh supplies. While both armies stood in battle-array, waiting the signal, a *Goth*, by name *Cocas*, who had formerly served in the emperor's army, advancing before the ranks, challenged any on the *Roman* side to a single combat. The challenge was readily accepted by one *Anzelas* an *Armenian*, who slew his insulting adversary at the first encounter; and, returning to his companions, was received with joyful shouts by the whole army, who looked upon his success as an omen of their future victory. *Totila*, being informed, that a body of two thousand horse, whom he had long expected, were near at hand, in order to gain time, desired an interview with *Narses*, but, before the place was agreed on where they were to meet, the two thousand horse joined the army; and then *Totila* drew off his troops, and ordered them to refresh themselves, as if he did not intend to engage that day, it being already noon; but soon after, he suddenly led them out against the enemy, hoping, by so unexpected an onset, to surprise them. But *Narses*, who suspected his design, and therefore had kept his men in battle-array, received him with great resolution. Both armies fought for some time with a fury hardly to be expressed; but in the end the *Gothic* horse being put to the rout, and retiring in great confusion among the foot, their infantry was by that means thrown into such disorder, that they could never afterwards rally. *Narses*, observing the enemy's army thus disordered, encouraged his men to make a last effort; which the *Goths* not able to withstand, they betook themselves to flight, leaving six thousand of their men dead on the spot. *Totila* finding the day irrecoverably lost, fled, attended only by five horsemen; but was pursued and mortally wounded, by a commander of the *Gepidæ*, named *Asbades*. However, he continued his flight till he arrived at a place called *Capræ*, where he halted, and had his wound dressed; but, he expired soon after, and was privately buried by those who attended him in his flight. As *Asbades*, who gave him the mortal wound, did not know him, the report of his death was not believed by the *Romans*, till a *Gothic* woman having discovered the place where he was buried, they opened the grave, and viewed the body^r. Thus *Procopius*. But other writers tell us, that *Totila* was mortally wounded in the engagement; that he withdrew to have his wound dressed, but died under the cure; and that his men missing him, and concluding he was killed, betook themselves to a precipitous flight^s. *Totila* is highly commended by all the

^r Idem ibid, c. 28, 29.
l. xvii. c. 13.

^s EVAGR. l. iv. c. 24. NICEPH.

writers of those times, not only for his valour, but for his humanity, temperance, moderation, and, above all, for his justice and equity. Upon his accession to the throne, he found the affairs of the *Goths* in a most deplorable condition; but brought them, in the eleven years he reigned, almost to the same state, in which *Theodoric* had left them. *Totila*, says *Paulus Diaconus*, though a *Goth*, lived with the *Romans* like a father with his children, without making the least alteration in their laws or form of government. *Procopius*, though a *Greek*, and consequently no friend to the *Goths*, could not help extolling, on several occasions, his mildness and clemency to the vanquished. The same writer often commends him as a great lover of justice and equity. In the many cities he reduced, he took particular care, that no affront should be offered to the women; and even put to death one of his officers for abusing the daughter of a *Roman* in *Calabria*, though he was a man of known valour, and the whole army interceded in his behalf: His estate, which was very considerable, he bestowed on the woman, to make some amends for the affront that had been offered her. In short, all the writers who speak of *Totila*, represent him as a person endued with every good quality becoming a prince.

SUCH of the *Goths* as had the good luck to escape the swords of the *Romans*, fled over the *Po*, and assembling at *Ticinum*, now *Pavia*, chose *Teia* for their king. He was deservedly *Teia chosen king.* esteemed one of the most valiant men in their nation, and had, on several occasions, distinguished himself in a most eminent manner. His first care was to assemble the *Goths*, who, after the late defeat, had taken refuge in the several strong-holds beyond the *Po*. Having secured the treasure, which his predecessor had left in *Pavia*, he endeavoured to draw the *Franks* to his assistance by the offer of a large sum, and by representing to *Theodebald* their king, that, if the *Romans* once recovered *Italy*, they would, in the next place, attempt, under some specious pretence, to drive them out of *Gaul*, to which they had no better claim, than the *Goths* had to *Italy*. The speech, which the ambassadors of the *Goths* made on this occasion to *Theodebald*, has been transmitted to us by *Agathias*¹, and is well worth perusing. But the *Franks*, says *Procopius*, could not be prevailed upon to lend the *Goths* any assistance, chusing rather to seize on *Italy* for themselves, than to employ their arms in securing it either to the *Goths*, or the *Romans*². *He endeavours in vain to draw the Franks to his assistance.*

IN the mean time, *Narses*, informed that the *Goths* had raised *Teia* to the throne, and that he was assembling his countrymen beyond the *Po*, detached *Valerius*, with part of the

¹ AGATH. l. i. p. 27.² PROCOP. l. iv. c. 34.

Narſes
takes ſe-
veral
towns.

Narſes
takes
Rome.

The cruelty
of the
Goths to-
wards the
Romans.

Teia
marches to
the relief
of Cumæ,
beſieged by
the Ro-
mans.

army, to watch their motions, and prevent, if poſſible, their uniting, while he himſelf marched with the reſt towards *Rome*. On his march, he made himſelf maſter of *Narnia*, *Spoletum*, *Perugia*; and then, approaching *Rome*, inveſted it with his whole army. *Totila*, before the arrival of *Narſes* in *Italy*, had burnt great part of the city; and, not having a ſufficient number of men to guard the whole circuit of ſo large a place, he had ſurrounded with a new wall that part of it near *Adrian's* tomb, which ſeemed to him the moſt ſtrong and defenſible. Into this, as we may call it, fortrefs or caſtle, the *Goths* retired with their beſt effects, at the approach of *Narſes*, leaving but a ſmall number of men to defend the walls where they ſeemed the weakeſt; ſo that the *Romans*, by the help of ſcaling ladders, got into the city without oppoſition. Then *Narſes* marched againſt the caſtle, which held out for ſome time; but the garriſon, deſpairing of relief, ſurrendered in the end upon a promiſe from *Narſes*, that their lives ſhould be ſpared. Thus was *Rome* once more recovered by the *Romans*, and the keys ſent again to the emperor. And now the *Goths*, deſpairing of being able to maintain themſelves in *Italy*, vented their rage on the *Roman* ſenators, killing them where-ever they fell into their hands. Such of that body as had been confined by *Totila* to *Campania*, and were now returning to *Rome*, upon the report, that the city was in the emperor's hands, were all murdered by the *Goths* quartered in thoſe parts. *Totila*, upon his leaving *Rome* to march againſt *Narſes*, had taken with him, as hoſtages, the children of the principal *Romans* to the number of three hundred, and ſent them beyond the *Po*; and now *Teia*, finding them there, ordered them all to be put to the ſword. At the ſame time *Ragnaris*, a *Goth*, who commanded in *Calabria*, cut in pieces fifty *Roman* ſoldiers, who had been delivered to him as hoſtages. *Teia*, during the ſiege of *Rome*, had conveyed the beſt part of the royal treaſures to the caſtle of *Cumæ*, and ſecured it there with a ſtrong garriſon. Hereupon *Narſes* detached from *Rome*, where he continued to repair the ruins in the walls, a ſtrong detachment to beſiege *Cumæ*, and at the ſame time another to attempt the reduction of *Centumcellæ*. But *Teia*, fearing the royal treaſure might fall into the enemy's hands, reſolved at all events to relieve the city of *Cumæ*, where it was lodged. Purſuant to this reſolution, he drew together all his forces, and paſſing the *Po*, bent his march through *Tuſcany*. *Narſes*, informed of the route he had taken, detached the greater part of his army to keep him at bay, till *Cumæ* had ſubmitted. But he, avoiding the neareſt way, and fetching a great compaſs by the ſea-coaſt, got, without meeting the enemy, into *Campania*. Hereupon *Narſes*, recalling his forces, marched with his whole army into *Campania*,

Campania, with a design to oblige the *Goths*, if they attempted the relief of *Cumæ*, to come to a general engagement. Both armies encamped at the foot of mount *Vesuvius*, being parted by the river *Draco*, now *Sarno*, and continued there two months, *Narses* not daring either to pass the river, the *Goths* being masters of the bridge, or retire, lest they should relieve the city of *Cumæ*. But at length, *Narses* having erected on his side of the river several wooden towers, whence the *Goths* were galled with continual showers of arrows, and, by a fleet sent him from *Sicily*, cut off their communication with the sea, they were forced, through want of provisions, to abandon their camp, and retire to a neighbouring mountain, by *Procopius* called *Mons Lactarius*. Thither *Narses* followed them; but, not thinking it safe to attack them, he made himself master of all the avenues leading to the mountain, and by that means reduced them to such straits, that they resolved in the end to put the whole to the issue of a battle. Pursuant to this resolution, they came down unexpectedly upon the *Romans*, and gave a beginning to one of the most bloody battles, if *Procopius* is to be credited, that ever was fought. The *Goths*, like men in despair, exerted their utmost efforts; and the *Romans* chose rather to die on the spot, than shamefully yield to an enemy so much inferior to them in number. During the action, *Teia* gave most surprising proofs of his valour and conduct, such as equalled him, in the opinion of *Procopius*, to the most renowned heroes of antiquity. Being well apprised, that the whole lay at stake, and that the fate of *Italy* depended upon the success of that day, he placed himself in the first rank, to encourage his men by his example. The *Romans*, discovering him, and knowing that his death would put an end to the dispute, and, in all likelihood, to the war, directed their whole force against him, some attacking him with their spears, others discharging at him showers of darts and arrows, which he received on his shield, killing in the mean time great numbers of the enemy, who, with all their efforts, were not able to make him retire, or yield one inch of ground. When his shield was so loaded with darts, that he could not easily wield it, he called for another, and, renewing the fight, made a great slaughter of the *Romans*. Thus he shifted his shield three times; but, in the third charge, having left his breast exposed, he was, in that moment, wounded with a javelin, and instantly died of the wound, falling in the place where he had stood from the beginning of the battle, and upon heaps of the enemy, whom he had killed with his own hand. The *Romans*, seeing him fall, cut off his head, and fixing it upon a long pole, carried it about, exposed to the view of the *Goths*, not doubting but, disheartened

A bloody battle.

Teia slain.

at

ed at the fight, they would yield in the end, and retire. But notwithstanding the death of their king, they continued the fight, till, night coming on, both armies were obliged to retire. Early next morning they engaged anew, and fought with unparallelled bravery, till night again parted them. The third day, the *Goths*, despairing of being able to overcome the *Romans*, so much superior to them in numbers, resolved to come to an agreement with them; and accordingly sent deputies to *Narses*, offering to lay down their arms, provided such of them, as chose to live in *Italy*, were allowed to enjoy their estates and possessions without molestation, as subjects of the empire; and those who were willing to retire elsewhere, were suffered to

The Goths submit to the emperor.

The end of their dominion in Italy.

Year after Christ 553.

carry with them all their goods and effects. These terms being readily agreed to by *Narses* and the other commanders of the army, the *Goths*, laying down their arms, either repaired to their respective dwellings in *Italy*, or, abandoning that country, retired with their effects elsewhere, after having promised never to bear arms against the *Romans* *. Thus ended the dominion of the *Goths* in *Italy*, in the twenty-sixth year of *Justinian's* reign, the eighteenth of the *Gothic* war, and of the christian æra 553, after they had reigned sixty-four years in that country from *Theodoric* to *Teia*.

The Franks enter Italy.

SUCH of the *Goths*, however, as had been left by *Teia* in the strong-holds, refusing to stand to the agreement made by their countrymen, had recourse to the *Franks*, who, thinking this a favourable opportunity of seizing on *Italy* for themselves, promised to assist them against the *Romans* to the utmost of their power. Accordingly, they entered *Italy*, notwithstanding their alliance with the emperor, to the number of sixty thousand men, most of them the subjects of *Theudebald*, king of *Metz*, under the conduct of the two brothers *Lutharis* and *Bucilin*, giving out, that they were come to assist the *Goths*, but with a view to make themselves masters of *Italy*, with the assistance of those whom they pretended to protect. *Narses*, informed of their march, resolved to reduce, if possible, before their arrival, such towns as were still held by the *Goths*. Having therefore left part of his army before *Cumæ*, which city *Teia* had committed to the charge of his brother *Aligern*, who refused to deliver it up to the *Romans*, even after the agreement, he marched into *Tuscany*, where the cities of *Volaterræ*, *Pisæ*, *Fesulæ*, and several others, submitted to him; but *Lucca* held out with great obstinacy, the *Goths* there expecting to be relieved by the *Franks*. But the march of their pretended allies being retarded by the troops, which *Narses* had sent to dispute

Several cities held by the Goths submit to Narses.

* PROTOP I. iv. c. 34, 35.

with them the passage of the *Po*, the city, after three months siege, was obliged to submit. By this time *Aligern*, being reduced to great straits in *Cumæ*, began to consider with himself, that if the *Franks*, who were coming to his assistance, should in the end drive the *Romans* out of *Italy*, the *Goths* would be no gainers by their victory, since it was not to be doubted, but the *Franks*, whose treachery was well known, instead of reinstating the *Goths*, would secure the country in dispute to themselves. He therefore judged it more reasonable to deliver it up to the antient owners, than to strangers; and accordingly, opening the gates to the *Romans*, he put them in possession of the town, and the royal treasure of the *Goths*. There were still remaining seven thousand *Goths*, who, being headed by one *Regnares*, had seized on a strong-hold near *Cassinum*. Against them *Narses* marched with his whole army; but, finding he could not storm the place without great loss of men, he resolved to reduce it by famine. The *Goths*, who had laid up great store of provisions, held out all winter; but early in the spring, *Regnares* demanded a conference with *Narses*; which being granted him, he insisted upon such unreasonable terms, that the general dismissed him with indignation. This *Regnares* resented to such a degree, that having gained a hill near the walls, he let fly an arrow at *Narses*, with a design to kill him; but, having missed his aim, the general's guards sent a shower of arrows after him, with one of which being mortally wounded, he was carried by his own men into the castle, where he died two days after. The besieged, disheartened by the death of their leader, submitted, upon promise that their lives should be spared. *Narses*, being admitted into the place, spared their lives, agreeable to his promise; but, to prevent their raising any further disturbance in *Italy*, he sent them all to *Constantinople* *. As for the *Franks*, who had entered *Italy* under the conduct of *Leutharis* and *Bucelinus*, their numerous army was entirely destroyed, partly by the sword, and partly by sickness, as we shall relate at length in a more proper place; so that now all *Italy* was anew brought under subjection to the emperor, and united to the eastern empire, some of the *Goths* retiring elsewhere, but most of them remaining in *Italy*, where they continued to enjoy, pursuant to their agreement with *Narses*, the lands and possessions which they held there. *Narses*, who had delivered that country from the dominion of the *Goths*, was appointed by *Justinian* to govern it as a province of the eastern empire, which he did, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, till the year 568, when

* AGATH. l. i. p. 42. & l. ii. p. 35.

Narſes *re-* he was recalled by the emperor *Juſtin* II. the ſucceſſor of *Juſ-*
called, and *tinian*, at the inſtigati- on of his wife *Sophia*, and *Longinus* was
Longinus ſent to govern *Italy* in his room. As *Longinus* introduced a
ſent in his new form of government, we ſhall, in a few words, acquaint
room. the reader with the alterations he made, and then proceed to the
Year after hiſtory of the *Lombards*, with which that of the exarchs, the
Chriſt 568. ſucceſſors of *Longinus*, is inſeparably interwoven. The pro-
 vinces of *Italy* had, ever ſince the time of *Conſtantine the*
Great, been governed by *conſulares*, *correſtores*, and *præſides*,
 no alteration in the government having been made, either by
 the emperors who ſucceeded *Conſtantine*, or by the kings of the
The begin- *Goths*. But *Longinus*, being ſent to ſucceed *Narſes* with an
ning of the abſolute power and authority, ſuppreſſed thoſe magiſtrates, and,
exarchate. in their room, placed, in each city of note, a governor, whom
 he diſtinguiſhed with the title of *duke*. The city of *Rome* was
 not more honoured than any other; for *Longinus*, having abo-
 liſhed the very name of ſenate and conſuls, appointed one to
 govern that metropolis with the title of duke, common to the
 governors of the other cities. For himſelf he took the title of
exarch, which, by the *Greeks*, was given to thoſe who preſided
 over a diocèſe, and conſequently over the many provinces, of
 which the diocèſe was compoſed. Thus likewise in the eccle-
 ſiaſtic hierarchy, which was formed upon the model of the civil
 government, the biſhop, who was put over one ſingle province,
 was ſtyled metropolitan; but he, who governed a diocèſe, and
 conſequently ſeveral provinces, was diſtinguiſhed with the title
 of exarch. This title was adopted by the ſucceſſors of *Longi-*
nus, who, reſiding, as he had done, at *Ravenna*, were thence
 called the *exarchs of Ravenna*. They governed all *Italy*,
 naming and removing the dukes at their pleaſure, and to them
 the people had recourſe in all matters of moment. *Longinus*
 was ſent by *Juſtin* to govern all *Italy*; but great part of that
 country, in the firſt year of his government, was ſeized on by
 the *Lombards*, called in by *Narſes*, as we have related at length
 elſewhere *v*. This magiſtrate maintained the power and autho-
 rity of the emperors of the eaſt in *Italy* for the ſpace of an
 hundred and eighty-three years, that is, from the year 568,
 when *Longinus* was ſent into *Italy*, to the year 751, when *Eu-*
tychius, the laſt exarch, was driven out, and *Ravenna* taken by
Aſtolphus, king of the *Lombards*. The exarchs, who govern-
 ed *Italy*, during this time, were in all ſeventeen, viz. *Longi-*
nus, *Zamaragdus*, *Romanus*, *Callinicus*, *Zamaragdus*, *Joan-*
nes, *Lernigius*, *Eleutherius*, *Iſaacius*, *Theodorus*, *Olympius*,
Theodorus, *Joannes*, *Theophylaſtus*, *Joannes Tyzocopus*, *Scho-*

The names
of the ex-
archs.

*lasticus, Paulus, and Eutychius*². But as the *Lombards* were the only people that invaded *Italy* during their time, and with whom they waged war in defence of that country, we cannot, without repeating the same things, separately deliver their respective histories; and therefore shall now, pursuant to our plan, resume the history of the *Lombards*, in which the reader will find whatever has been transmitted to us concerning the exarchs, till the taking of *Ravenna* by *Astulphus*, and the end of the exarchate.

² SCALIG. isagog.

S E C T. II.

The history of the Lombards, from the death of Clephis, to Desiderius, taken captive by Charlemagne.

IN the foregoing chapter, we have delivered the history of the *Lombards*, from their first original to the death of *Clephis*, the successor of *Alboin*, and second king of *Italy*^a, and shall now proceed to the history of the other princes of that nation, to *Desiderius* their last king, taken captive by *Charlemagne*. The *Lombards*, upon the death of *Clephis*, who had treated them with great cruelty, resolved to be no more governed by kings; and accordingly chose none for the space of ten years, but, during that time, lived subject to their dukes, as we have related elsewhere^b. The most powerful among these dukes, *The Lombards* uniting their forces, entered *Gaul*, and committed there dreadful ravages. *Gontran*, king of *Orleans*, dispatched a considerable army against them, under the conduct of *Amatus* a patrician, who engaged them, but was cut off with the greater part of the army. After this victory, the *Lombards* ravaged *Burgundy* without controul, made a dreadful slaughter of the *Burgundians*, who attempted to oppose them, and then returned home, enriched with an immense booty. Encouraged with this success, they returned soon after, and, laying the country waste, advanced as far as *Ebrodunum* or *Ambrun*, where they were met by *Ennius*, called also *Mummulus*, at the head of a strong body of *Burgundians*, who cut them off almost to a man^c. About this time, that is, about the year 578, the *Saxons*, who, as we have related elsewhere^d, had attended the *Lombards* into *Italy*, and were, by an agreement with *Alboinus*, to share with him his future conquests, falling out with *Franks*. *Receive a great overthrow from the*

^a Vol. xviii. p. 620, & seq.
TUR. l. iv. c. 36.

^b Ibid. p. 634.

^c GREG.

^d Ibid. p. 629.

The Saxons their old friends and allies, resolved to quit *Italy*, and return to
and Lom- their own country. They pretended to live quite independent
bards dis- of the *Lombards*, and in a distinct body ; which the *Lombards*
agree. not consenting to, they left *Italy* with their wives and families,

and took their route homewards through *Gaul*. But *Mummulus*, one of *Gontran's* captains, meeting them on the confines,

The Saxons forced the rest to repass the *Alps*. However, they returned
return anew, and having, with a considerable sum, purchased a pas-
home, and sage of *Mummulus*, who met them at the *Rhône*, they re-
are most of turned to their antient seats ; but found them possessed by the
them cut *Suani*, who, unwilling to quarrel with them, offered them
off by the two thirds of the lands. This offer being rejected with indig-
Suani. nation by the *Saxons*, a bloody battle was fought, in which

twenty thousand *Saxons* were killed, and on the side of the *Suani* only four hundred and eighty. The *Saxons*, who remained alive, being about six thousand in number, renewed the battle ; but were again defeated, and obliged to submit to the terms,

which the *Suani* were pleased to grant them^c. But to return

to the *Lombards* : Three of their dukes, viz. *Amo*, *Zaban*,

and *Rhodanus*, notwithstanding the overthrow their country-

men had lately received in *Gaul*, broke anew into that country,

and, dividing themselves into three bodies, laid it waste far and

near. But *Mummulus*, falling upon them before they could

unite their forces, cut great numbers of them in pieces, and ob-

liged the rest to quit their booty, and return through by-ways

into *Italy*. Thither a party of *Franks* followed them, who

made themselves masters of a strong-hold in the neighbourhood

of *Trent*, and, having killed *Ragilo*, who came to oppose them,

pillaged the country to the very gates of *Trent*. But *Euin*,

duke of that city, sallying unexpectedly out against them, cut

most of them off, with their leader *Charamnichis*, and pursued

the rest to the *Alps*, which they passed, leaving their booty be-

hind them, and returned home^f. At the same time the *Lom-*

bards extended their conquests in *Italy*, and, having defeated

the forces of the exarch *Longinus*, reduced the cities of

Sutri, *Bomarzo*, *Orta*, *Todi*, *Amelia*, *Perugia*, *Luceoli*,

and several others of less importance. But in the mean time

Tiberius, who had succeeded *Justin*, dying, *Mauritius*, who

was chosen in his room, alarmed at the progress the *Lom-*

bards made in *Italy*, resolved to put a stop to their vic-

tories, and, if possible, to drive them quite out. With

this view, he recalled *Longinus*, whom he judged no-ways

equal to such an undertaking, and sent *Zamaragdus* in his room,

a person of great prudence, and well skilled in military affairs.

^c PAUL. DIAC. de gest. Long. l. iii.

^f GREG. TUR. ibid.

Zamaragdus

The Lom-
bards de-
feated
anew in
Gaul.

They ex-
tend their
conquests
in Italy.

Zamaragdus landed at *Ravenna* with a considerable army in the beginning of the year 584, and taking the field early in the spring, made himself master of *Broxillus*, now *Brissello*, a place of great strength on the *Po*. He likewise prevailed upon *Droctulf*, an officer of great experience, to revolt from the *Lombards*: who had raised him, though by nation a *Suevian*, to the rank of a duke, and to bring over with him a considerable number of men. At the same time *Mauritius*, concerting other measures to deliver *Italy* from the yoke of the *Lombards*, had recourse to *Childebert* king of the *Franks*, and, with a large sum, prevailed upon him to engage in the war against the *Lombards*. This confederacy, and the vast preparations made both by *Zamaragdus* and *Childebert*, alarmed the *Lombards* to such a degree, that, apprehending they should not be able to withstand two such powerful enemies, so long as they continued divided, as it were, into so many petty kingdoms, they resolved to restore their antient form of government, to submit anew to the authority of one single person, and to commit to him the whole management of so dangerous a war. Pursuant to this resolution, they assembled in 585, and, with one voice, raised *Autharis*, the son of *Clephis*, to the throne. *Autharis*, with his valour and prudence, so established the kingdom of the *Lombards*, that, in spite of the utmost efforts of the *Roman* emperors, it lasted for the space of two hundred years. He had no sooner mounted the throne, than he undertook the recovery of *Brissello*, being resolved, as it was a place of the utmost importance, to force it, by all means, out of the enemy's hands. But *Droctulf*, who was in the town, and expected, if he were taken, to be treated with the utmost severity by the *Lombards*, made such a vigorous defence, that the siege continued a long time; but the garison being in the end reduced to great straits, *Droctulf* found means to withdraw in the night, and repair to *Ravenna*, with such of his men as were able to follow him. *Autharis*, being thus master of the place, dismantled it, that it might no longer serve as a place of refuge to the enemy, in case it should fall again into their hands. After the reduction of *Brissello*, he put his troops into winter-quarters, the season being already far advanced, and employed himself till the following spring, partly in settling the affairs of the kingdom, and partly in making the necessary preparations for the ensuing campaign^e. In the first place, he took upon him the name of *Flavius*, and ordered it to be used, in imitation of the *Roman* emperors, by all the *Lombard* kings his successors^h. In the second place, considering that the dukes, who, for the space of ten years, had ruled with an absolute sway over their respective

The royal authority restored among them, and Autharis made king. Year after Christ 585.

He retakes Brissello.

His conduct towards the dukes.

^e PAUL. DIAC. *ibid.* c. 7.

^h *Idem*, l. ii c. 3.

duke-doms,

*The origin
of fiefs in
Italy.*

dukedom, would not willingly part with all their authority, he allowed them to continue in their governments; but obliged them to contribute one moiety of their revenues towards the maintenance and support of his royal dignity, suffering them to dispose of the other as they pleased. He reserved to himself the supreme dominion and authority, and took an oath of the dukes, that, in time of war, they would readily assist him to the utmost of their power. Tho' he could remove the dukes at his pleasure, yet he deprived none of their dukedoms, except in cases of treason, nor gave them to others, but when their male issue failed^g. And this was the origin of the fiefs in *Italy*. Some have imagined, that fiefs were first introduced by the *Lombards*, and, in imitation of them, adopted by other nations. But they are therein certainly mistaken, since it is manifest from *Aimoinus*^h and *Gregory of Tours*ⁱ, that fiefs had been introduced into *Gaul* by the *Franks* some years before the reign of *Autharis*, who first established them in *Italy*. *Gregory of Tours* tells us, that in the year 574, that is eleven years before *Autharis* was raised to the throne, king *Guntran* deprived one *Erpon* of his dukedom, and created another in his room^k. *Paulus Æmilius* and *Cujaccius* observe, that, when dukedoms were first instituted in *Gaul*, the king removed the dukes at his pleasure; but that a custom afterwards obtained, that they were not to be removed, unless convicted of treason, or some other enormous crime. At last the kings, by an oath, confirmed them in the dukedoms, which at first they held only during pleasure^l. Thus were fiefs first introduced by the *Franks* into *Gaul*, and a few years after by the *Lombards*, in imitation of the *Franks*, into *Italy*^m. However, it must be owned, that fiefs in some degree, owe their origin to the *Roman* emperors, who, for the greater security of the frontiers of the empire, used to grant to the officers and soldiers lands on the confines, as a reward for their long service. By this grant which was called *beneficium*, the soldiers were encouraged to defend, with all their might, the frontiers of the empire, since they defended, at the same time, their lands and estatesⁿ. All the customs and laws, which were afterwards introduced and published concerning fiefs, are owing to the *Lombards*, who gave them a certain and regular form; so that among all other nations, successions, acquisitions, invest-

^g Idem ibid. SIGON, de reg. Ital. l. i. REGIN. l. i. p. 517.

^h AIMOIN. l. i. c. 14. ⁱ GREG. TUR. l. iv. c. 45. ^k Idem,

l. vii. c. 22. & l. x. p. 19. ^l PAUL. ÆMIL. de reb. Franc l. i.

& CUJAC. de feud. in princ. p. 38 ^m MOLIN. in consuet.

Paris. tit. de feud. num. 13. ⁿ Vide Lamprid. apud LOYSEAU

de: offices, l. i. c. num. 1. 104.

titures, and every thing else relating to fiefs, were regulated by the customs and laws of the *Lombards*. Hereupon a new body of laws sprung up, which were called *feudal laws*, and still are in some provinces of *Italy*, especially in the present kingdom of *Naples*, the chief part of the jurisprudence. But to return to *Autharis*. Having settled matters with the dukes in the manner we have related above, he enacted several wholesome and seasonable laws against theft, rapine, murder, adultery, and other crimes, which, at that time, prevailed among his subjects. He was the first of the *Lombard* kings, who, renouncing pa-

He embraces the christian religion.

Autharis, having settled the affairs of his kingdom during the Childe-
winter, received news early in the spring, that *Childebert* king
of the *Franks* had, pursuant to his agreement with the emperor
Mauritius, passed the *Alps* at the head of a powerful army. *Franks,*
Hereupon, being well apprised, that he had not sufficient strength
to withstand him in the field, he ordered his dukes to provide
their cities with strong garisons, and to wait on their walls the
arrival of the enemy, sending at the same time ambassadors to
Childebert, with rich presents, to sue for peace. This conduct
was attended with the wished for success; for *Childebert*, con-
sidering it would prove a very tedious and difficult undertaking
to lay siege to so many cities, accepted the presents sent him by
Autharis, and returned home. Of this the emperor *Mauri-*
tius loudly complained, and, reproaching *Childebert* with breach
of faith, insisted upon his returning the money he had received,
viz. fifty thousand *solidi*, for making war on the *Lombards*, if
he did not, within a time prefixed, perform his engagements.
Hereupon *Childebert*, unwilling to return the money, and, on
the other hand, thinking himself bound in honour to perform
some remarkable service in favour of his ally worthy of so large
a sum, raised a far more numerous army than he had before;
and, having supplied them with every thing necessary for the
expedition, he ordered them to march, under the conduct of
his best generals, into *Italy*. *Autharis* had formerly, as we
have related above, declined coming to a battle, and, acting
only defensively, had kept his troops within the fortified towns.
But now, considering, that if he should have the good luck to
crush so powerful an enemy, other nations, as well as the
Franks, would be thereby deterred from invading his dominions,
he resolved to alter his conduct, and meet the enemy in the
open field. With this view, he drew together all the forces he
had,

He returns; but his army is entirely defeated.

Italy in-
vaded a-
new by
the Franks

Who re-
turn home
with great
loss.

had, and, having encouraged them with a seasonable speech, he marched in quest of the enemy, and offered them battle. The challenge being readily accepted by the *Franks*, a bloody engagement ensued, in which both armies fought with a fury hardly to be expressed; but the *Franks* were in the end utterly defeated. The *Lombards* pursued them in their flight with great slaughter, and obliged such of them as had the good luck to escape, to take refuge among the barren mountains, where most of them perished with hunger and cold; so that very few of them got safe to their own country. *Childebert*, to revenge the loss of his army, sent another, twenty thousand men strong, under the command of *Anduald*, *Olo*, and *Cedinus*, three generals of known valour, and long experience in war. *Olo* laid siege to a strong castle called *Bilitio*, where he was killed with an arrow, and most of his men cut off in a sally by the besieged. *Cedinus* took some strong-holds in *Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Lombardy*. And *Anduald*, advancing as far as *Verona*, laid some open places in ashes, carrying with him the inhabitants into captivity, contrary to the articles of the treaty between him and the emperor. But in the mean time distempers beginning to rage among the *Franks*, occasioned by the hot season, and want of provisions, and the *Lombards* keeping, as they had done formerly, within their fortified towns, the generals of the *Franks* thought it adviseable to return home, lest the *Lombards* should fall upon them, after their army had been considerably weakened by the distempers that daily swept off great numbers. On their return, they were reduced to such straits, that they were forced first to sell their cloaths, and at last their arms, to purchase provisions°. *Autharis*, thus delivered from all fear of so powerful an enemy, resolved to employ his whole strength in subjecting such provinces of *Italy*, as were still held by the *Romans*. He had already made himself master of all the hither *Italy*, except the dukedom of *Rome*, and the exarchate, which was at that time governed by *Romanus*, who had succeeded *Zamaragdus*, and comprised the present *Bolognese*, *Romagna*, the dutchy of *Urbino*, and great part of *Picenum*, now *La Marca*. The provinces which make up the present kingdom of *Naples*, were still in the hands of the *Romans*, the chief cities being governed, according to the form of government which *Longinus* had introduced, by their dukes, who were all immediately under the exarch. But the most powerful among them, viz. the dukes of *Naples*, *Surrento*, *Amalfi*, *Tarento*, and *Gaeta*, despising the exarchs, ruled almost with an absolute sway; which has induced some to imagine, that these ci-

• GREG. TUR. l. iv. c. 47. PAUL. DIAC. l. iii. c. 9.

ties were absolutely free; whereas nothing is more certain in history, than that they acknowledged the emperor for their sovereign, tho' they often refused to obey the exarch. As these provinces lay at a great distance from *Pavia*, the royal seat of the *Lombards*, and could receive speedy succours by sea in case they were attacked, the emperors kept but small garisons in the cities, being obliged to employ all the forces they could spare in the *Persian* war, which lay heavy upon them at the same time. Of this *Autharis* was well apprised, and therefore, leaving *Rome* and *Ravenna* behind him, which were defended by numerous garisons, in the spring of the year 589, he appointed his troops to rendezvous at *Spoletum*, and, pretending to march elsewhere, turned all on a sudden, and entered *Samnium*, which province, together with the city of *Benevento*, he reduced almost without opposition. Encouraged with this success, he over-ran all *Calabria*, and, advancing as far as *Rhegium* on the farthest point of *Italy*, he rid into the sea, and striking with his lance a pillar, that stood near the shore, *Thus far*, said he, *shall the bounds of the Lombards extend*. This pillar was still standing in the days of our historian, and known by the name of *Autharis's pillar* ^p. *Autharis*, on his return into *Samnium*, reduced that province to a dukedom, appointing *Zoto*, or *Zotto*, first duke of *Benevento*, which he made the metropolis of *Samnium* ^q. Thus to the two famous dukedoms of *Friuli* and *Spoleti* was added a third, which, in process of time, became as much superior to the other two, as they exceeded the other dukedoms of *Italy*. Some authors, and among the rest *Camillus Peregrinus*, are of opinion, that the dukedom of *Benevento* was founded before the time of *Autharis* ^r; but all agree, that *Zotto* was the first who governed that city and province with the title of duke. This dukedom, by degrees, extended its limits, so as to comprise the far greater part of the present kingdom of *Naples*. *Autharis*, after the reduction of *Samnium*, resolved to carry the war into the exarchate and the dukedom of *Rome*; but apprehending he might be diverted anew by *Childebert* king of the *Franks* from pursuing his conquests, he thought it adviseable to conclude a peace, if possible, with so troublesome and powerful an enemy. Accordingly, he dispatched embassadors to *Guntran*, uncle to *Childebert*, hoping, by his mediation, to lay the foundations of a lasting peace with the king of the *Franks*. *Guntran* readily interposed; but *Autharis* did not live to see the success of the mediation, being in

Autharis reduces Samnium, and the city of Benevento.

The first duke of Benevento

^p PAUL. DIAC. l. ii. c. 16. ^q Idem ibid. ^r CAM. PLR. in dissert. de duc. Benevent. dissert. 1

Autharis the mean time taken off by poison. He died in *Pavia* on the
dies. thirteenth of *September* 590, after having reigned about six
Year after years; but the author of his death was never known*. *Au-*
Christ 590. *tharis* had married *Theudelinda*, the daughter of *Garibald*, king
of the *Boioarians*; but, as he had no children by her, the
Lombards, upon the news of his death, assembled in *Pavia* to
chuse a new king; but, not being able to agree among them-
selves in the choice, they referred the whole affair to *Theude-*
linda, having first settled among themselves, that the person she
should chuse among the dukes for her husband, should be in-
vested with the royal dignity; so great was the opinion they had
of the wisdom and prudence of that excellent princess, who, to
shew herself worthy of the confidence they reposed in her, after
having consulted the wisest men of the nation, by their advice,
Agilulf bestowed herself and the kingdom on *Agilulf* duke of *Turin*, a
chosin king. person of extraordinary merit, and nearly related to the late
Year after king. Her choice being applauded by the whole nation, *Agil-*
Christ 591. *lulf*, after his marriage, was crowned king of the *Lombards* in
a full assembly held at *Milan* in the month of *May* 591.

IN the first year of his reign died *Zotto*, the first duke of *Bene-*
vento, of whom we find nothing in history worthy of notice,
except his plundering and destroying the famous monastery of
Monte Casino, built about sixty years before by *St. Benedict*,
and already wonderfully enriched with the donations of several
princes†. Upon his death, *Agilulf* appointed *Arechis*, cousin
Arechis to *Gilulphus* duke of *Friuli*, to succeed him in the dukedom of
second duke *Benevento*. The dukes, according to the regulations introduced
of Bene- by *Autharis*, could only in cases of treason be deprived of their
vento. dukedoms; and, upon their death, they were succeeded by their
male issue, if the king judged them capable of so great a com-
mand. If the duke died without issue male, the king was at
full liberty either to chuse another in his room, or to suppress
the dukedom: and truly several dukedoms were suppressed by
the present king, the dukes having attempted to shake off all
dependency, and to usurp an absolute power in their respective
districts. The example of *Agilulf* was followed by his succes-
sors, who, declining to appoint new dukes in the room of those
who died without issue male, reduced, by degrees, the duke-
doms to a very small number. During the government of *Are-*
chis, which lasted for the space of fifty years, that is, from the
year 591, to 641, the bounds of the dukedom of *Benevento*
were greatly extended; for, at that prince's death, they reached

* PAUL. DIAC I. iii. c. 18. † GREG. MAC. dialog I. ii.
c. 17. Abb. DE NUCE chron. Casin. l. i c. 2.

on one side to the city of *Naples*, and on the other to *Sipontum*, at the foot of mount *Garganus* in *Apulia*. But to return to *Agilulf*: He was, soon after his election, persuaded by *Theudelinda*, who had been brought up in the catholic religion, to renounce the errors of *Arius*; and his example was followed by great numbers of his subjects, some of them abjuring paganism, and others the doctrine of *Arius*, to embrace the orthodox faith. Hence *Theudelinda* is highly commended by *Gregory the Great*, who inscribed to her the four books of the lives of the saints, which he had composed. She had done all that lay in her power to induce *Autharis*, her first husband, to profess the catholic faith; but to no purpose, that prince refusing to quit the religion in which he had been brought up^u. *Agilulf*, in the third year of his reign, was forced to turn his arms against his own countrymen; for two of the dukes, viz. *Minulf* duke of the island of *St. Julian*, and *Gaidulf* duke of *Bergamo*, revolting from him, claimed an absolute authority in their respective districts. *Agilulf* marched against them, and, having found means to get *Minulf* into his power, he put him to death, because he had formerly revolted to the *Franks*, and joined *Childebert* in the irruption he made into *Italy*. As for *Gaidulf*, he besieged him in the city of *Bergamo*; but, upon his suing for peace, and submitting, he received him again into favour. About the same time *Ulfaris*, another duke, but of what place, we are not told, refusing to acknowledge the authority of *Agilulf*, raised great disturbances, which were quelled not without bloodshed; but *Ulfaris* not only obtained his pardon, but was confirmed by the king in his dukedom^w. While the arms of *Agilulf* were thus employed against the rebellious dukes, *Romanus*, who, as we have related above, had succeeded *Zamaragdus* in the exarchate, laying hold of so favourable an opportunity, broke the truce which he had lately made, and surprised several cities belonging to the *Lombards*. Hereupon the king, drawing together all his forces, marched against the exarch, who, at his approach, retired to *Ravenna*, leaving small garisons in the towns he had taken. Upon his retreat, *Agilulf* easily recovered the cities he had seized. Only the city of *Perugia* held out for some time, being defended by *Mauritius* duke of the place, who had delivered it up to the *Romans*; but in the end the city was forced to surrender. *Mauritius* attempted to make his escape, but was taken, and by the king's order put to death^x. From *Perugia* *Agilulf* marched into the *Roman* dukedom, and, having laid it

Agilulf embraces the catholic faith.

Some dukes rebel; but are reduced by Agilulf.

The exarch surprises several cities.

Which are recovered by Agilulf.

^u PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 2. ibid.

^w Idem, l. iv. c. 14.

^x Idem

The emperor's subjects oppressed by his officers.

Agilulf concludes a peace with the Romans and Franks.

waste, encamped with his army at a small distance from the city; but *Theudelinda*, at the earnest request of *Gregory the Great*, then bishop of *Rome*, prevailed upon her husband to grant a peace to the inhabitants of that city, and retire ^y. The prisoners, taken by the *Lombards* on this occasion, were all ransomed by *Gregory the Great*, the other catholic bishops generously contributing to so good a work ^z. *Paulus Diaconus* takes no notice of the ravages committed by the *Lombards* in the dukedom of *Rome*; but supposes them to have returned to *Pavia* after the taking of *Perugia*. However, from the letters of *Gregory the Great*, who flourished at that time, it is manifest, that they invaded the *Roman* dukedom, and laid it waste with fire and sword, for several months together. From a letter of this bishop to the empress *Constantina* it appears, that the inhabitants of those parts suffered more from the emperor's officers, than from the *Lombards* themselves; that the *Corficans* in particular were loaded with such taxes, as obliged them to sell even their children in order to raise money for the collectors; and that thereupon they repaired in great numbers to the *Lombards* in *Italy*, leaving the island, in a manner, desolate. In *Sicily*, one *Stephen*, sent from *Constantinople* to guard the coast of that island, committed such rapines, so many acts of violence and injustice, as hardly could be contained, says our prelate, in one volume. He therefore earnestly intreats the empress to acquaint her husband with these grievances, that, by speedily redressing them, he may avert the judgments, that must otherwise fall upon him and his family. He concludes his letter by telling her, it was far better *Italy* should want supplies of money, than that they should be raised in so scandalous a manner; and that the emperor's ministers, being at so great a distance from their master, promised themselves impunity, though guilty of the greatest extortions; and therefore defeated all his endeavours for concluding a peace with the *Lombards*, which, they knew, would take away all pretence of levying such heavy taxes ^a.

A peace however was soon after concluded, by means of the holy prelate, between *Agilulf* and the exarch *Callinicus*, who, upon the death of *Romanus*, had been sent from *Constantinople* to succeed him. At the same time *Theodebert*, the successor of *Childebert*, was in the end persuaded, not only to conclude a peace, but to enter into an alliance, with the king of the *Lombards*. This peace with the *Romans* and *Franks* proved very seasonable; for soon after, three of his dukes, rebelling, raised great distur-

^y GREG. MAG. l. iv. ep. 33. & l. vii. ep. 30.
^a Idem, l. iv. ep. 33.

^z Idem ibid.

bances

bances in the kingdom, and gave rise to a civil war. These were *Zangrulf* duke of *Verona*, *Gaidulf* or *Gandulf* duke of *Bergamo*, and *Warnecaut* a third duke, but of what place, we are not told. *Agilulf*, marching against them, gave them a total overthrow; and, having taken them prisoners, he ordered them all three to be put to death, in order to deter, by their punishment, the other dukes from following their example. While he was yet engaged in this domestic war, the exarch *Callinicus*, with a manifest breach of treaty, which had been lately concluded, surprised the city of *Parma*, in which he found a considerable treasure, and took the king's daughter and her husband *Godescalc* prisoners. This breach of faith in the exarch provoked the king of the *Lombards* to such a degree, that he resolved to pursue the war, which had been thus begun by the *Romans*, with the utmost vigour, and not to lay down his arms, till he had driven them, if possible, quite out of *Italy*. Pursuant to this resolution, he entered into an alliance with *Chagan* king of the *Avars*, who was to make a powerful diversion in *Thrace*, while *Agilulf* carried on the war in *Italy*. The king of the *Lombards*, having raised a considerable army, and finding that the exarch declined meeting him in the field, marched from *Milan*, where his troops had assembled, to *Cremona*, which city he invested on all sides. The *Roman* garrison made a vigorous resistance; but, despairing of relief, they were obliged, after having held out for a month, to deliver up the place, which, by the king's orders, was levelled with the ground. From *Cremona* he led his army, reinforced by a body of *Sclavi* sent him by his ally the king of the *Avars*, against the cities of *Padua* and *Mantua*, which were both taken, plundered, and laid in ashes, the garrisons being allowed to retire to *Ravenna*, and the inhabitants to what place they thought fit. While *Agilulf* thus pursued his conquests in *Italy*, *Chagan*, breaking into *Thrace*, committed dreadful ravages there; and, having over-run both that province, and all *Mæsia*, approached the imperial city with his numerous army; which alarmed the inhabitants to such a degree, that they thought of quitting *Europe*, and retiring with their best effects to *Chalcedon*, and other places in *Asia*. But in the mean time *Chagan* was obliged to return home by a plague, which broke out in his army, and carried off seven of his sons in one day. Upon his departure he offered to release all his prisoners, of whom he had twelve thousand, at a crown a head; but his offer being rejected by *Mauritius*, who was a prince of a narrow, parsimonious temper, *Chagan*, in great indignation, caused all the captives to be put to the sword. During this war died

Three dukes rebel; but are overcome by Agilulf, and put to death.

The war with the Romans renewed.

From whom Agilulf takes several cities.

the

the exarch *Callinicus*, who had first begun it, as we have related above ; and in his room was sent *Zamaragdus* to govern *Italy* a second time, with orders from the emperor to set at liberty the king's daughter, with her husband, and to restore the whole treasure, that had been seized by his predecessor in the city of *Parma*. By this obliging behaviour, *Agilulf* was so far won, as to grant the *Romans* a truce from the month of *September* till the following *April*^b.

A truce
with the
Romans.

Agilulf
takes his
son Adalu-
ald for his
colleague.
Year after
Christ 605.

DURING the truce, *Agilulf*, having assembled the chief men of the nation at *Milan*, declared, in their presence, his son *Adaluald*, or, as others call him, *Aldonald*, yet an infant, his colleague, and caused him to be crowned in the open circus with great solemnity. After this, the peace was renewed with *Theobert* king of the *Franks*, whose ambassadors were present at the inauguration of the young prince, and a perpetual league concluded between the two nations. And now the truce with the *Romans* being expired, the *Lombards* began hostilities anew, seizing on two important posts, viz. *Orbitum* and *Balneoregium*; but the exarch, with twelve thousand solidi, prevailed upon the king to restore them, and to renew the truce for a whole year,

Ferrara

embellished
by Agilulf.

which the king employed in embellishing and fortifying *Ferrara*, till that time an inconsiderable village, but conveniently situated on the *Po*, and on that account surrounded by *Agilulf* with walls, and beautified with several stately buildings; by which means it became, by degrees, one of the most considerable cities in those parts, and has continued as such ever since.

The Hunns
break into
the duke-
dom of
Friuli.

In the mean time the truce between the king and the exarch expiring, *Zamaragdus* prevailed upon the king to renew it for three years longer. But, notwithstanding this truce, the inhabitants of *Italy* did not enjoy the tranquillity they had promised themselves; for *Cacanus* king of the *Hunns*, leaving *Pannonia*, made a sudden irruption into the dukedom of *Friuli*, destroying all with fire and sword. Hereupon duke *Gilulf*, having drawn together what forces he could, marched out against him; but, in the battle that ensued, he was overpowered by the enemy, and cut off, with most of his men. *Cacanus*, elated with this victory, laid siege to *Forum Julii*, the metropolis of the dukedom, which was betrayed to him by *Romilda*, the deceased duke's widow, upon his promising to marry her; for she is said to have been greatly taken with the comeliness of the young prince in seeing him from the walls; but he, instead of performing his promise, caused her to be put to an ignominious death, after having abused her himself, and caused her to be in

Forum
Julii be-
trayed to
them.

^b Idem ibid.

like manner abused by several of his soldiers, to gratify, as he said, her vicious inclination. The duke's sons, *Tato*, *Caco*, *Rodoald*, and *Grimoald*, found means to make their escape on horseback; but the latter, being yet a child, was overtaken by some of the enemy's horse, and delivered to the custody of one of them, while the others pursued the rest. But while the *Hunn* rid before him leading his horse, he all on a sudden gave him such a blow on the head with his sword, that he left him dead on the spot, and then riding full speed, overtook his brothers, and, together with them, reached a neighbouring castle. The *Hunns*, upon their departure, carried with them all the inhabitants who had fallen into their hands, giving out, that they designed to allot them lands in *Pannonia*; but, having reached the confines, they put all the men to the sword, and carried the women and children into captivity^c. While the *Hunns* were thus ravaging the dukedom of *Friuli*, great disturbances happened in *Ravenna*; for *Joannes Lemigius*, who had been sent by the emperor *Heraclius* to succeed *Zamaragdus* in the exarchate, levying heavier taxes on the people than they had formerly paid, the multitude, rising all on a sudden, broke into the palace, and there tore the exarch to pieces, together with the judges, whom he had called together for the administration of justice. When news of this mutiny was brought to *Naples*, *Joannes Compositus*, who governed that city for the emperor with the title of duke (S), thought he could

Their cruelty to the inhabitants.

The exarch murdered.

^c Idem ibid.

(S) The present kingdom of *Naples* was, at this time, held partly by the *Romans*, and partly by the *Lombards*. The dukedom of *Benevento* was governed by its own duke, who was subject to the king of the *Lombards*; *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania*, the country of the *Brutii*, the dukedoms of *Naples*, *Gaeta*, *Surrento*, *Amalfi*, and other smaller dukedoms, were governed by their dukes, according to the new polity introduced by *Longinus* the first exarch. These dukes were subject to the exarch, and he to the emperor. The dukedom of *Naples* had at first very narrow bounds; for it comprised only the city of *Naples*, and its territory. But it was greatly enlarged by the emperor *Mauritius*, who added to it the islands of *Istria*, *Nisida*, and *Procida*, and afterwards the cities of *Cumæ*, *Stabia*, *Surrento*, and *Amalfi* (1); which were comprised under the dukedom of *Naples* till the time of pope *Adrian* and *Charles the Great*, as is evident from a letter of that pope quoted by the learned

(1) *Greg. Mag. l. ix. ind. 4. ep. 53.*

*The duke
of Naples
rebels.*

could not have a more favourable opportunity of shaking off all dependence, and making himself absolute lord of the city committed to his charge. Accordingly, he caused himself to be acknowledged by the inhabitants for their prince, and provided the city with a strong garison, not doubting but forces would be soon dispatched against him either from *Ravenna* or *Constantinople*. And truly *Heraclius*, upon the first notice he had of the murder of the exarch, and the rebellion of the duke, appointed *Eleutherius* his chamberlain, a person highly esteemed for his prudence and valour, to succeed *Lemigius* in the exarchate, injoining him to appease the mutiny in *Ravenna*, and then march, with all the troops under his command, against *Composinus*, the rebellious duke of *Naples*. *Eleutherius*, arriving at *Ravenna*, punished with death such as he found guilty of the murder of his predecessor; and, having thus quelled the tumult, he set out on his march for *Naples*, with all the troops he could assemble. He took his route through *Rome*, where he was received with high demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants, who were greatly attached to the emperors, and bore an utter aversion to the *Lombards*. From *Rome* the exarch pursued his march to *Naples*, where he was, for some

Camillus Pellegrinus (2). This dukedom being, by such additions, become a province, the name of *Campania* was given it, and the duke took the title of *dux Campaniæ*, or duke of *Campania*; which title *Gregory the Great* often bestows on *Scolasticus* and *Gudiscalcus*, dukes of *Naples* (3). This dukedom held out against the *Lombards*, after they had reduced almost all the cities in that part of *Italy*; nay, it was never by them entirely subdued, but only obliged to pay a yearly tribute to the dukes of *Benevento*, who, in process of time, became very powerful. The dukes, who governed *Naples*, were usually appointed by the emperor himself; but, upon urgent occasions, the exarch was impowered to name a new duke. Thus *Eleutherius*, having put *Composinus* to death, appointed another in his room; and several years before, the duke of *Naples* being dead, and the two dukes of *Benevento* and *Spoleto* uniting their forces, with a design, as was supposed, to fall upon the dukedom of *Naples*, *Gregory the Great*, apprehending that, if the *Lombards* made themselves masters of that dukedom, they would easily reduce the rest of *Italy*, and *Rome* itself, wrote to *John* bishop of *Ravenna*, earnestly intreating him to represent to the exarch the danger that dukedom was in, and to prevail upon him to send, without loss of time, a new duke (4).

(2) *Camill. Pellegrin. dissert. de finib. duc. Benevent. p. 32.*

(3) *Greg. Mag. l. ii. ind. 11. ep. 1, 2, & 51.* (4) *Idem, l. ii. indic. 10. ep. 52.*

time, vigorously opposed by the garison ; but having in the end made himself master of the city, he put the duke to death, and, appointing another in his room, he returned to *Ravenna* ^d (T). During these disturbances, *Agilulf* died in the twenty-fifth year of his reign. He was the first of the *Lombard* kings who embraced the catholic faith ; and his example being followed by great numbers of his subjects, the *Lombards*, by that means, became less odious to the inhabitants of *Italy*, and their government more tolerable. By the advice of his queen *Theudelinda*, he rebuilt the churches, which had been ruined in the former wars, repaired the monasteries, and enriched both with large possessions, there being few churches or monasteries in his dominions, which could not shew some monuments of his piety and munificence ^e.

Agilulf was succeeded by his son *Adaluald*, whom he had taken some years before for his colleague, as we have related above. As he was yet very young, he suffered himself to be entirely governed by his mother *Theudelinda*, who applied herself wholly to works of piety and religion ; so that, during his reign, the *Lombards* enjoyed a profound tranquillity. But great disturbances happened in the exarchate ; for *Eleutherius* the exarch, elated with the success that had attended him against the duke of *Naples*, and forgetting that virtue and moderation, which till then had recommended him to the esteem of the emperor, and all the *Romans*, began to entertain thoughts of usurping the sovereignty of *Italy*. The great distance between

Naples reduced, and the duke put to death.

Adaluald succeeds his father Agilulf in the kingdom of the Lombards; Year after Christ 615.

^d Idem, c. 34. ANASTAS. bibliothec. in Deusdedit. CAMILL. PEL. in dissert. de duc. Benevent. p. 33. ^e PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 2.

(T) Some modern writers tell us, that *Composinus* not only made himself master of *Naples*, but likewise of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and several other cities, with their territories ; that he caused himself to be acknowledged king of the countries he had usurped ; that he was first crowned with an iron crown at *Bari*, and afterwards with a golden crown at *Naples*. They add, that the *Norman* princes, who reigned in *Naples*, following his example, were first crowned at *Bari* with an iron crown, and afterwards at *Palermo* with a crown of gold (5). But it is plain from history, that *Composinus* was never master of *Apulia* or *Calabria*, which at that time were held by the *Lombards* ; and that he only seized on the city of *Naples*, and its territory, being taken and put to death by *Eleutherius* before he had time to make himself master of other places (6).

(5) Beutill. hist. Bar. p. 12.

(6) Paul. Diac. l. iv. c. 20.

Eleutherius the ex-arch takes upon him the title of king.

But is killed by the soldiery.

The treachery of Gregory, one of the emperor's officers.

him and the emperor, the authority he had in those parts, and the war with the *Saracens*, in which the emperor was then engaged, offered him, he thought, a favourable opportunity of accomplishing his design. Having therefore, in the first place, gained the affection of the soldiery by several popular acts of condescension, but above all by paying them their arrears, which had been long due, he resolved to set out for *Rome* with his whole army, and cause himself to be acknowledged there king of *Italy*. He was encouraged to this by the news he received of the death of *Deusdedit* bishop of that city; for he thought, that, while the people were busied in the election of a successor, he might, with great ease, seize on the city, and then influence the election, so as to have one of his own friends raised to the see. But on his march he was informed, that *Boniface*, the fifth of that name, was already elected; which obliged him to alter his measures: for having commanded the army to halt, he made them a plausible speech, inveighing against the disorders and abuses which then prevailed, promised to redress them to their satisfaction, and assured them of his favour and protection. Having by this speech attached them, as he imagined, to his interest, he openly assumed the title of king, telling them at the same time, that he was marching to *Rome*, in order to be invested there, as in the most proper place, with the ensigns of royalty. The army was not a little surprised at the conduct of their general; but did not however openly oppose it till some days after, when, arriving at *Luceoli*, they began to mutiny, and, no longer looking upon *Eleutherius* as their general, but as a traitor and usurper, they slew him, and, sending his head to the emperor at *Constantinople*, returned to *Ravenna*^f. *Heraclius* appointed *Isaacius*, a patrician, to govern *Italy* in his room. In the beginning of his administration, one *Gregory* a patrician, who governed for the emperor those parts, which bordered on the duchy of *Friuli*, pretending great kindness for *Tato*, who in that dukedom had succeeded his father *Gisulf* or *Gilulf*, killed by the *Hunns*, as we have related above, invited the youth to *Optigerium*, where he resided, in order to adopt him there, as he pretended, for his son. *Tato*, not suspecting the least treachery, readily complied with the invitation, taking with him his second brother *Caco*, and several other persons of distinction. But they had no sooner entered the town, than *Gregory*, having caused the gates to be shut, ordered his men to fall upon them. The two brothers and their followers defended themselves for some time with great courage, killing great numbers of the aggressors; but being pursued from street

^f Idem, l. iv. c. 15.

to street, overpowered with multitudes, and quite spent, they were in the end all cut off. *Gregory*, by this inhuman piece of treachery, hoped to make himself master of the whole dutchy, the two remaining brothers, *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, being yet very young. But their uncle *Grafulf*, informed of what had happened, hastened to *Forum Julii*, and, taking upon him the administration, ordered matters so, that *Gregory* thought it adviseable to make no further attempts. *Grafulf* kept the dukedom for himself, and the two brothers *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, not thinking themselves safe while in his power, fled to *Arcehis* the second duke of *Beneventum*, by whom they were kindly received, and entertained in a manner suitable to their rank &c. This happened, according to some, during the exarchate of *Eleutherius*, and soon after the death of *Agilulf*^a. In the eighth year of *Adaluald*'s reign, one *Eusebius* was sent by the emperor *Heraclius*, with the character of ambassador, to conclude a lasting peace with the king of the *Lombards*, and to settle other affairs of great importance. He, having gained the confidence of the king, either of his own head, or in compliance with his private instructions, presented him, as he came out of the bath, with a draught, which soon deprived him of the right use of his senses, and brought him to a kind of melancholy madness. While he was in this condition, *Eusebius*, pretending that his nobles had entered into a conspiracy against him, advised him to put the most powerful among them to death. The king followed his advice, and immediately caused twelve of the chief nobility to be inhumanly massacred; which alarmed the rest to such a degree, that, taking up arms, they removed both him and his mother *Theudelinda* from the government, and raised to the throne *Ariovald* duke of *Turin*, who had married *Gundeberg* the sister of *Adaluald*. This revolution occasioned great disturbances among the *Lombards*, and rent their kingdom into two parties. *Ariovald* was supported by the nobles, who had deposed *Adaluald*, and all the bishops beyond the *Po*, who earnestly laboured to draw the rest to their party. On the other hand, *Honorius*, bishop of *Rome*, espoused with great zeal the cause of the deposed king, and left no stone unturned to have him restored to the throne, being prompted thereto by the regard he had for *Theudelinda*, to whose piety the catholic religion was highly indebted, and by his aversion to *Ariovald*, who held the tenets of *Arius*, and had been brought up in that persuasion. He found means to gain *Isuacius* the exarch over to his party, and pre-

Adaluald deposed, and Ariovald chosen in his room. Domestic troubles amongst the Lombards.

^c Idem ibid.^a Vide SIGON. ad ann. 623.

Adaluald
dies.

And Theu-
delinda.
Year after
Christ 627.

Disturb-
ances in the
royal fa-
mily.

vailed upon him to join the friends of *Adaluald* with all the troops under his command. He likewise obliged, with threats and menaces, the bishops who had espoused the cause of *Ariovald*, to abandon that prince, and declare for *Adaluald*. But, in spite of the utmost efforts both of the pope and the exarch, *Ariovald* maintained himself on the throne; and *Adaluald* dying seasonably, some say of poison, an end was put to the domestic troubles, that threatened the kingdom of the *Lombards* almost with utter destruction ^h. *Theudelinda* was so affected with the misfortunes of her son, that she fell into a consumption, which, in a short time, brought her to her grave. She was a princess no less commendable for her exemplary piety, than for the excellent endowments of her mind, and worthy, on account of both, to be ranked among the most illustrious women mentioned in history. *Ariovald* reigned nine years after the death of *Theudelinda*, during which time the *Lombards* enjoyed a profound tranquillity both at home and abroad. Only some disturbances happened in the royal family, which gave the king no small uneasiness. One of the chief lords at court, by name *Adalulf*, having solicited the queen, with whom he was passionately in love, to comply with his unlawful desire, and his proposal being rejected by her with the utmost indignation, the lover, apprehending she would discover the whole to her husband, resolved to be before-hand with her, and prepossess the king against the virtuous princess. Accordingly, pretending great zeal for his safety, he assured him, that the queen was conspiring against his life with *Tato* duke of *Etruria* who was to marry her after his death. Hereupon *Ariovald*, transported with rage and jealousy, without further inquiry ordered the innocent queen to be kept under close confinement in the castle of *Amellum*, where she continued, till *Cletair* king of the *Franks*, pitying her condition, expostulated with her husband for thus treating one of the royal blood of the *Franks*, and stripping her of her dignity, upon the deposition of a single evidence. *Ariovald* replied, That he was fully convinced of her guilt; whereupon the ambassadors of the *Franks*, pursuant to their instructions, proposed the trying of the cause by a single combat between the accuser and one of the queen's friends, according to the custom that then prevailed among the *Lombards*, and most of the northern nations. As the king could not well reject this proposal, *Adalulf* was obliged to enter the lists against one *Pillo*, by *Paulus Diaconus* called *Carell*, who having with great ease overcome the accuser, the queen was re-

^h PAUL. DIAC. l. iv. c. 15.

leased, and restored to her former dignity¹. Not long after *Ariovald* died; and, as he left no male issue behind him, the dukes assembled, upon news of his death, to chuse another in his room; but not being able to agree in the choice, they resolved to pay the same regard to *Gundeberg*, which they had formerly paid to *Theudelinda*, allowing her to chuse whom she pleased for her husband, and their king. Hereupon *Gundeberg* made choice of *Rotharis* duke of *Brescia*, a person equal in every respect to that sublime station, but tainted with the *Arian* heresy; whence, in his time, there were two bishops in most cities of *Italy*, the one catholic, and the other *Arian*². He is no less commended by the writers of these times for his equity and moderation, than for his valour and prudence, and was the first who gave written laws to the *Lombards*. His example was followed by the other kings his successors; so that, in process of time a new volume of laws appeared, called the *Longobard laws*, which prevailed in all the provinces subject to that nation, that is, all over *Italy*, except the exarchate of *Ravenna*, and dukedoms of *Rome*, *Naples*, *Gaeta*, and *Amalfi*, and the maritime cities of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Lucania*, which continued subject to the emperors, the *Lombards* being masters of all the other cities and provinces. The *Lombards* had no written laws till the time of *Rotharis*; but had been governed by customs handed down to them by tradition. *Rotharis* therefore, in imitation of the *Romans* and *Goths*, undertook the publishing of written laws; and to those he enacted, many were added by the succeeding princes. The incomparable *Grotius* prefers the method, which the *Lombards* followed, in making laws, to that which was practised by the *Romans* themselves. Among the latter the emperor was the sole lawgiver; so that whatever pleased him, had the force of a law. But the *Lombard* kings did not assume that power to themselves, since their laws were enacted in public assemblies, convened for that purpose, after they had been maturely examined, and approved of by all the lords of the kingdom. From these assemblies were excluded the ecclesiastic order, and the people; so that the legislative power was lodged in the king and the nobles alone³. *Rotharis*, the first lawgiver among the *Lombards*, having summoned, in the year 643, a general diet in *Pavia*, enacted, with the approbation of his nobles, several laws, which he caused to be committed to writing, and inserted into an edict. This edict, containing no fewer than three hundred and eighty-six

Ariovald dies, and Rotharis is chosen in his room. Year after Christ 636.

Rotharis the first lawgiver among the Lombards.

¹ Idem ibid.
Goth.

² Idem ibid.

³ Grot. in proleg. ad hist.

laws, was published in the eighth year of king *Rotharis's* reign, that is, in the year 644, in all the provinces under his dominion, especially in the dukedom of *Benevento*, which was reputed at this time, as it had greatly extended its bounds, the best part of the kingdom of the *Lombards*. The example of *Rotharis* was followed by the other *Lombard* kings his successors, especially by *Grimoald*, *Luitprand*, *Rachis*, and *Astolphus*; but the laws of *Rotharis* far exceeded in number those of the other princes (U). The reign of king *Rotharis* is not only memorable

(U) To the laws of king *Rotharis*, comprised in the above-mentioned edict, is prefixed the following preface: “ Here begins the
 “ edict, which, with the advice of my principal judges, I have
 “ composed, I in the name of God, king *Rotharis*, the seventh
 “ king of the nation of the *Lombards*, in the eighth year of my
 “ reign, and thirty-eighth year of my age, the second indiction,
 “ and since the coming of the *Lombards* into the province of *Italy*
 “ under *Alboin*, at that time, by divine clemency, king, the se-
 “ venty-sixth. Given at *Pavia* in the palace. How great our
 “ care and anxiety is, and has ever been, for our subjects, the fol-
 “ lowing decree sufficiently declares.” He then says, that he thought it incumbent upon him to make those laws, in order to relieve the poor from the oppression they groaned under, and to restrain the insolence of the rich, and of men in power, that every one might live in peace, and enjoy his property undisturbed. He declares, that these, and no other laws, should, for the future, be in force, reserving, however, to himself the power of adding such other laws to them as should be approved of by the wise men of the nation. He orders all controversies, that were not yet decided, and such as should arise after the twenty second day of *November*, the day of the publication of the edict, to be determined according to the laws comprised in it; but at the same time forbids the causes already decided to be re-examined, and orders the parties to acquiesce to the sentence given by proper judges. He concludes by declaring, that no other copy or copies should be of any authority, but such as were written, revised, or approved of, by *Ansuald* his notary, to prevent, by that means, litigious persons from taking advantage of the mistakes, to which writers or copyists are liable (1). In the famous monastery of the *Benedictines* at *Cava*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, is still to be seen, amongst other monuments of antiquity, an antient manuscript in *Lombard* characters, containing, besides this edict of *Rotharis*, the laws of the other *Lombard* kings, and those likewise of the *French* and *German* emperors, who were kings of *Italy*. In the edict of *Rotharis*, after the preface, come the title of each chapter, and then the chapters or laws, in all three

(1) *Vide Sigon. de reg. Ital. l. ii. ann. 643.*

memorable for the laws that prince enacted, but for the conquests he made; for, not thinking himself bound by the treaty, which his predecessor had concluded with the exarch, he broke all on a sudden into the *Alpes Cottiae*, and having, almost without opposition, made himself master of that province, he led his armies against the cities of *Opitergium*, now *Oderzo*, and *Treviso*, which he easily reduced, with all the cities in the province of *Venetia*, till that time held by the *Romans*. *Isaacius*, then exarch, alarmed at this sudden and unexpected invasion, drew together all his forces; but not having been able to assemble

He reduces the Alpes Cottiae, and several cities.

hundred and eighty six, according to the order of the preceding chapters. To the laws of *Rotharis*, and of the other *Lombard* kings his successors, the *Roman* laws in the end gave way. *Justinian* indeed had taken care to have the volumes of his laws spread all over *Italy*, and annulling all other laws, had ordered them alone, and the *novellæ constitutiones*, to be observed. But, in spite of all the pains he had taken to establish them, their authority ended in *Italy* almost with his life; for that country being in great part reduced by the *Lombards* in the reign of *Justin*, the successor of *Justinian*, the *Roman* laws were only observed in such places, as continued subject to the emperor, that is, in the exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the dukedom of *Rome*, in the small dukedoms of *Naples*, *Gaeta* and *Amalfi*, and in some maritime towns of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Lucania*. The *Lombards*, to the reign of *Rotharis*, were governed only by their antient customs. As for the natives of *Italy* subject to the *Lombards*, they were allowed to retain the *Roman* laws, but such only as were contained in the *Theodosian* code, which was in greater repute among the *Lombards*, than the *Justinian* code. The former therefore, and the compendium made by order of *Alaric*, were the only books that had any authority either among the *Lombards*, or the *Visigoths*, at this time masters of *Spain*. In *Rome* the popes strove with all their power and might to maintain the authority of the *Justinian* laws, having much at heart the interest of the emperors, to whom they chose rather to live subject, than to the *Lombards*. Their zeal for the service of the emperors was, as the learned *Pietro Giannone*, a most impartial writer, rightly observes, nothing at the bottom but self-interest. As the emperors lived at a great distance, they could not easily discover or defeat the design the popes had of making themselves, by degrees, masters of *Rome*; whereas, if the *Lombards* had once got possession of that city, they must have laid aside all thoughts of ever usurping the sovereign authority over the metropolis of *Italy*. Hence *Rome* was no sooner threatened by the *Lombards*, than the popes, pretending great zeal for the emperor's service, solicited succours with great earnestness, both from the emperor and the exarch. By this means they preserved *Rome*, not for the emperors, but for themselves, as we shall relate hereafter.

them

them in time to cover the above-mentioned places, he broke with great violence into the dominions of the *Lombards*, laying them waste with fire and sword. *Rotharis* was then busied in the siege of *Perugia*; which city he had no sooner reduced, than he marched with his whole army in quest of the exarch, whom he met on the confines of *Æmilia*, and offered him battle. The exarch accepted the challenge; so that an engagement ensued, in which the *Romans* were utterly defeated, eight thousand of them being killed on the spot, and the rest obliged to save themselves by a precipitous and disorderly flight. From this time to the reign of *Luitprand*, no acts of hostility passed between the exarchs and the kings of the *Lombards*, the latter being satisfied with their new conquests, and the former glad to enjoy unmolested the territories that remained under the dominion of the emperors ^m.

Gives the
exarch a
total over-
throw.
Year after
Christ 638.

A rebel-
lion in
Rome sup-
pressed by
the exarch.

ABOUT this time, *Mauritius*, who had been, by *Heraclius*, appointed duke or governor of *Rome*, taking advantage of the distracted state of the empire, occasioned by the usurpation of *Heracleon*, and the invasion of the *Saracens*, usurped the sovereignty of the city committed to his charge. But an end was soon put both to his life and usurpation; for the exarch *Isaacius* was no sooner informed of what had passed at *Rome*, than he dispatched against the usurper one of his officers, a person of great authority, with a considerable sum of money, and at the head of his best troops. This commander, marching up to the walls of the city, caused a declaration to be read, wherein *Mauritius* was declared a rebel, and not only a pardon promised, but a considerable gratuity, to all who should quit the traitor, and return to their duty. Upon this encouragement, *Mauritius* was abandoned by all his troops, and forced, as he had no other resource, to take sanctuary in a church; but he was dragged from thence, and, by an order from the exarch, beheaded, after he had been for some time kept in chains. Not long after, *Isaacius* died, and *Theodorus Calliopa* was sent by the emperor to succeed him in the exarchate. *Theodorus* governed *Italy* with great applause for the space of seven years, that is, from the year 643, to 650, when *Olympius* was appointed exarch in his room. *Olympius* gained several advantages over the *Saracens* in *Sicily*, and at last drove them out of that island; but died in the third year of his exarchate, being quite spent and worn out by the toils and fatigues he underwent in that expedition. Upon his death, the emperor *Conslans II.* sent *Theodorus Calliopa* to govern *Italy* once more. In the se-

^m PAUL. DIAC. l. iv. c. 44.

cond year of the exarchate of *Olympius*, that is, in 652, died *King Rotharis*, after he had governed the *Lombards* for the space of sixteen years with such prudence, equity, and moderation, that he was deservedly esteemed the most illustrious prince of his age. He himself professed the doctrine of *Arius*, but allowed his subjects full liberty to embrace which of the two religions they liked best; and therefore took care, that, in all the cities of his kingdom, there should be constantly two bishops, the one catholic, and the other *Arian*. King Rotharis dies. Year after Christ 652.

In the fifth year of the reign of king *Rotharis*, that is, in 641, died *Arechis* the second duke of *Benevento*, after he had governed that dukedom for the space of fifty years, and so enlarged it at the expence of the *Romans*, that on one side it reached to *Naples*, and on the other to *Sipontum* in *Apulia*ⁿ. He was succeeded by his son *Aio*, whom he had taken for his partner in the government five months before his death^o. *Aio* was a man of very slender parts, and sometimes, as *Paulus Diaconus* insinuates, distracted in his mind; which that writer ascribes to a potion given him by the *Romans*. The father therefore, sensible of the incapacity of his son, recommended him on his death-bed to *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, the sons of *Gisulf* duke of *Friuli*, who, as we have related above, had fled to him, and were now in the flower of their age. These *Arechis* looked upon as his own children, and therefore appointed them by his last will to succeed in the dukedom, in case his son should die without issue male^p. While *Aio* governed the dukedom, the *Slavonians*, passing by sea from *Dalmatia*, which they had seized, into *Italy*, landed at *Sipontum*, and laid waste great part of *Apulia*. They dwelt originally on the banks of the *Borysthenes*, now the *Nieper*, in *European Sarmatia*, and from thence advancing to the *Danube*, they passed that river in the reign of *Justinian*, and made themselves masters of that part of *Illyricum*, which lies between the *Drave* and the *Save*, and is to this day from them called *Slavonia*. Upon their landing in *Apulia*, they encamped in the neighbourhood of *Sipontum*, and surrounded their camp with deep ditches, which they covered with branches of trees, laying some earth and green turf over them. As *Apulia* was for the most part subject at that time to the duke of *Benevento*, *Aio*, hearing of their invasion, marched against them with what troops he could assemble, without waiting the return of *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, who were then absent. But, having attacked their camp, he Arechis the second duke of Benevento dies. Aio his son succeeds him; but is killed by the Slavonians.

ⁿ Vide PAUL. ÆMIL. de reb. Franc. p. 132. ^o PAUL. DIAC. l. iv. c. 15. ^p Idem ibid.

Who are
defeated by
Rodoald
the fourth
duke of
Bene-
vento.

Grimoald,
the fifth
duke, in-
larges the
dukedom.
Rotharis
succeeded
by his son
Rodoald.

Who is
murdered.

Aripert
chosen
king.

fell into one of the above-mentioned ditches, and was there slain by the enemy, after he had governed the dukedom five months with his father, and one year alone. *Rodoald*, hearing what had happened, assembled with incredible expedition a considerable body of forces, and, falling upon the enemy before they had the least intelligence of his march, he gave them a total overthrow, and drove them quite out of the dukedom. Having thus revenged the death of *Aio*, he took, together with his brother *Grimoald*, possession of the dukedom, pursuant to the last will of *Arechis*, who had appointed them to succeed himself and his son⁹. These two princes governed jointly for the space of five years, during which time they laid siege to *Surrento*, still held by the *Romans*; but the inhabitants, encouraged by *Agapetus* their bishop, made such a vigorous resistance, that the *Lombards*, after having attempted in vain to take the place by storm, raised the siege, and returned home. *Rodoald* died in *Benevento*, in the year 647, but his brother *Grimoald* held the dukedom sixteen years after his death, and is said to have gained several victories over the *Neapolitans* and *Romans*, and to have greatly extended the bounds of his dukedom. After he had governed the dukedom five years with his brother, and sixteen alone, he possessed himself of the throne, and reigned nine years more over the whole nation of the *Lombards*, as we shall relate anon.

BUT to return to the *Lombard* kings: *Rotharis* was succeeded by his son *Rodoald*, who, as he was a prince of a peaceable disposition, performed nothing which authors have thought worthy of transmitting to posterity. He was tainted, as his fathers had been, with the *Arian* heresy, which occasioned some religious contests between him and the orthodox bishops; but these disturbances were soon appeased. He had reigned four years with his father, but scarce reigned one after his father's death, being killed by a *Lombard*, whose wife he had debauched. He had married *Gundeberg* the daughter of *Agilulf* and *Theudelinda*; but, as he had no children by her, the *Lombards*, upon his death, assembled, in order to chuse a new king, when the choice fell upon *Aripert* or *Aribert*, the son of *Gundoald*, and brother of *Theudelinda*. The only thing we find recorded of him in history, is his building in *Pavia* the oratory of St. Saviour. He died, after he had reigned, according to *Paulus Diaconus*¹, nine years, though *Sigonius* allows him but five at most. He left two sons behind him, *Par-*

⁹ Vide CAMIL. PEL. in dissert. duc. Benev. p. 54. & UGHEL. d. archiepif. Surrent. p. 34. ¹ PAUL. DIAC. l. iv. c. 18.

Partharit and *Gundebert*, between whom he most imprudently divided his kingdom. *Partharit*, the eldest, chose *Milan* for the place of his residence, and *Gundebert* *Pavia*. But the latter, not satisfied with the part allotted him began to quarrel with his brother; and, being pushed on by his ambition, and encouraged by the evil counsellors about him, he resolved in the end to drive his brother from the throne, and make himself master of the whole kingdom. He was well apprised, that he could not accomplish this with his own strength; and therefore he dispatched *Garibald* duke of *Turin* as his ambassador to *Grimoald* duke of *Benevento*, at that time by far the most powerful of all the *Lombard* dukes, inviting him to his assistance, and promising to give him his sister in marriage, if he succeeded in the undertaking. But the duke of *Turin* acting quite contrary to his instructions, instead of persuading *Grimoald* to assist his master, advised him to lay hold of the present opportunity, and to decide the controversy between the two brothers, by driving them both out, and seizing on the kingdom for himself. He told him, That the two brothers were young, rash, and unexperienced; that the affairs of the *Lombards* required a prince of prudence, valour, and experience; and that the disagreement between the two princes would, in all likelihood, end in the ruin of the whole nation. *Grimoald*, being naturally of an active and ambitious temper, was easily persuaded to follow the advice of the ambassador; and accordingly, having raised a considerable army, he marched at the head of it towards *Pavia*, leaving his son *Romuald* to govern the dukedom in his absence. Being advanced as far as *Placentia*, he dispatched *Garibald* to acquaint the king with his arrival. The inconsiderate prince received the news of his approach with the greatest demonstrations of joy imaginable; and, being at a loss where he should lodge and entertain his supposed friend and ally, *Garibald* told him, that his own palace was the only proper place for the reception of a person, to whom he had promised his sister in marriage. He added, that if he did not repose an intire confidence in *Grimoald*, or had the least suspicion of treachery, he ought, for his greater safety, to receive him with armour under his royal robes. The king put on armour accordingly, and the duke, with unheard-of treachery, returning to *Grimoald*, advised him to be upon his guard, since the king was coming to meet him in armour, no doubt with a design to murder him. *Grimoald* could not persuade himself, that the king had any such design, till they met, when, upon their embracing each other, he found, that *Gundebert* was really in armour; and, not doubting in the least but that it was with a design to murder him, in order to be before-hand with him, he drew his

*He divides the kingdom between his two sons Partharit and Gunde-
bert who quar-
rel. Gunde-
bert in-
vites Ro-
muald
duke of
Benevento
to his
assistance.*

Who murders him, and seizes on the kingdom.

Grimoald proclaimed king. Year after Christ 662.

Partharit driven from the court of Chagan.

sword that instant, and killed the unhappy prince on the spot. Upon his death, he seized on the royal palace, and the treasures lodged there, causing himself to be acknowledged king of the Lombards, in his room. *Gundebert* left a son named *Rambert* or *Reginbert*, who was privately conveyed away, and brought up with great care by the friends of the deceased king, *Grimoald* making no great inquisition after him, as he was but an infant. *Partharit* no sooner heard of his brother's fate, than, abandoning *Milan* in the utmost confusion, he fled to *Chagan* king of the *Avars*, and took refuge in his court. He left his queen *Rodolind* and his son *Cunibert*, yet an infant, to shift for themselves; so that they both fell into the hands of *Grimoald*, by whom they were sent to *Benevento*, and kept under confinement in that city. The inhabitants of *Milan*, finding themselves abandoned by their king, opened their gates to *Grimoald*, who, having taken possession of that important place, marched from thence to *Pavia*, where, in the latter end of the year 672, he was with one voice proclaimed by the people king of the Lombards. To gain the affection of the Lombards, and by that means establish himself more firmly in his new kingdom, to the great joy of the whole nation, he married *Gundebert*, sister to the two unhappy young princes. He then sent back his army to *Benevento*, having first distributed considerable sums amongst them, but kept with him some of his most trusty friends, whom he raised to the first employments of the kingdom.

THE new king, though confirmed in the power he had usurped by the general consent of the nation, yet reflecting on the fickleness and inconstancy of the multitude, did not think himself safe, so long as *Partharit*, his competitor, resided at the court of the king of the *Avars*, at that time a powerful prince. He did not doubt but the banished king would watch all opportunities of attempting the recovery of his paternal kingdom, and would, in such an attempt, be seconded by great numbers of the Lombards. To prevent therefore the disturbances that would thence ensue, he dispatched ambassadors to *Chagan*, complaining of the protection he had given to his rival, and threatening to make war upon him, if he did not forthwith banish him his dominions. The king of the *Avars*, though greatly affected with the misfortunes of the unhappy prince, yet did not think it adviseable to engage in a war for his sake; and therefore, to avoid it, commanded him to quit his dominions. *Partharit*, seeing himself thus abandoned by his friend and ally, and not knowing where to find an asylum, re-

* Idem ibid. & c. 19.



solved, in that desperate condition, to throw himself upon the honour and generosity of his greatest enemy. Accordingly, he dispatched one of his trusty friends, by name *Unulf*, to acquaint *Grimoald* with his resolution, and obtain leave for him to reside at *Pavia*. *Grimoald*, highly pleased with the confidence the unfortunate prince reposed in him, and glad of such an opportunity to shew his generosity, complied with the request, and ordered a house to be got ready for him in *Pavia*, every way fit for his reception. Upon his arrival, he received him with the greatest demonstrations of friendship and kindness; but observing, that the multitude attended his entry with unusual marks of joy, and that persons of distinction flocked to him night and day, and seemed, in a manner, to respect him still as their prince, he began to be apprehensive, lest they should attempt to restore him to the throne. This jealousy increased daily, and at length wrought upon him so far, that, after some time, he placed a guard upon him; and his fears, by degrees getting the better of his generosity, he one day sent private orders to the guard to dispatch him the following night. These orders, however private, did not escape the vigilancy of his trusty friend *Unulf*, who, acquainting *Partharit* with them, advised him to change cloaths with him, and, thus disguised, to attempt his escape. *Partharit* followed his advice, and, having by that means deceived the centinels, he passed the *Tesino* undiscovered, and finding, on the other side of the river, horses and guides provided for him by the care of *Unulf*, he escaped first to *Hasta*, thence to *Turin*, and at last into *Gaul*. *Grimoald*, being informed the next morning of what had happened, was so far from punishing *Unulf*, that on the contrary, he bestowed the highest commendations upon him for his unshaken fidelity, leaving it to his choice either to stay at home or follow his master. *Clotaire III.* then king of the *Franks*, was so touched with the misfortunes of *Partharit* and his family, that the following year he sent a powerful army into *Italy* to replace him on the throne. *Grimoald*, well apprised that he was far inferior in strength to the *Franks*, had recourse to the following stratagem: at their approach he pretended to fly, leaving his camp well stored with all manner of provisions, especially with wine. Hereupon the inconsiderate *Franks*, instead of pursuing the enemy, began to plunder the camp; and, finding in it great plenty of provisions, they abandoned themselves to eating and drinking, which when they had done to excess, they betook themselves to rest, without the least apprehension of an enemy. But *Grimoald*, returning in the dead of the night, fell upon them while they lay fast asleep, and made such

He recurs to Gri-moald, who receives him kindly.

But afterwards orders him to be put to death.

He makes his escape.

The Franks espouse his cause.

But receive a total overthrow. Year after Ch. 18663.

such a dreadful havock of them before they could betake themselves to their arms, that few of them were left alive to carry home the news of their defeat ^c.

The expedition of the emperor Constantine into Italy.

Grimoald, thus happily delivered from one war, was soon involved in another. Hitherto the emperors, neglecting the affairs of *Italy*, seemed to have laid aside all thoughts of reuniting it to the empire, being well satisfied if they could but keep the few provinces and cities they held there, viz. the exarchate of *Ravenna*, the dukedom of *Rome*, and those of *Naples*, *Gaeta*, and *Amalfi*, with some cities of *Calabria* and *Bruttium*. But *Constantine*, the son of *Constantine* and grandson of *Heraclius*, having settled the affairs of the empire rent into parties and factions, resolved to employ his whole strength in driving the *Lombards* quite out of *Italy*. Pursuant to this resolution, he caused a powerful fleet to be fitted out in *Sicily*; and, not satisfied with appointing the best officers he had to command in this expedition, he left *Constantinople*, and, coming into *Italy*, put himself at the head of his army. Some writers tell us, that, having murdered his brother *Theodore*, he was so haunted with ghastly spectres and terrible dreams, that, being no longer able to bear the sight of the place where the murder had been committed, he left *Constantinople*, and repaired to *Italy*, hoping to find there some relief for his tormented conscience. Others ascribe his departure from the imperial seat to the hatred, which the *Constantinopolitans* bore him, on account of his having embraced the tenets of the *Monothelites*; and add, that he designed to transfer the seat of the empire from *Constantinople* to *Rome* ^u. But the most credible writers, and among the rest *Anastasius Bibliothecarius* and *Paulus Diaconus* ^w, suppose him to have undertaken his journey into *Italy* upon no other account, but to drive the *Lombards* quite out of that country. Be that as it will, he landed at *Tarentum* in the spring of the year 663, and thence marched directly to *Benevento*, being joined on his march by the troops in the dukedom of *Naples*. This unexpected invasion with a very considerable army, commanded by the emperor in person, struck the *Lombards* of *Benevento* with such terror and consternation, that they abandoned several places in *Apulia*, and among the rest *Luceria*, which *Constantine* destroyed. From *Luceria* the emperor marched to *Acerenza*; but not being able to take it by storm, on account of its strong situation, he pursued his march without loss of time to *Benevento*, and invested the place with his whole army. *Romuald*, the son of *Grimoald*, at that time duke of *Benevento*, immediately dis-

He takes some places and besieges Benevento.

^c PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 2—5. ^u Vide SIGON. de regn. Ital. ad ann. 663. ^w PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 4.

patched *Gesuald*, who had been his guardian, to acquaint his father with the danger he was in, and to solicit succours. In the mean time, the *Lombards* not only repulsed with great vigour the *Romans* in their repeated assaults, but killed great numbers of them in the sallies they daily made. *Grimoald* no sooner heard, that the city was besieged, than he assembled, with incredible expedition, all his forces, and, putting himself at their head, he marched to the relief of his son. He dispatched back *Gesuald* to give him notice, that, in a very short time, he should be relieved, and to encourage him to hold out till his arrival. But *Gesuald* was unfortunately taken by the *Romans*, as he was attempting to get into the besieged city, and carried before the emperor, to whom he ingenuously owned, that he was sent by the king to acquaint the besieged, that he was in full march, and already very near, with a powerful army to relieve them. The emperor, perplexed and greatly alarmed at this news, resolved to conclude a peace with *Romuald*, that he might retire unmolested to *Naples* before the arrival of the king. But, in order to obtain better conditions, he commanded *Gesuald* to go to the walls, and tell *Romuald*, that his father could not possibly come to his relief, threatening to put him to a cruel death, if he refused to obey. *Gesuald* promised to do as he required ; but when *Romuald* appeared upon the walls, with undaunted courage, and a loud voice, that the *Romans* there present might likewise hear, *Take courage*, he cried, *and banish all fear ; for your father is near at hand with a powerful army to relieve you. This night he will reach the river Sangro. I earnestly recommend to you my dear wife and children ; for I am in the hands of a perfidious enemy, who this moment will put me to death.* The emperor, highly provoked at this generous and bold action, instantly caused his head to be cut off, and with an engine to be thrown into the town, where it was taken up, and carried to *Romuald*, who, having kissed it with great affection, and bathed it with his tears, caused it together with the rest of the body, which was soon after found, to be interred with the utmost pomp and magnificence. In the mean time, the emperor, hearing the king of the *Lombards* was within a short march of him, raised the siege, and began, in great haste, his march to *Naples*. But *Mitula* duke of *Capua*, meeting him at the river *Calore*, cut off great numbers of his men, and obliged the rest, together with the emperor, to save themselves by a precipitous flight. To revenge this disgrace, *Saburrus*, one of the emperor's generals, engaged to give the *Lombards* a total overthrow, and put *Grimoald* himself to flight, provided he were allowed but twenty thousand men, with an unlimited command.

Constans

*He raises
the siege,
and is de-
feated in
his retreat.*

*The Ro-
man army
utterly de-
feated by
Romuald.
Year after
Christ 663.*

Constans having granted him his request, he encamped at the pass of *Formiæ*, now, as is generally supposed, *Mola di Gaeta*, with a design to cover the emperor's march, who intended to visit *Rome*, and, when he was out of danger, to go in quest of the enemy. In the mean time, *Grimoald*, arriving with his army at *Benevento*, and being there informed of the boasting engagement of *Saburrus*, resolved to march directly against him, and offer him battle; but his son *Romuald* earnestly intreating him to suffer him to command the army in his room, he complied with his request, and detached the young prince with the flower of his army, who, meeting *Saburrus* in the neighbourhood of *Formiæ*, fell upon him with great intrepidity. The *Romans*, animated by the example of their leader, who behaved very gallantly, made a vigorous stand; so that the victory continued a long time doubtful. But, while both armies were fighting with the utmost fury, a *Lombard*, by name *Amelogus*, engaging a *Roman* horseman, first struck him from his horse, and then, lifting him up on the point of his spear, held him over his head in the sight of the *Roman* army; which struck them with such terror, that they began to give ground, and, being vigorously pressed by the *Lombards*, they abandoned in the end the field of battle, and betook themselves to a precipitous flight. *Romuald*, having pursued them for some time with great slaughter, returned to the field of battle, and from thence to *Benevento*, which he entered in a kind of triumph, being met at the gates by the king his father, and received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants, as the deliverer of his country *. In the mean time, *Constans*, arriving at *Rome*, was received there with extraordinary marks of honour, no emperor having, for a long time, set his foot in that city. He spent twelve days in visiting, or rather in plundering, the remarkable places of that great metropolis; for he stripped her of all her most valuable ornaments in gold, silver, brass, and marble, not sparing even the coverings of churches, which he caused to be conveyed by sea into *Sicily*, in order to transport them from thence to *Constantinople*. He himself went by land to *Naples*, and from thence to *Rhegium*, where his army was a third time defeated by the *Lombards*. From *Rhegium* he crossed over into *Sicily*, and fixed his residence at *Syracuse*, where he was murdered in the bath by his own people in 668, so that the inestimable wealth and plunder, which he had brought from *Rome*, being left in *Sicily*, was, soon after his death, seized by the *Saracens*, and carried to *Alexandria* †. After his departure from *Italy*,

* *Idem* *ibid.* † *Idem* *ibid.* & *PAGI* de consulib. p. 348.

the *Lombards*, wholly intent upon improving their late victories, made themselves masters of *Bari*, *Tarento*, *Brindisi*, and all the places in that country now known by the name of *Terra d'Otranto*, which were added to the dukedom of *Benevento*. *Grimoald*, to reward *Mitula* duke of *Capua*, who had defeated the *Romans* in their retreat from *Benevento*, gave him his daughter in marriage, and at the same time appointed him to succeed the late duke *Zotbo* in the dukedom of *Spoletum*; which two dukedoms he governed for many years.

The Lombards make themselves masters of several cities.

WHILE *Grimoald* was employed against the *Romans* in the dukedom of *Benevento*, *Lupus* duke of *Friuli*, taking advantage of his absence, oppressed his people in a most enormous manner, and, not satisfied with the wealth, which, by heavy taxes, he extorted from them, he broke into the territories of the *Venetian Lombards*, and there plundered the church of *Aquileia* of all its rich ornaments. For this the king, upon his return to *Pavia*, resolved to call him to a severe account; which he apprehending, renounced his allegiance to *Grimoald*, and openly revolted. *Grimoald* was determined at all events to punish him with exemplary severity; but being unwilling to lead his *Lombards* against their countrymen, or suffer them to imbrue their hands in the blood of each other, he employed *Chagan* king of the *Hunns* to make war upon him, who broke into his territories the following year at the head of an infinite multitude, and laid them waste far and near. This *Lupus* did not tamely suffer; but, drawing together what forces he could, he marched against the *Hunns*, and, engaging them four days successively, made a dreadful havock of the undisciplined multitude; but, in the fifth engagement, his men being tired out and quite spent, they were, after a most obstinate dispute, in which *Lupus* himself was killed, overpowered and put to flight. Upon the death of *Lupus* and the defeat of his army, *Chagan* over-ran the whole country, and laid it waste without controul. But *Grimoald*, who had employed the king of the *Hunns* only to punish the rebellious duke, sent ambassadors to put him in mind of their agreement, and require him to retire with his forces, since there was no further occasion for them in the dukedom of *Friuli*, or the territories of the *Lombards*. *Chagan* answered plainly, That he would not quit a country, which he had conquered with his arms, and the blood of so many of his subjects. *Grimoald*, provoked at this answer, resolved to drive him out by force; and accordingly marched against him at the head of a very considerable army; but as it was far inferior in number to that of the *Hunns*, in order to make it appear more numerous than it really was, he mustered his troops

The duke of Friuli revolts.

He is killed by the Hunns.

Welcar
appointed
duke of
Friuli.

in the presence of *Chagan's* ambassadors, and made the same men pass thrice before him in different cloathing. By this device they appeared to be treble the number they really were; and such they were by the ambassadors represented to the king, who thereupon, in great fear, retired to his own dominions ^a. Upon the retreat of *Chagan*, *Warnefrid*, son to the deceased duke, attempted, with the assistance of the *Sclavonians*, to possess himself of his father's dukedom; but *Grimoald*, having defeated the *Sclavonians*, and killed *Warnefrid*, appointed one *Welcar* to succeed *Lupus* in the dukedom of *Friuli*; and at the same time married *Theodorata*, the daughter of *Lupus*, to his son *Romuald*, duke of *Benevento* ². About this time *Alczecus*, one of the princes of the *Bulgarians*, abandoning his own country, entered *Italy* with a body of his countrymen, and, repairing to *Pavia*, offered his service to *Grimoald*, who, thinking he might prove very serviceable to his son against the *Romans*, sent him to *Benevento*, in which dukedom several cities were allotted to him and his followers, as we have related elsewhere ^b.

Grimoald
corrects
the edict
of Rotha-
ris.

AND now *Grimoald*, having no wars on his hands, and no enemy to fear, applied himself wholly to the arts of peace. The laws of king *Rotharis*, which had been published twenty-four years before, were by this time become familiar, not only to the *Lombards*, for whom they had been made, but likewise to the natives of *Italy*, who chose to follow them, though they had never been forbidden the use of the *Roman* laws; but these laws, in process of time, proving, as it generally happens, defective, and some of them being thought too severe, *Grimoald*, in the sixth year of his reign, undertook the revising of the edict of *Rotharis*, and, in a general diet held in the year 668, with the consent and approbation of his nobles, repealed some laws, enacted others in their room, published a new edict ^c, containing eleven chapters, which is still to be seen in the above-mentioned code lodged in the monastery of *Cava*. *Grimoald*, having thus performed all the duties of an excellent prince, was, to the great grief of the *Lombards*, unexpectedly snatched away by the following accident: he had been let blood in one of his arms, and as he was, nine days after, bending a bow, the vein opened, and, all possible means for closing it proving ineffectual, he bled to death ^d. He was a prince of uncommon parts, and

Grimoald
dies.

Year after
Christ 672.

² PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 17—23.

^a Idem ibid. c. 21.

^b Univers. hist. vol. xviii. p. 639.

^c PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 12.

& SIGON. de regn. Ital. l. ii. ad ann. 668.

^d PAUL. DIAC. l. v.

c. 33.

in every respect equal to the high station to which he was raised. Though he had been brought up in the principles of *Arius*, he renounced the errors of that heresiarch, and embraced the catholic religion, yielding to the arguments of *John* bishop of *Bergamo*, a prelate of great piety and learning. The example of *Grimoald* was followed by the kings his successors, who all professed the catholic religion; so that *Arianism* was, in a short time, forsaken by the whole nation of the *Lombards*. He died in the year 672, the ninth of his reign, leaving behind him, besides *Romuald* duke of *Benevento*, another son, by name *Garibald*, to whom, though yet very young, he bequeathed on his death-bed the kingdom of the *Lombards*. From his excluding *Romuald*, authors concluded that prince to have been his illegitimate son. Be that as it will, *Garibald* did not long enjoy his new dignity; for he had scarce mounted the throne, when *Partharit*, who was still in *Gaul*, hearing of the death of his rival, hastened into *Italy*, and, being received with extraordinary joy by great numbers of *Lombards*, he advanced, attended by crouds of followers, to *Pavia*, and was there received by the inhabitants and the great men of the nation, as their lawful sovereign, *Garibald* having withdrawn to his brother in *Benevento* after a short reign of three months. *Partharit*, thus restored to the throne, recalled his wife *Rodelinda* and his son *Cunipert*, who, ever since his expulsion, had been in exile at *Benevento*. Having reigned alone in great peace and tranquillity for the space of eight years, in the latter end of the year 680, he took his son *Cunipert* for his partner in the kingdom, and reigned with him ten years more. During their joint reign *Alachis* duke of *Trent*, openly revolting, assumed the title of king of the *Lombards*. Hereupon *Partharit*, marching against him with all his forces, besieged him in his own city; but *Alachis*, sallying out with the flower of his troops, obliged the king to raise the siege, and save himself by flight. However, *Alachis*, finding himself abandoned by the greater part of his men, who refused to bear arms against their lawful sovereign, thought it adviseable to submit, upon promise of pardon; which *Partharit* granted him, at the earnest request of his son *Cunipert*, who had a great friendship for the duke, with whom he had been brought up from his infancy; nay, the young prince, in order to win him by kindness, not only prevailed upon his father to take him anew into favour, but to create him duke of *Brescia*, adding that dukedom to the dukedom of *Trent*. The king on that occasion told his son, That, by his good offices, he did not so much oblige a friend, as strengthen an enemy; but nevertheless he could not help complying with

Garibald succeeds; but is driven out by Partharit.

Who takes his son Cunipert for his partner.

Partharit
dies.
Year after
Christ 690.

Alachis,
duke of
Trent, re-
volts, and
drives Cu-
nipert
from the
throne.

Cunipert
restored.

War be-
tween him
and Ala-
chis.

his request. Some time after, *Partharit* died, a prince highly commended by our historian for his piety, justice, moderation, and above all for the great care he took of the poor^c. Three years before his death, *Deodorus Calliopa* the exarch was recalled, and one *John* sent to govern *Italy* in his room. *Alachis*, duke of *Trent* and *Brescia*, was no sooner informed of the death of *Partharit*, than, unmindful of the favours he had received at the hands of *Cunipert*, he resolved to drive him from the throne, and place the crown upon his own head, agreeable to what *Partharit* had foretold his son, while he was studying to gain him by kindness. The rebellious duke, having drawn into the conspiracy two brothers, *Aldo* and *Granso*, the two most considerable citizens of *Brescia*, and several other *Lombards*, while the king was absent, seized on the royal palace of *Pavia*, and took upon him the title of king. Hereupon *Cunipert*, who was quite unprovided, not imagining the duke could be guilty of such treachery and ingratitude, fled to an island in the lake *Larius*, now *Lago di Como*, and there fortified himself in the best manner he could. In the mean time, the usurper, behaving in a most despotic and tyrannical manner, highly disoblighd all his subjects, even those to whom he was chiefly indebted for the crown he wore. As he was one day telling money in his closet, he happened to let a piece drop, which the son of *Aldo*, who was present, officiously took up, and gave him. The tyrant, in receiving it, *Your father*, said he, *has many such pieces, which, ere it be long, shall be all mine*. As the son of *Aldo* was but a child, the tyrant was not upon his guard; but the boy, remembering what he said, upon his return home, told it to his father, who concluding from thence, that his death and the ruin of his family would be the reward of all his services, if he did not, by some means or other, prevent them, consulted with his brother *Granso* and his other friends, about deposing the usurper. They all agreed to seize on the city of *Pavia*, and recal their lawful sovereign, the first time *Alachis* should go out to take the diversion of hunting. This they did accordingly, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, especially of the clergy, whom the tyrant had chiefly disoblighd. *Alachis*, finding upon his return the gates shut against him, and *Cunipert* anew possessed of the royal palace, fled into *Istria*, and, having raised a considerable army there, he returned at the head of it, not doubting but he should be able to drive *Cunipert* anew from the throne. The king, hearing of his return, drew together all his forces, and, meeting the usurper in the plains of

^c Idem, l. v. c. 36.

Coronata, he challenged him to a single combat, in order to save the lives of many innocent men, who must otherwise perish; but *Alachis* refusing the challenge, the two armies began to prepare for a general engagement. While they were drawn up, and *Cunipert* ready to charge the enemy, one *Zeno*, a deacon of the church of *Pavia*, greatly attached, as were all the ecclesiastics, to the king's person, and firmly persuaded, that the welfare of the church depended upon his safety, with the greatest earnestness imaginable, begged leave to put on his armour, and counterfeit his person: *If I perish*, said he, *the loss will be small; but upon your safety depends the welfare both of the church and state.* The king being, with much-ado, prevailed upon by the tears and intreaties of his friends to accept the proposal, *Zeno* put on his armour, and appeared in it so like the king, whom he resembled in shape and stature, that he could hardly be distinguished from him; so that, when the two armies joined battle, *Alachis*, mistaking him for the king, engaged him with the utmost fury, and, having with great ease overcome and slain him, in the greatest transports of joy imaginable, he ordered his head to be cut off, and exposed to the view of both armies on the point of a spear; but, finding it was the head of a priest, and not of the king, his joy was succeeded by a violent rage and passion, in which he vowed to emasculate all the ecclesiastics, in case he obtained the victory. In the mean time, *Cunipert*, observing that his men, disheartened with the report of his death, began to give ground, shewed himself to them, and, by shewing himself, encouraged them to such a degree, that, returning to the charge, they renewed the fight with fresh vigour. However *Cunipert*, to avoid the effusion of blood, sent a second time to *Alachis*, inviting him to decide the quarrel by a single combat; but he declining anew the challenge, the two armies fought with the utmost fury, till, *Alachis* being slain, his men, disheartened by his death, fled in the utmost confusion. Most of them were cut off in the flight, and the rest drowned in the *Adige*. The army of the dukedom of *Friuli*, which *Alachis* enticed to his party, while they were marching to the assistance of the king, withdrew in the beginning of the battle, scrupling either to fight against him, to whom they had sworn allegiance, or against their lawful sovereign. *Cunipert*, after this victory, which put an end to the civil war, returned in triumph to *Pavia*, having first caused the deacon *Zeno* to be interred with the greatest pomp and solemnity. He afterwards built, in honour of St. *George*, a magnificent monastery in the field where the battle

Alachis killed, and his army defeated.

had

had been fought^f. *Cunipert*, having thus happily suppressed so dangerous a rebellion, reigned in great peace and tranquillity till the year 703, when he died, universally lamented; for he was a prince, says our historian, of a most comely aspect, of a sweet temper, engaging behaviour, great courage, and extraordinary piety^g. He had married *Hermelinda*, a princess of the blood royal of the *Anglo-Saxons*, and had by her one son, named *Luitbert*, to whom he bequeathed the kingdom; but, as he was then an infant, he committed him to the care of *Asprand*, a person of great distinction among the *Lombards*, and highly esteemed for his wisdom. *Luitbert*, or rather *Asprand*, had scarce governed eight months, when *Ragumbert*, duke of *Turin*, taking upon him the title of king, defeated *Asprand* in battle, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the whole nation; but he died the same year, and was succeeded by his son *Aripert*, in whose reign *Luitbert*, assisted by several dukes, attempted the recovery of his paternal kingdom; but he was utterly defeated by the usurper, and taken prisoner, in a battle fought at a small distance from *Pavia*. *Rotharit* duke of *Bergamo*, who had espoused with great zeal the cause of the king, fled, after the defeat of the army, to his own city, in which he was closely besieged by *Aripert*, who, having in the end made himself master of the place, sent the duke to *Turin*, where he was soon after put to death by his orders. *Luitbert*, his young competitor, met with no better treatment; for he soon after ordered him to be stifled in a bath. As for *Asprand*, whom, above all others, the tyrant was desirous of getting into his power, he fled first to the above-mentioned island in the lake *Larius*; but being informed, that a strong detachment was marching against him, he fled from thence to *Ravenna*, and and from *Ravenna* to *Theudebert* duke of the *Boioarii*, with whom he continued for the space of nine years. *Aripert's* men reduced the island; but, not finding *Asprand* there, they returned to *Aripert*, who, transported with rage at his disappointment, put out the eyes of *Sigibrand* the son of *Asprand*, and at the same time caused the nose and ears of his wife *Theoderata*, and daughter *Aurona*, to be cut off. *Asprand* had another son, by name *Luitprand*; but the tyrant spared him, as he was yet a child, and sent him to his father, Providence reserving him, as our historian observes, for great things^h. *Aripert*, notwithstanding the acts of cruelty he practised in the beginning of his reign, is said to have ruled afterwards with great

^f Idem ibid. c. 38—41.
c. 16—21. & l. vi c. 22.

^g Idem ibid.

^h Idem ibid.

prudence and equity. He was a great friend to the ecclesiastics, *Is liberal* and very liberal to the churches, which he enriched with ample *to the* donations. To the church of *Rome* he restored many lands, *churches.* especially the patrimony of the *Alpes Cottiae*, which had been seized on by king *Rotharis*. We are told, that he sent the instrument of this donation to the bishop of *Rome* written in golden lettersⁱ (W). In the ninth year of his reign, *Asprand* returned

ⁱ Idem, l. vi. c. 28.

(W) The lands and estates, which the churches acquired, not only within the district of their respective cities, but in distant countries, were styled patrimonies, as were likewise the hereditary estates both of princes and private persons, but with this difference, that the prince's estate was called *patrimonium sacrum*, as appears from several constitutions of the *Justinian code* (1). The *patrimonium sacrum* was what we now call the king's demesne. As for the churches, so many profuse donations were made to them, both by princes and private persons, that, in process of time, they acquired great estates, which, according to the style of those times, were called *patrimonies*. Thus, in the letters of pope *Gregory the Great*, frequent mention is made, not only of the patrimony of the church of *Rome*, but of the church of *Milan*, *Rimini*, *Ravenna*, and several others. The churches of great cities, such as *Rome*, *Ravenna*, and *Milan*, where the emperor's officers, and other illustrious persons, resided, acquired patrimonies, not only within their own district, but in distant countries; whereas the churches of smaller cities, whose inhabitants had but moderate fortunes, and their estates within their own limits, had no patrimonies out of their districts. The church of *Rome*, above all others, acquired, by degrees, immense patrimonies, not only in *Italy*, but in the most distant provinces of *Europe* (2). In the time of *Gregory the Great*, that church held ample patrimonies in *Sicily*; for *Gregory*, in a letter to *Justin* governor of *Sicily* for the emperor, intreats him to cause the corn of the patrimony of *St. Peter* to be, without delay, conveyed to *Rome*, where there was great scarcity. The church of *Rome* had likewise a patrimony in *France*, and another in *Dalmatia*, of which the latter was committed to the care of one *Antoninus* a subdeacon, and the former to that of a priest named *Candidus*, whom *Gregory*, in one of his letters, earnestly recommends to queen *Brunichild*, and likewise to king *Childebert* her son. In a letter to *Candidus*, he shews him how the revenues of that patrimony are to be disposed of; nay, from the letters of the same pope it appears, that the church of *Rome* had, in his time, a patrimony in *Africa*; for, in a letter to *Gennadius* exarch of that province, he returns him thanks for

(1) *Cod. Justin. l. xii.* (2) *Vide Ammirat. in opusc. discept.*
vii.

Asprand
returns
into Italy.

returned into *Italy* at the head of a powerful army, raised by the duke of the *Boioarii*, who, having espoused his cause with great

taking care of the patrimony of *St. Peter* there, and in particular for sending such as depended upon him to till the lands, which had been abandoned by the tenants. In *Italy* the patrimonies of the *Roman* church were almost without number. In the province of the *Alpes Cottiae* she had a large patrimony, which was seized, and for a long time possessed by the *Lombards*; but restored to her by king *Aripert* in the time of pope *John VII.* *Aripert* king of the *Lombards*, says *Paulus Diaconus*, restored the patrimony of the *Alpes Cottiae* belonging to the apostolic see, but for a long time possessed by the *Lombards*, and sent the donation to *Rome* in golden letters (3). This donation was, according to the same writer, confirmed by king *Luitprand*. Other patrimonies were held by the same church, as appears from the letters of several popes, in the exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the dukedom of *Naples*, in the territories of *Salerno* and *Nola*, in the provinces of *Campania*, *Lucania*, *Calabria*, *Abruzzo*, *Liguria*, *Tuscany*, &c. That these patrimonies might be the more respected, the bishops gave them the names of the saints, which each church had in special veneration. Thus the possessions of the church of *Ravenna* were called the patrimony of *St. Apollinaris*; those of *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, &c. the patrimony of *St. Peter*, *St. Ambrose*, *St. Aspremus*, &c. The name of patrimony did not import any sovereignty or jurisdiction; for the pope, as well as the other bishops, held their patrimonies of the prince, in whose state they lay, paying the same taxes and impositions as other subjects. It is true, that in some places, those who had care of the patrimonies of *St. Peter*, attempted to take the administration of justice into their own hands; but this no prince would suffer; and besides, *Gregory the Great* forbid all attempts and encroachments of that kind, on pain of excommunication (4). In the year 681, the emperor *Constantine Pogonatus* granted an exemption from all tribute for the patrimonies of the *Roman* church in *Sicily* and *Calabria*; and the tribute paid for the patrimonies of the same church in *Lucania* and *Abruzzo* was remitted by *Justinian*, the successor of *Constantine*, in 687. But *Leo Isauricus*, provoked against the bishop of *Rome*, on account of his hindering the imperial edict against the worship of images from being put in execution, first revoked the exemptions granted by his predecessors for the patrimonies in *Sicily* and *Calubria*; and afterwards, as the bishop continued to oppose the edict, he seized on those patrimonies, and ordered the revenues to be paid into the exchequer. The church of *Rome* possessed, as we have observed, several patrimonies in the

(3) *Paul. Diac. l. vi. c. 28.* . (4) *Vide Ant. Matt. man. ad jus can. l. iii. tit. 17.*

great warmth, resolved to assist him with all his strength, in revenging the cruel treatment his wife and children had met with at the king's hands. *Aripert* met him on the confines with an army no-ways inferior to his. Hereupon a bloody battle ensued, which lasted till night parted the combatants. The next day *Asprand* was for renewing the fight; but *Aripert*, though he had not lost near so many men as his adversary, yet declining, for reasons unknown to our historian, a second engagement, he left the enemy masters of the field of battle, and retired to *Pavia*. Being pursued by *Asprand*, whose men were no less encouraged by his retreat, than *Aripert's* were disheartened, he abandoned *Pavia*, with a design to pass into *Gaul*, and there hire a new army, carrying with him for that effect the best part of his treasures; but, attempting to swim

different provinces of *Italy*, and this gave rise to a great mistake among the writers of later times, who, confounding the patrimonies which the church of *Rome* held in those provinces with the provinces themselves, have supposed the provinces of the *Alpes Cottiae*, of *Sicily* and *Calabria*, the dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoletto*, and part of *Tuscany* and *Campania*, to have belonged to the church of *Rome*. Into this mistake several eminent authors have fallen, and among the rest *Scipio Ammiratus*, who, though otherwise a most exact and accurate writer, supposes king *Aripert*, by the donation we have mentioned above, to have restored and confirmed to pope *John VII.* the province of the *Alpes Cottiae* (5); whereas it is evident from the words of the historian, that the king restored to the church of *Rome* the patrimony, which she had in that province, and not the province itself, which reached as far as *Genoa*, and comprised a great tract of country, in which were many cities of note, and places of great importance. It is surprising any one should imagine, that the king of the *Lombards* would have divested himself of such a country, and given it to the pope, whom he knew to be greatly attached to the emperors of the east, the implacable enemies of the *Lombards*. But of this subject we shall speak more at length hereafter, on occasion of the many famous donations made to the church of *Rome* by *Charlemagne* and *Lewis the Pious*, where it will appear, that what we read in them of *Naples*, *Benevento*, and *Salerno*, ought to be understood of the patrimonies, which the church of *Rome* had in those dukedoms, and not of the dukedoms themselves, it being certain, that the dukedom of *Benevento* came first under the dominion of the church in the year 1052, by way of exchange made between the emperor *Henry II.* and pope *Leo IX.* for the church of *Bamberg* (6).

(5) *Scip. Ammirat. opusc. discept. vii. hist. civil. di Napoli, l. iv. sect. 4.*

(6) *Vide Pietro Giann:*

Aripert
drowned.

Asprand
declared
king.

The dukes
of Bene-
vento.

cross the *Tesino*, he was drowned in that river. His body was found the next day, and buried with great pomp in the church of *St. Saviour*, founded by *Aribert*, the first of that name. His brother, by name *Guntbert*, fled to the king of the *Franks*, and continued at his court to his death. *Raginbert*, the eldest son of *Guntbert*, governed the city of *Orleans* for the king of the *Franks* in the time of our historian^k. The throne being vacant by the death of *Aripert*, *Asprand* was placed on it by the unanimous consent of the whole nation; but he dying three months after his accession, his son *Luitprand* succeeded him in the kingdom of the *Lombards*. But before we speak of his reign, we shall relate what happened till his time, worthy of notice, in the other provinces of *Italy*, subject to the *Lombards*.

In the year 677 died *Romuald* duke of *Benevento*, and was succeeded by *Grimoald* II. his son, to whom he left that dukedom greatly enlarged by the addition of *Tarento*, *Brindisi*, *Bari*, and their territories, which he took from the emperor of the east, as we have related above. *Grimoald* governed, with his brother *Gisulph*, not quite three years; and, upon his death, *Gisulph* held the dukedom alone fourteen years more. All we find recorded of him in history is his laying waste, upon what provocation we know not, the territory of *Rome*. *Gisulph* dying in 694, was succeeded in the dukedom by his son *Romuald* II. who ruled twenty-six years, during which time he greatly harrassed the *Neapolitans*, and, by a stratagem, made himself master of *Cumæ*, belonging to them. Hereupon *Gregory* II. then bishop of *Rome*, apprehending that metropolis to be in danger, did all that lay in his power to persuade the duke to restore *Cumæ*, offering him even a considerable sum in lieu of it. But his offers, and every other fair means, proving ineffectual, the bishop in the end thundered against him the sentence of excommunication; but finding, that *Grimoald* made no more account of his excommunication, than his offers, he had recourse to *John* duke of *Naples*, whom he advised to attack the city in the night; which he did accordingly, and, having made himself master of the place, he put three hundred *Lombards*, with their gastsald, to the sword, and took five hundred more prisoners, whom he carried with him to *Naples*. As for the city, he sold it to the bishop, as had been agreed on before-hand, for seventy pounds weight of gold^l. *Romuald* died in 720, and was succeeded by his son *Adelai*, who govern-

^k Idem ibid. c. 35. ^l Idem, l. v. c. 44. & JOAN. DIAC. apud Ughell. de episc. Neap. p. 86.

ed only two years, and performed nothing worthy of notice. In the dukedom of *Friuli*, *Welcar*, who had been appointed duke by *Grimoald*, as we have related above, was succeeded by *Landar*, and he by *Rodoald*, in whose absence one *Ansfrid* seized on the dukedom, and soon after, aspiring at the crown, began to make vast preparations for so great an undertaking. But *Cunipert*, who reigned then, being privately acquainted with his design, found means to intercept him as he was going to *Verona*. However, he spared his life, but sent him into banishment, after he had caused his eyes to be put out. In the mean time *Rodoald* dying, his brother *Aldo* succeeded to the dukedom, which he governed, according to our historian, but one year and seven months^m, though *Sigonius* will have him to have held it seven years. *Aldo*, who by *Paulus Diaconus* is styled only protector of the dukedom, was succeeded by *Ferdulf*, who was killed by the *Sclavonians*, with all the nobility of the dukedom, except *Munichis*, who had the good fortune to make his escape. One *Corvulus* was then appointed duke by king *Aripert*, whom he soon disoblige, and was on that account deposed, and deprived of his sight. In his room was raised to the dukedom one *Pemmo*, who, seeking for the sons of the nobility killed by the *Sclavonians*, brought them up with his own childrenⁿ. During this time died *Mitula*, who had been rewarded by king *Grimoald*, as we have related above, with the dukedom of *Spoleto*, for his gallant behaviour against the emperor *Constans*. He was succeeded by his son *Faroald*, who governed jointly with his brother *Wachilap*^o. To return, after this short digression, to *Luitprand*:

THAT prince, from the very beginning of his reign, gave *Luitprand* great instances of his courage and prudence. He had scarce mounted the throne, when one of his kinsmen, named *Rotharis*, conspiring against him, invited him to a banquet at his house, where he had assassins concealed, who, upon a signal agreed on before-hand, were to rush into the room where the king was, and dispatch him. But *Luitprand*, receiving private intelligence of the treason that was hatching against him, sent for *Rotharis* to the palace, who, finding himself discovered, drew his sword all on a sudden, with a design to kill the king; but he defended himself with great bravery, not shewing the least tokens of fear or surprise, till his guards, coming in at the noise, dispatched the traitor. He sometimes suffered himself to be transported by his courage beyond what was prudent in a

^m PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 17. ibid. c. 30.

ⁿ Idem ibid. c. 24, 25.

^o Idem

prince, on whose safety depended the welfare of his subjects. Thus, being informed that two of his attendants had conspired against his life, and only watched a favourable opportunity of putting their design in execution, he one day walked out with them alone into a thick wood, and there, drawing his sword, he upbraided them with their treachery, and told them, that they now had what they so long wished for, the king alone; and therefore might try, if they pleased, to compass their wicked design. These words, with the king's generosity, and their own guilt, made such a deep impression upon their minds, that they threw themselves disarmed at his feet, and, owning the whole truth, acknowledged themselves unworthy of mercy. The generous prince, however, not only forgave them, but, receiving them into favour, preferred them afterwards to great employments ^p. Having thus won his enemies at home by his kindness, and strengthened his interest abroad, by marrying the daughter of the duke of the *Boioarii*, who had received and entertained him and his father in their distress, he applied himself, in imitation of his predecessors *Rotharis* and *Grimoald*, to the making of new laws, for the better regulation of his kingdom, and administration of justice. Having therefore, in the first year of his reign, convened a general diet in *Pavia*, with the consent and approbation of his nobles, and the judges from all parts of his kingdom, he enacted several laws, which he added to the edicts of *Rotharis* and *Grimoald*. In the following years he published many others, as occasion required; so that, next to *Rotharis*, he ought to be accounted the chief lawgiver of the *Lombards* ^q. His first edict was published the last day of *February*, in the eleventh indiction, and the first year of his reign, as appears from the preface prefixed to it (X), and several others

He publishes a new edict of laws.

^p Idem ibid. c. 38. ^q Idem, l. vi. c. 58. BERNARD. SAC-
CUS, hist. Ticin. l. ix. c. 5. SIGON. reg. Ital. ad ann. 713.

(X) The preface is couched in the following words: "Whereas our
" most mighty predecessor and most eminent king, *Rothar*, published
" an edict for the *Lombards*, wherein he prudently caused the follow-
" ing words to be inserted; *If the princes of the Lombards, our*
" *successors, find any thing superfluous in this edict, they may leave it*
" *out, and, with the assistance of God add what they think wanting:*
" after him, the most glorious king *Grimoald* accordingly added
" and left out what to him seemed fit; and we, following his ex-
" ample, and inspired, as we hope, by God, have decreed to be
" added and omitted such things, as, according to the law of God,
" seemed to us proper: therefore, in the name of the omnipotent
" God,

others he published the following years; so that his laws amounted in the end to an hundred and fifty-two. But the wisdom this prince shewed in settling his kingdom with excellent laws, and his other extraordinary parts, were not a little eclipsed by his unbounded ambition; for, not satisfied with the large and extensive dominions left him by his predecessors, he undertook to drive the *Romans* quite out of *Italy*; which in the end occasioned the ruin of the kingdom of the *Lombards* in that country: for the popes growing jealous of their too great power, and finding the emperors of the east incapable of making head against them, or putting a stop to their conquests, had recourse to a foreign nation, which raised a new empire in *Italy*, upon the ruins of the kingdom of the *Lombards*, as we shall relate in the sequel of this history. *Luitprand*, pushed on by his ambition, watched all opportunities of enlarging his dominions at the expence of the emperors; and in the fifth year of his reign a very favourable one offered: for *Leo Isauricus*, who at that time reigned in the east, having, by his famous edict, forbidden the worship of images, and ordered them to be everywhere pulled down, the people were so provoked at that inno-

“ God, I *Luitprand*, the most excellent, the christian and catholic,
 “ king of the nation of the *Lombards*, beloved of God, in the first
 “ year of my reign, the day before the kalends of *March*, in the
 “ eleventh indiction, together with all the judges from the parts
 “ of *Austria* and *Neustria*, and borders of *Thufcia*, with others of
 “ my faithful *Lombards*, and all the people assitting, am pleased
 “ with the following regulations, which to us have appeared good,
 “ according to the fear and love of God.” Then follow the six chapters of the edict, whereof the first bears this title *De successione filiarum*. In the fifth year of his reign he published another edict, and a great many more in the following years, which are all to be seen intire in the manuscript code lodged in the monastery of *Cava*, with seven other chapters added to them, under the following titles: I. *De mercede magistri*. II. *De muro*. III. *De annona*. IV. *De opera*. V. *De caminata*. VI. *De furno*. VII. *De puteo*. The laws of *Luitprand* are in all an hundred and fifty-two, as appears from the above-mentioned code; but the compiler of the three books of the laws of the *Lombards* has thought fit to insert in that work only an hundred and thirty seven of them, viz. forty-eight in the first book, and eighty-nine in the second. As for the third book, it is chiefly composed of those laws, which were made by the emperors who reigned in *Italy*, as successors to the kings of the *Lombards*; for several laws were enacted by them, not as emperors or kings of *France*, but as kings of *Italy*, or of the *Lombards*; and hence the *Lombard* laws were never of any force in *France*, nor the *French* laws in *Italy*.

vation,

Disturbances occasioned in Italy by the edict of Leo Isauricus.

Luitprand invades the exarchate.

He takes and plunders Ravenna. Year after Christ 722.

vation, that, in several places they openly revolted, and falling upon the emperor's officers, drove them out of the cities. In the east *Germanus*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, opposed the emperor's design with great warmth; but *Leo* caused him to be deposed, and *Anastasius* to be raised to that see in his room, ordering at the same time all the images in the imperial city to be pulled down, and publicly burnt. He strictly enjoined his officers in the west, especially the exarch of *Ravenna*, to see his edict punctually obeyed in their respective governments. In compliance with these orders, *Scholasticus*, then exarch, began to pull down the images in all the churches and public places in *Ravenna*; which incensed the superstitious multitude to such a degree, that, taking arms, they openly declared they would rather renounce their allegiance to the emperor, than the worship of images. Thus a kind of civil war being kindled in the city, *Luitprand* thought he had now a favourable opportunity of making himself master of the seat of the exarch, not doubting but the conquest of such an important place would be followed by that of the whole exarchate. Having therefore drawn together all his forces, he unexpectedly appeared before *Ravenna*, and closely besieged it. The exarch little expected such a surprise, as a friendly correspondence had been maintained for many years between the exarchs and the *Lombard* kings. However, he defended the place with such courage and resolution, that *Luitprand*, despairing of success, broke up the siege, and led his army against *Classis* at a small distance from *Ravenna*, which place he took, plundered, and levelled with the ground. The loss of this place, and the severe treatment the inhabitants met with from the king, threw the citizens of *Ravenna* into the utmost consternation; which *Luitprand* being informed of, he resolved to take advantage of their fears, and, returning before *Ravenna* while the inhabitants were thus disheartened, to attempt once more the reduction of that place. Accordingly he led his whole army against it, and, by frequent attacks, tired the inhabitants and garison to such a degree, that the exarch, finding they could hold out no longer, and despairing of relief, privately withdrew. *Luitprand*, informed of his retreat, attacked the town with more violence than ever, and, having carried it by storm, gave it up to be plundered by his soldiers, who found in it an immense booty, as it had been for a long time the seat of the *Roman* emperors, of the *Gothic* kings, and the exarchs. The king stripped it of most of its valuable monuments of antiquity, and caused, among the rest, an equestrian statue of an emperor, of wonderful workmanship, to be conveyed to *Pavia*, where it is to be seen to this day. The reduction

duction of *Ravenna* was followed by the surrender of several cities of the exarchate, which *Luitprand* reduced to a dukedom, appointing *Hildebrand*, his grandson, to govern it with the title of duke, and giving him, as he was yet an infant, *Pere-deus* duke of *Vicenza* for his guardian¹.

THE conquest of *Ravenna*, and the greater part of the exarchate, did not a little alarm *Gregory II.* bishop of *Rome*. He was then at variance with the emperor, whose edict against the worshipping of images he had opposed with all his might, and by that means provoked *Leo* to such a degree, that he had threatened to drive him from his see, and send him into exile. However, the pope, no less jealous of the power of the *Lombards*, than all his predecessors had been, resolved, by some means or other, to put a stop to their conquests. The only prince in *Italy*, to whom he could have recourse, was *Ursus* duke of *Venice*, the *Venetians* making already no inconsiderable figure. To him accordingly he wrote a very pressing letter, conjuring him to assist his worthy son the exarch, and, for the love of the holy faith, to attempt with him the recovery of the exarchate, which the wicked nation of the *Lombards* had unjustly taken from his sons *Leo* and *Constantine* emperors. *Ursus* and the *Venetians*, moved with the pope's letter, and at the same time greatly alarmed at the growth of so powerful a neighbour, promised to assist the exarch with the whole strength of their republic, and accordingly fitted out a considerable fleet, pretending it was designed for the service of the emperor against the *Saracens*. At the same time the exarch, who had taken refuge in *Venice*, abandoning that place, as it were in despair of bringing the duke over to his party, raised, in the places still subject to the emperor, what forces he was able; and having got together a considerable body he marched with them towards *Imola*, giving out, that he designed to besiege that city; but turning all on a sudden towards *Ravenna*, as had been agreed on between him and the *Venetians*, he laid siege to it by land, while they invested it almost at the same instant by sea. *Pere-deus* defended the town for some time with great courage and resolution, obliging all those, who were able to bear arms, to repair to the walls. But the *Venetians* having, in spite of all opposition, forced open one of the gates on the side of the sea, the city was taken, and *Pere-deus* slain, while he was attempting, at the head of a choice body, to drive the enemy from the posts they had seized. As for *Hildebrand*, he fell into the hands of the *Venetians*, who, having thus recovered *Ravenna* to the emperor,

Ravenna recovered by the exarch and the Venetians.

¹ PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 32. & ANAST. bibliothecar. in Greg. II. returned

Leo and
pope Gre-
gory quar-
rel.

The ex-
arch at-
tempts to
get the
pope into
his power,

Who is de-
fended by
Luitprand.

returned home, leaving the exarch in possession of the city. *Luitprand* was then at *Pavia*; but the town was taken before he could assemble his troops to relieve it *. And now *Gregory* bishop of *Rome*, to whom the recovery of *Ravenna* was chiefly owing, persuading himself, that the emperor would, out of gratitude, give ear to his remonstrances and admonitions, began to solicit him with more pressing letters than ever to revoke his edict against the worship of images; but *Leo* well apprised, that the bishop, in all the measures he had taken, had been more influenced by a regard to his own interest, than to that of the empire, instead of hearkening to his remonstrances, was still more provoked against him for thus obstinately opposing the execution of his edict. Being therefore resolved at all events to have it observed in *Rome* itself, and, on the other hand, not doubting but the pope would oppose it to the last with all his might, in order to remove all obstacles, he sent three officers to *Rome*, with private orders either to dispatch the pope, or to take him prisoner, and convey him to *Constantinople*. At the same time he wrote to *Mauritius* duke of *Rome*, secretly injoining him to assist his three officers in their undertaking; but no favourable opportunity offering to put their design in execution, the emperor, in the year 725, recalled *Scholasticus*, and sent *Paul* a patrician into *Italy*, to govern in his room, with private instructions to encourage the above-mentioned officers with the promise of great rewards, and to assure them of his protection. But in the mean time the plot was discovered, and two of the conspirators apprehended by the citizens of *Rome* and put to death, the third having escaped into a monastery, where he took the monastic habit, and ended his days †. Hereupon the exarch, in compliance with the emperor's orders, resolved to proceed no longer by secret plots, but by open force. Accordingly he drew together a considerable body of troops, and set out at the head of them on his march to *Rome*, with a design to seize on the pope, and send him, as he had engaged to do, in chains to *Constantinople*. But, on this occasion, *Luitprand*, though highly provoked against *Gregory* for having stirred up the *Venetians* against him, yet resolved to assist him, and the citizens of *Rome*, against the exarch, in order to keep the balance even between them, and, by assisting sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, weaken both. Pursuant to this resolution, he ordered the *Lombards* of *Tuscany*, and those of the dukedom of *Spoletto*, to join the pope, and the inhabitants of

* PAUL. DIAC. *ibid.* † ANASTAS. in *Greg. II.* SIGON. ad ann. 725. MARG. FREHER. in *chron. exar. Rav.* p. 38.

Rome, who, being, by this reinforcement, far superior in strength and number to the exarch, obliged him to return to *Ravenna*, and give over all thoughts of any further attempt on the person of the pope. In the mean time *Leo*, persisting in his former resolution of suppressing throughout his dominions the worship of images, sent fresh orders to the exarch *Paul*, strictly injoining him to cause his edict to be put in execution in all the cities of *Italy* under his empire, especially in *Rome*. At the same time he wrote to the pope, promising him his favour and protection, if he complied with the edict, and declaring him, if he continued to oppose it, a rebel, and no longer vested with the papal dignity. But *Gregory* was so far from yielding ^{The pope} to the emperor's threats or promises, that, on the contrary, ^{he opposes the} he solemnly excommunicated the exarch for attempting to put the ^{emperor's} imperial edict in execution; and at the same time wrote circular ^{edict a-} letters to the *Venetians*, to king *Luitprand*, to the *Lombard* ^{gains} dukes, and to all the chief cities of the empire, exhorting them ^{images.} to continue steadfast in the catholic faith, and to oppose with all their might such a detestable innovation. These letters made such an impression on the minds of the people in *Italy*, that though of different interests, and often at war with one another, they all united, protesting they would defend the catholic faith, ^{Several} and the life of the pope in so glorious a cause, at the expence of ^{cities re-} their own; nay, the citizens of *Rome*, and the inhabitants of ^{volt.} *Pentapolis*, now *Marca d'Ancona*, not contenting themselves with such a protestation, openly revolted from the emperor, and, pulling down his statues, they elected, by their own authority, magistrates to govern them during the interregnum. We are even told, that, transported with a blind zeal, they were for chusing a new emperor, and conducting him to *Constantinople*, not doubting but the people would every where join them. But the pope, thinking this resolution unseasonable, and not to be easily put in execution, opposed it; so that it did not take place ^u.

In the mean time the exarch *Paul*, having gained a considerable party in *Ravenna*, began, pursuant to the repeated orders from the emperor, to remove the images, as so many idols, out of the churches. Hereupon the adverse party, supported and ^{Great dis-} encouraged by the pope, flew to arms, and, falling upon the ^{turbances} iconoclasts or image-breakers, as they styled them, gave rise to ^{in Raven-} a civil war within the walls of *Ravenna*. Great numbers were ^{na, and the} killed on both sides; but those who were for the worship of ^{exarch} *images* ^{murdered.}

^u PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 9. REGIN. chronol. l. i. p. 47. SIGON. ad ann. 726.

All Pentapolis,
and great
part of Romagna,
submit to
Luitprand.

The Neapolitans
put their
duke to
death.

images prevailing in the end, a dreadful slaughter was made of the opposite party, and, among the rest, the exarch himself was murdered. However, the city of *Ravenna* continued faithful to the emperor; but most of the cities of *Romagna* belonging to the exarchate, and all those of *Pentapolis* or *La Marca d' Ancona*, abhorring the emperor as an heretic, submitted to *Luitprand* king of the *Lombards*, who, pretending a great zeal for the catholic religion, took care to improve the discontent of the people to his advantage, by representing to them, that they could never maintain their religious rights under a prince, who was not only a heretic, but a persecutor of the orthodox. In *Naples*, *Exhilaratus*, duke of that city, having received peremptory orders from the emperor to cause his edict to be put in execution, did all that lay in his power to persuade the people to receive it; but, finding all his endeavours thwarted by the bishop of *Rome*, for whom the *Neapolitans* had a great veneration, he hired assassins to murder him. But the plot being discovered, tho' carried on with great secrecy, the *Neapolitans*, highly provoked against the duke, tore both him and his son to pieces, and likewise put to death one of his chief officers, who had composed a libel against the pope^w. *Luitprand*, and *Gregory*, at that time duke of *Benevento*, laying hold of so favourable an opportunity to make themselves masters of the dukedom of *Naples*, did all that lay in their power to persuade the *Neapolitans* to submit to them. But the *Neapolitans*, bearing an irreconcilable hatred to the *Lombards*, with whom they had been constantly at variance, rejected every overture of that nature with the utmost indignation, and, continuing steadfast in their allegiance to *Leo*, received from *Constantinople* one *Peter*, who was sent to govern them in the room of *Exhilaratus*. Some writers suppose the *Neapolitans*, in this general revolt of the cities of *Italy*, to have shaken off the yoke with the rest, and to have appointed magistrates of their own election to govern them, in the room of the officers hitherto sent from *Constantinople*, or named by the exarch; but they are therein certainly mistaken, it being manifest from history, that *Peter* succeeded *Exhilaratus* in that dukedom; and that the *Neapolitans* continued to live under the emperors, till they were conquered many years after by the *Normans*, as we shall relate hereafter. In the mean time *Leo*, hearing of the murder of the exarch, and the general revolt of the cities, and not doubting but the pope was the chief author of so much mischief, sent the eunuch *Eutychius* into *Italy*, with the title and authority of

^w SIGON. ad ann. 726. MABILL. hist. iconoclast. p. 73.

exarch,

exarch, strictly injoining him to get the pope dispatched by some means or other, since his death was absolutely necessary for the tranquillity of *Italy*. The exarch left no stone unturned to get the pope into his power; but a messenger, whom he had sent to *Rome*, being apprehended by the citizens, and an order from the emperor found upon him to all his officers in that city, commanding them to put the pope to death at all events, the pope's friends thenceforth guarded him with such care, that the exarch's emissaries could never afterwards find any opportunity of executing their design. As for the messenger, the *Romans* were for putting him to death; but the pope interposed, contenting himself with excommunicating the exarch *. And now the *Romans*, provoked more than ever against *Leo*, and, on the other hand, unwilling to live under the *Lombards*, resolved to revolt from the emperor, and appoint their own magistrates, keeping themselves united under the pope, not yet as their prince, but only as their head. This they did accordingly, and from these slender beginnings the sovereignty of the popes in *Italy* took its rise, though they did not then, as is commonly supposed by historians, but many years after, become sovereign lords of *Rome* (Y).

Eutychius
the new
exarch at-
tempts to
get the pope
murdered.

The origin
of the pope's
temporal
power.

Eutychius

* FREHER. in chron. exarch. Raven. p. 82.

(Y) The *Greek* writers, who flourished long after *Gregory*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and *Anastasius Bibliothecarius*, tell us, that the *Romans*, revolting from the emperor *Leo*, chose *Gregory* for their prince, and took an oath of allegiance to him. They add, that the pope readily accepted the sovereignty offered him; that he forbade the *Romans*, and the other inhabitants of *Italy*, to pay tribute for the future to the emperor: that he absolved all the subjects of the empire from their oath of allegiance; and finally, that, with great solemnity, he excommunicated and deposed *Leo*. Hence, say the *Greek* writers, viz. *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, the temporal dominion of the popes over *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom, took its rise; to which were afterwards added, by *Pepin* and *Charles the Great*, the exarchate of *Ravenna*, *Pentapolis* or the *Marca d'Ancona*, and several other cities of *Italy*. On the other hand, *Paulus Diaconus*, *Anastasius Bibliothecarius* and *Damascenus*, take no notice of the pope's deposing or excommunicating the emperor; of his forbidding tribute to be paid to him; or of his accepting from the rebellious *Romans* the sovereignty of *Rome*. These writers only say, that he opposed with all his might the edicts of *Leo*; that he prevented them from being received by the people; and that he earnestly exhorted and conjured the emperor to revoke them, and give over, as they style it, such an impious undertaking,

Q 2

Anastasius,

Eutychius failed in his design upon the life of the pope; but, having brought with him from *Constantinople* a good number of troops,

Anastasius, after having told us, that *Leo* deposed *Germanus* patriarch of *Constantinople* for opposing his edict, and appointed *Anastasiu* in his room, adds, that *Gregory* excommunicated the new patriarch, and wrote to the emperor, exhorting him to revoke his edict. Had he likewise excommunicated the emperor, we cannot persuade ourselves, that *Anastasius*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and *Damasceus*, would have passed over in silence such a remarkable incident, it being agreed on by all writers, that no prince or emperor had been excommunicated till that time. As for what *Cedrenus*, *Theophanes*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, write of the pope's deposing the emperor, it is evidently false, since *Gregory* acknowledged *Leo* for emperor as long as he lived, as did likewise *Gregory III.* his successor, who wrote several letters to him full of respect; nay, the dates of most of that pope's letters bear the years of *Leo's* reign; and in that, which he wrote to *Boniface*, he gives *Leo* the title of *Most pious*, *Imperante domino piissimo Augusto Leone imperii ejus xxiii 1*). Hence the *French* writers, and among the rest *P. de Marca*, *Natalis*, and *Du Pin*, maintain, that *Gregory* never excommunicated, or attempted to depose, the emperor *Leo*; that what the above mentioned *Greek* authors have written on that head, ought to be deemed fabulous; and, that, in so remarkable an incident, the silence of the *Latin* writers, who flourished in times less distant, ought to be of far greater weight with every unbiassed reader, than the authority of the *Greeks*, who, out of their natural aversion to the *Latin* church, have obtruded such fables on the public. But most of our protestant writers seem to give intire credit to the *Greeks*, and by all means will have it, that *Gregory* excommunicated the emperor; that he absolved all his subjects from their allegiance; that he forbade them to pay him the usual tribute; and that, being offered the sovereignty of *Rome* by the rebellious *Romans*, he accepted the offer, and thenceforth took upon him all the state of a temporal prince. *Spanhemius* thinks, that all this was denied by the *French* writers, lest, in the reign of *Leovis the Great*, they should seem to acknowledge such a power in the popes (2). The *Italian* writers, even those among them who are most addicted to the court of *Rome*, agree with the protestants in giving credit to the *Greeks*, but with a different view, viz. to shew, that the power of excommunicating and deposing princes was so early exerted by the popes. To conclude, *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, say, that *Gregory II.* not only excommunicated the emperor *Leo*, but absolved his subjects from their allegiance, declaring, that they were no longer bound to obey him;

(1) *Greg. III. ep. iii. P. de Marca de con. sac & imp. l. iii. c. 11. num 5.*

(2) *Spanhem. contra Maimburg. in hist. imag. p. 52.*

troops, he easily quelled the rebellion in *Ravenna*, and severely punished the authors of the late disturbances. As for the rebellious

that on this occasion the *Romans*, shaking off the yoke, offered the sovereignty of *Rome* to the pope; and that he, accepting the offer, became sovereign lord of that city, and its dukedom. On the other hand, *Paulus Diaconus*, *Anastusius* and *Damasenus*, who flourished before the *Greek* writers, only say, that the pope opposed the edicts of *Leo*; that he excommunicated both the exarch of *Ravenna*, and the patriarch of *Constantinople*; and that he exhorted the emperor to revoke his edict. Some modern writers give entire credit to the *Greeks*; others, from the silence of the *Latins*, conclude the accounts of the *Greeks* to be fabulous: and such truly they appear to us, since *Gregory*, so long as he lived, acknowledged *Leo* as emperor; and *Gregory III.* his successor, not only wrote respectful letters to him, but dated those he wrote to others by the years of his reign, as we have hinted above. As for the temporal dominion of the popes in *Rome*, we shall shew in a proper place, that it did not begin till several years after; and that their first acquisitions were in the exarchate; that they became afterwards masters of *Pentapolis*, of several places in the *Roman* dukedom, and lastly of *Rome*. As for the famous donation of all *Italy*, said to have been made by *Constantine the Great*, in the year 324, to pope *Sylvester*, it is now universally exploded as fabulous. It was indeed formerly defended with great warmth by most of the *Italian* writers, who even maintained in their works, that the emperors, who succeeded *Constantine*, had no right or title to any part of *Italy*, as belonging to the pope, and being the patrimony of *St. Peter*; that from thence the investitures given by the popes took their rise; and that, from that time, *Italy* began to be disjoined from the empire, and was never afterwards subject to the emperors; nay, *Matteo d'Affitti*, a civilian of no small account, from this supposed donation, will have the constitutions published by the emperors, the successors of *Constantine*, to be of no force in *Italy*, since those princes had not the power of causing them to be received by the inhabitants of that country, who were no longer subject to them; and several eminent civilians, members of the collateral council of *Naples*, were of opinion, that in *Italy* recourse ought to be had to the canon, and not to the civil, law (3). But, in later times, it has been evidently proved by many able writers (4), that this donation was forged in the eighth or ninth century, and then inserted into the decrees of *Gratian*, no mention of it being made by any writer before that time. The many copies of this famous instrument, which are still extant, and widely differ from each other, are

(3) *Afflit in constit. in prælud. q. 2. num. 2. Et q. 20. num. 1. Tappia de jur. reg. l. i. de legib. l. i. num. 6.* (4) *Marca, l. iii. c. 12. Et l. vi. c. 6. Schol. strat. antiq. illust. part. ii. diff. 3. c. 8.*

lions *Romans*, he was well apprised he could never reduce them, so long as they were supported by the king of the *Lombards*; and therefore he employed all his art and policy to take off that prince from the party of the *Romans*, and bring him over to his own. *Luitprand*, for some time, withstood all his offers; but *Trasimund* duke of *Spoletto* revolting at this very juncture, the exarch, laying hold of that opportunity, offered to assist the

so many evident proofs of forgery to every person, who does not delight in darkness, to use the expression of *Pietro Giannone*, and therefore shuts his eyes, lest he should be forced to see. A copy of this supposed donation is still to be seen in the *Vatican* library, but greatly differing from that, which we read in the decrees of *Gratian*. It is related in quite different words by the popes *Melchias*, *Nicholas II.* and *Leo IX.* and quoted by *Petrus Damianus*, *Balsar*, *Juo de Chartres*, *Bursattus*, and *Albericus*, with great disagreement both in words and sense. Besides, who can imagine, that *Eusebius*, and other contemporary writers, who have transmitted to posterity the most minute incidents of *Constantine's* reign, would have passed over in silence this, perhaps the most remarkable of all? This donation is said to have been made by *Constantine* at *Rome* in the spring of the year 324, and four days after his baptism. But it is evident from history, that *Constantine* was not then at *Rome*, but engaged in a war against *Licinius* in the east; and that, the war being ended, he went the same year to *Theffalonica*, and continued there till the following year (5). He defeated *Licinius* in his third consulship, having *Crispus* for his colleague, who was likewise in his third consulship, as is affirmed by all historians. Now, according to the unanimous consent of chronologers, *Constantine* and *Crispus* were consuls for the third time in 324, and in the spring of that year, the very time when he is supposed to have made that donation, he was at *Theffalonica*, as is manifest from two of his constitutions still to be seen in the *Theodosian* code, the one bearing the following date, *Dat. viii. id. Mart. Theffalonicae, Crispo III. & Constantino III. coff.* the other dated thus; *Dat. vi. id. Aprilis, Theffalonicae, Crispo III. & Constantino III. coff.* (6). The latter is directed to *Lucer. Verinus*, that year prefect of *Rome*, as appears from the *notitia* of the prefects of that city, where we read *Crispo III. & Constantino III. coff. Lucer. Verinus præfectus urbi*. From these constitutions, and likewise from the most credible historians, both *Greek* and *Latin*, it has been evidently proved by several writers, that *Constantine* was baptized in *Nicomedia* when he was dying, and not in *Rome* by pope *Sylvester*, to whom he is supposed to have made the above-mentioned donation four days after his baptism: so that, upon the whole, we may conclude *Constantine's* yielding *Rome* to *Sylvester*, and his receiving baptism at the hands of that pope, to be equally fabulous.

(5) *Vide Zef. l. ii. & anonym. Sirmund.* (6) *Cod. Theod. l. iv.*
king

king with all his strength against the rebellious duke, provided he would, in like manner, assist him against the pope and the *Romans*. With this proposal *Luitprand* readily closed, and a league being concluded upon these terms between him and the exarch, the two armies joined, and began their march towards *Spoletto*. At their approach, the duke, despairing of being able to resist two such powers, came out with a small attendance to meet them, and, throwing himself at the king's feet, sued, in that humble posture, for pardon; which *Luitprand* not only granted him, but confirmed him in the dukedom, after he had obliged him to take a new oath of allegiance, and give hostages for his fidelity in time to come. From *Spoletto* the two armies marched, in pursuance of the treaty, to *Rome*, and encamped in the meadows of *Nero*, between the *Tiber* and the *Vatican*. *Gregory* had caused the city of *Rome* to be fortified in the best manner he could; but being sensible, that the *Romans* alone could not long hold out against two such armies, and reflecting on the kind treatment the duke of *Spoletto* had met with upon his submitting to the king, he resolved to follow his example; and accordingly, taking with him some of the clergy, and the principal inhabitants of the city, he went to wait on the king in his camp; and there, with a pathetic speech, as he was a great master of eloquence, softened *Luitprand* to such a degree, that, throwing himself at his feet in the presence of the whole army, he begged pardon for entering into an alliance against him, and, assuring him of his protection for the future, he went with him to the church of *St. Peter*, and there, disarming himself in the presence of his chief officers, he laid his girdle, his sword, and his gantlet, with his royal mantle, his crown of gold, and cross of silver, on the apostle's sepulchre. After this, he reconciled the pope with the exarch, who was thereupon received into the city, where he continued for some time, maintaining a friendly correspondence with the pope. At this time an impostor, taking the name of *Tiberius*, and pretending to be descended from the emperors, seduced a great many people in *Tuscany*, and was by them proclaimed emperor. The exarch resolved to march against him; but, as he had not sufficient forces to oppose the rebels, *Gregory*, who let no opportunity slip of obliging *Leo*, persuaded the *Romans* to attend the exarch in this expedition; by which means the usurper being taken in a castle, his head was sent to the emperor, and the rebellion utterly suppressed. But the emperor still insisting upon his edict against the images being received in *Rome*, the

An alliance between the exarch and Luitprand.

They besiege Rome.

The pope persuades Luitprand to raise the siege. Year after Christ 729.

Leo resolves to reduce the revolted cities, and to chastise the pope.

Who has recourse to the French. Year after Christ 731.

Romans, at the instigation of the pope, publicly renounced their allegiance to *Leo*, paid him no more tribute, and withdrew for ever their obedience to the emperors of the east. *Leo*, informed of this revolt, and not questioning but the pope was the author of it, immediately caused all the patrimonies of the church of *Rome* in *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and his other dominions, to be confiscated. At the same time he ordered a powerful army to be raised, with a design to recover the towns that had revolted, to chastise the *Romans* for their rebellion, and, above all, to be revenged on the pope, who had raised all these disturbances, by opposing himself, and persuading others to oppose, the execution of his edict. *Gregory*, greatly alarmed at the warlike preparations that were carrying on throughout the empire, and well apprised, that they were chiefly designed against him and the *Romans*, resolved to recur to the protection of the *French*, the only nation at that time capable of coping with the emperor, and on whom, on account of their zeal for religion, he thought he might depend. The *Lombards* were then very powerful; but, as they wanted to be masters of *Rome*, he did not think it adviseable to trust them. The *Venetians*, though zealous in the defence of the pope, were not yet in a condition to withstand the power of the emperor, and, besides were jealous of the *Lombards*, who watched all opportunities of enlarging their dominions at the expence of their neighbours. As for *Spain*, it was then in a most deplorable condition, being over-run, and almost wholly ruined, by the *Saracens*. The *French* nation was at this time governed by the celebrated *Charles Martel*, who had distinguished himself in a most eminent manner in the wars of *France* and *Germany*, and had, not long before gained a signal victory over the *Saracens* in the neighbourhood of *Tours*; whence he was generally reputed the best general, and the greatest hero, of his time. To him therefore *Gregory* sent a solemn embassy, with a great number of reliques, earnestly intreating him to take the *Romans*, and the church, under his protection, and defend them against the attempts of *Leo*. The ambassadors were received with extraordinary marks of honour, and a treaty soon concluded between them and *Charles*, who engaged to march into *Italy* in person, at the head of a powerful army, in defence of the *Romans*, and the church, if they should be attacked either by the emperor, or the *Lombards*. On the other hand, the *Romans* were to acknowledge him for their protector, and confer on him the honour of the consulship, as it had been formerly conferred on *Clovis* by the emperor *Anastasius*, after that prince had defeated the *Visigoths*. The ambassadors returned from *France* loaded with

with rich presents ². But *Gregory* did not long enjoy the fruit of their negotiations; for he died the same year 731, and was succeeded by pope *Gregory III.* in whose time some place the above-mentioned embassy. These authors tell us, that *Luitprand*, having defeated *Thrasimund*, who had revolted a second time, invaded, after his victory, the *Roman* dukedom, and laid close siege to *Rome*, being provoked against *Gregory* for receiving and entertaining the rebel; that the pope, finding his prayers and entreaties did not make the same impression on the king, as those of his predecessor, had recourse to *Charles Martel*; and that *Charles* persuaded the king of the *Lombards* to raise the siege, and, contenting himself with four cities only, to leave *Rome*, and the rest of that dukedom, to the *Romans* and the pope ³. Be that as it will, it is certain, that, upon the pope's recurring to *France*; the *French* first began to concern themselves in the affairs of *Italy*, and afterwards, by degrees, made themselves masters of the country, as we shall relate anon.

In the mean time died the emperor *Leo*, and was succeeded by his son *Constantine*, surnamed *Copronymus*, who, treading in the footsteps of his father, renewed his edict against images, and began to prosecute all those, who stood up in their defence; nay, not satisfied with ordering the images to be removed, he went farther, and forbade the invocation of saints, especially of the virgin *Mary*, not suffering any holy days to be kept in her honour, or her assistance to be implored. This edict occasioned new disturbances in *Italy*, and confirmed the *Romans* in the resolution they had taken of separating themselves entirely from the empire, the more as, being now under the protection of *Charles Martel*, they had nothing to fear from the emperor. They therefore drove out of their city such of the imperial officers, as they had hitherto suffered to continue there, and by that means abolished the very shadow of dominion, which the emperor had till this time among them. Soon after the emperor *Leo*, died *Gregory III.* and was succeeded by *Zachary*, who was no sooner elected, than he dispatched a solemn embassy to *Luitprand*, intreating him to restore the four cities, which had been yielded to him upon his raising the siege of *Rome*. *Luitprand* received the ambassadors with extraordinary marks of honour, and seemed inclined to comply with their request; but, as the desired restitution was put off from time to time, *Zachary*, in imitation of *Gregory*, went in person to wait on

² Vide append. ad GREG. TUR. p. 15. ³ SIGON. ad ann.

Luitprand
dies
Year after
Christ 743.

the king, attended by all the clergy of *Rome*. *Luitprand*, who was then at *Terni*, received him with the greatest respect imaginable, and not only granted him his request, but restored to the church of *Rome* the patrimony in *Sabina*, which had been confiscated thirty years before, and concluded a peace with the *Romans* for twenty years. Towards the latter end of his reign, being impatient of rest, he invaded the exarchate, and, having taken *Cesena*, was making the necessary preparations for besieging *Ravenna*, and bringing that place once more under his dominion. But *Zachary*, for whom the king had the greatest veneration, interposing, *Luitprand*, at his request, not only laid aside all thoughts of making further conquests, but even restored *Cesena*, and some other places, which he had taken ^b. Not long after, *Luitprand* died, in the year 743, the thirty-second of his reign, and was buried with great pomp and solemnity in the church of *St. Adrian* in *Pavia*. *Paulus Diaconus* bestows on him the highest encomiums, and not undeservedly; for he was endued with every good quality becoming a prince ^c. He governed with great justice and moderation, treating his subjects as his children, and giving daily instances of his generosity and good-nature, even to his greatest enemies. He enlarged his dominions by the addition of *Pentapolis*, and the greater part of *Æmilia*; and this his thirst after conquests, and his ambition, are the only faults, which the writers of those times have been able to discover in his character. He founded many churches and monasteries, enumerated by *Paulus Diaconus* ^d, whereof the vestiges are admired to this day. With his death *Paulus Diaconus* closes his history of the *Lombards* (Z).

Luitprand

^b PAUL, DIAC. l. vi. c. 57, 58. ^c Idem ibid. ^d Idem ibid.

(Z) With the death of *Luitprand*, *Paulus Diaconus* closes his history of the *Lombards*. He was deacon of the church of *Forum Julii*, in the territory of which city his great grand-father's father settled, when the *Lombards*, his countrymen, first came into *Italy*. He left five sons, who were carried into captivity by the *Avars*, when *Forum Julii* was betrayed to them, as we have related above, by *Romilda* the wife of *Gisulf*. Of the five brothers, one only, by name *Lupicis*, returned to the place of his nativity, where he married, and had a son named *Arechis*. The son of *Arechis*, named *Warnefrid*, had, by his wife *Theudelinda*, *Paul Warnefrid* our historian, commonly called *Paulus Diaconus*, or *Paul the deacon*. He betrays throughout his whole work, great partiality for his countrymen,

Luitprand was succeeded by his grandson *Hildeprand* or *Hildebrand*, whom he had, some years before, taken for his partner in the kingdom. But the *Lombards*, finding him unequal to so great a charge, deposed him, after a short reign of seven months, and in his room raised to the throne *Rachis* duke of *Friuli*, a person highly esteemed for his piety and eminent virtues^c. He ascended the throne in 744, to the unspeakable satisfaction of the whole nation, and, in the beginning of his reign, confirmed the peace with *Zachary* and the *Romans*, which had been granted them by his predecessor. In the second year of his reign, finding the laws of the *Lombards* still defective, notwithstanding the many alterations and additions made by the preceding kings, he resolved to add some new laws to them, and soften the rigour of others. Accordingly, having convened the states in *Pavia*, with their consent and approbation, he published a new edict in 745, and ordered it to be observed throughout his dominions. This edict, containing eleven chapters, is still to be seen in the often-mentioned code of the monastery of *Cava* in the kingdom of *Naples*^f. Having thus provided his subjects with excellent laws, and settled the affairs of the kingdom to his satisfaction, though naturally inclined to peace, he turned all on a sudden his thoughts upon war, and pushed on by an ambition of enlarging his dominions, as his predecessors had done, he raised a considerable army, and, putting himself at the head of it, he first retook several places in *Pentapolis*, which had revolted from him, and then, entering the *Roman* dukedom, laid close siege to *Perugia*. The emperor was at a great distance, and did not mind the affairs of *Italy*. The exarch was not in a condition to defend himself, if attacked, much less to protect his neighbours. *Zachary* therefore, instead of soliciting the assistance either of the emperor or the exarch, resolved to try, whether, by his own authority and character, he could divert the king of the *Lombards* from pursuing his conquests. As his former journey had proved successful beyond his expectation, he resolved to undertake another. Accordingly, he went in person to the camp of *Rachis*,

Hildebrand succeeds; but is deposed, and Rachis chosen in his room.

He publishes a new edict of laws.

He invades the Roman dukedom, and lays siege to Perugia.

^c ERCH. apud Peregrin. in hist. princ. Longob. p. 5. ^f Idem ibid.

men, of which the reader will find several instances in the learned *Camillo Pellegrino* (7).

(7) Camill. Pellegin. in dissert. fin. ducat. Benevent. ad septentrion. p. 37.

*He raises
the siege,
and turns
monk.*

under the walls of *Perugia*, and, being received by that prince with great marks of respect and veneration, he represented to him, with such force and energy, the punishment that is reserved for those, who unjustly invade the property of others, that *Rachis*, wonderfully affected with his speech, not only raised the siege of *Perugia*, but restored all the places he held in *Pentapolis*; nay, the presence and authority of the bishop made such a deep impression on his mind, that the following year he went to *Rome*, with his wife *Tasia*, and his daughter *Ratruda*, to pay him a visit. Being overcome, while he was in that city, with the secret force of religion, he renounced his kingdom, and prostrating himself at the pope's feet, took the habit of St. *Benedict*, and retired to the monastery of *Monte Cassino*, where he spent the remainder of his days, and was honoured after his death by those monks as a saint (A). *Tasia* his wife, and

(A) *Giovanni Villani*, in his history of *Florence*, supposes the large statue of brass, which is still to be seen at *Barletta*, a city of *Apulia*, and is called *Arrachio*, to have been erected by the *Lombards* of *Benevento* to this prince (8). *Beatillus* (9), and the abbot *de Nuce* (10), are of the same opinion; for, at this time, the dukedom of *Benevento* extended as far as *Bari*, so that it comprised the city of *Barletta*; and it is not improbable, say they, that the *Lombards* of *Benevento* should in one of their cities, erect a statue to their king. They were, it is true, immediately subject to their own duke; but both he and they were at the same time subject to the king, the kingdom of the *Lombards* comprising not only that country, which is now known by the name of *Lombardy*, and the other small dukedoms, but likewise the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoletto*, and *Benevento*. But *Pietro Giannone* alledges two strong arguments against the opinion of *Villani*, and the two above-mentioned writers, who have espoused, without due consideration, his opinion. In the first place, it is altogether improbable, says he, that the *Lombards* of *Benevento* would have erected such a large and magnificent statue in a town at that time of no account, and situated on the very borders of their dukedom, and not in *Benevento*, their metropolis, or in some other city of note, such as *Capua*, *Salerno*, *Bari*, &c. which were all cities of that dukedom. *Villani*, who flourished in the reigns of *Charles II.* of *Anjou*, and *Joan I.* his niece, when *Barletta* was become one of the most considerable cities of *Apulia*, thinking it had been such in the reign of *Rachis*, and seeing a statue there, called by the natives *Arrachio*, concluded it to be the statue of *Rachis*. The other reason alledged by *Gian-*

(8) *Villan. l. ii. c. 9.*

(9) *Beatill. hist. di St. Stabino, p. 83.*

(10) *De Nuce ad Oslens. l. i. c. 8.*

and *Ratruda* his daughter, followed his example, retiring into a monastery of virgins, founded by them at a small distance from *Monte Cassino* &c. The *Lombards* no sooner heard, that *Rachis* had resigned, than assembling in *Pavia*, they chose his brother *Astulphus*, or *Aistulphus*, in his room, a man of great gallantry in the field, and wisdom in council. He raised the kingdom of the *Lombards* to the highest pitch of its grandeur; which gave occasion to its total ruin, as we shall relate anon. In the beginning of his reign, he confirmed the peace concluded between his brother and pope *Zachary*, who died the following year 752, and was succeeded by *Stephen II.* But *Stephen*, having held the see three days, died on the fourth, and in his room was chosen another named likewise *Stephen*, whom the antients call *Stephen II.* not reckoning his predecessor, who died before he was consecrated; for, in those days, the election alone did not make a pope, but the consecration; and hence this pope is by *Echerempertus*, and *Leo Ostiensis*, called *Stephen II.* and not *Stephen III.* but at present it is a settled point in the church of *Rome*, that the pope receives all authority from his election, contrary to what was believed by the antients; and therefore the writers of later times reckon *Stephen*, who lived but three days, and was not consecrated, among the popes, altering by that means the number of the subsequent *Stephens*; so that the second is by them called the third, the third called the fourth, &c. and the ninth called the tenth, which has bred confusion in the history of the church. *Stephen II.* or, as the modern writers call him, the third, three months after his election, dispatched legates to king *Astulphus*, with rich presents, to confirm the peace, which had been lately granted by that prince to *Zachary*. The king received the new

His brother Astulphus chosen king in his room. Year after Christ 751.

* *Idem ibid.* & *LEO OSTIENS. chron. l. i. c. 8.*

none is, that the prince represented by that statue is dressed after the manner of the *Roman* emperors, has in one hand a cross, in the other a globe, and no beard; whereas the kings of the *Lombards* are represented, as appears from the antient code of the monastery of *Cava*, with long beards, military garments, a sceptre in their right hand, and a crown on their head, none of them having either the cross or the globe. Hence *Giannone* concludes it to be the statue of some *Roman* emperor, perhaps of *Heraclius*, there being some resemblance between that emperor's name and the name, which, time out of mind, has been given to the statue by the inhabitants of *Barletta* (11).

(11) *Pict. Giannan. hist. civil. di Napol. l. v. c. 1 sect. 11.*

pope's

He confirms the peace with the pope.

He invades the exarchate, and takes Ravenna.

An end of the exarchate, which is changed into a dukedom. Year after Christ 752.

Astulphus invades the Roman dukedom.

pope's legates with the greatest respect, and not only ratified the peace, but extended it to forty years more. This he did with no other view, but to divert the pope from thwarting the design he had upon the exarchate, which he was resolved to invade, the emperor *Constantine Copronymus* being then engaged in a war with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*, and all *Asia* and *Greece* miserably wasted by a dreadful plague. He thought he could not have a more favourable opportunity of subjecting *Ravenna* and the rest of the exarchate; and therefore, having raised a very considerable army, he marched strait to that city, and closely besieged it. *Eutychius*, who was still exarch, defended the place for some time with great valour; but finding his men quite tired out, and despairing of relief, he at last abandoned it to the enemy, and returned by sea to *Constantinople*. *Astulphus*, thus become master of the metropolis of the exarchate, reduced, with great ease, the other cities, and all *Pentapolis*; which he added to his kingdom, and, by that addition, raised the power of the *Lombards* to a higher pitch than any of his predecessors had done. Thus ended the exarchate of *Ravenna*, and with it the splendor of that city, which, ever since the time of *Valentinian*, the emperors had chosen for the place of their residence, as it was afterwards the seat of the *Gothic* kings, and, upon their expulsion, of the exarchs, who, for the space of an hundred and eighty-three years, maintained the power and authority of the emperors of the east in *Italy*. As the dukes of the other cities of *Italy*, and of *Rome* itself, were under the exarch, who resided at *Ravenna*, the bishops of that see contended for precedence even with the bishops of *Rome*. But a period was at the same time put to the exarchate, and to the lustre of that antient metropolis, which was reduced by the *Lombards* to a dukedom; so that, by degrees, it decayed, and, in process of time, came to the deplorable condition in which it is at present. *Marquardus Freherus*, in his chronology of the exarchs of *Ravenna*, writes, that the exarchate lasted for the space of an hundred and seventy-five years^b. But he does not reckon well; for he himself tells us, that it began in 568, and ended in 752; so that, even according to him, it must have lasted an hundred and eighty-three years.

Astulphus, now master of the exarchate, thought he had a just title to all the places depending on it, and consequently to the *Roman* dukedom, and to *Rome* itself. He therefore dispatched a messenger to that city, requiring the inhabitants to acknowledge him for their sovereign, and alledging in justifica-

^b FREHER. in Leuenclav. tom. i. jur. Græc Rom.

tion of his demand, that the exarchate, which was his by right of conquest, gave him the same power, which the emperors had till then in *Italy* over the inhabitants of *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom. At the same time he marched his army towards *Rome*, and, having taken *Narnia*, now *Narni*, he sent from thence to acquaint the pope, that he was determined to plunder *Rome*, and put all the *Romans* to the sword, if they refused to acknowledge him, by paying him yearly a golden *solidus* a head. The pope, alarmed at this severe message, attempted first to divert the king from this resolution by a solemn embassy, at the head of which were the two abbots of *Monte Cassino* and St. *Vincentius*, who meeting the king at *Vulturnum*, a city in *Campania*, standing on a river of that name, put him in mind of the peace he had lately concluded with *Stephen* and the *Romans*, and endeavoured, by arguments, prayers, and intreaties, to persuade him not to break it, but to employ his arms elsewhere¹. The two legates had brought rich presents with them for the king; but he, rejecting them, insisted upon his being acknowledged by the pope and the *Romans* for their sovereign. This threw *Stephen* into the greatest perplexity imaginable; for he found the king of the *Lombards* unalterably determined upon the reduction of *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom; and, on the other hand, the emperor was no-ways in a condition to defend them, or put a stop to the conquests of so powerful and warlike a prince. The pope, upon the first irruption of the *Lombards* into the exarchate, had written pressing letters to the emperor, representing to him the danger *Italy* was in, the disgrace, which, from the loss of the countries, he still held there, would, in future ages, redound upon his memory, and the glory, that would accrue to him from preserving so valuable a portion of the empire. But the emperor, instead of an army, sent one *John*, with the character of ambassador, to the king of the *Lombards*, requiring him to restore the places he had already taken, and not to disturb the peace of *Italy*, by attempting the reduction of others. *John* went first to *Rome*, and from thence, attended by *Paul*, the pope's brother, to *Ravenna*, where *Astulphus* then was. The king received the message with the utmost contempt, and dismissed the messengers with great scorn, which they might well have expected. Hereupon the pope sent his brother to *Constantinople*, to acquaint the emperor that the king of the *Lombards* was not to be restrained by his authority alone, and to intreat him to send a powerful army into *Italy*, without which *Rome*, and the re-

¹ SIGON. ad ann. 753.

Pope Stephen recurs to Pepin king of France.

He goes in person to France.

Astulphus publishes a new edict.

mains of the *Roman* empire in that country, would be irreparably lost. But *Constantine* at that time had no troops to spare, being engaged in other wars; so that the pope, upon the invasion of the *Roman* dukedom, thinking it was in vain to have recourse to him, resolved, after the example of *Zachary* and the two *Gregories*, to recur to the protection of *France*. That kingdom had been transferred some years before from the *Merovingian* to the *Carlovingian* line; and the celebrated *Pepin*, son to *Charles Martel*, was then king. As pope *Zachary* had had a great share in that translation, *Pepin* had promised to protect his see against all its enemies, especially against the *Lombards*. *Stephen* therefore, not doubting but *Pepin* would readily perform what he had promised, dispatched privately a messenger into *France*, to acquaint him with his distress, and the desire he had of conferring with him in person, provided he could do it without danger, and a safe conduct was procured for him from the king of the *Lombards*, who already kept *Rome*, in a manner, blocked up. *Pepin*, glad of the opportunity of obliging the pope, sent immediately two persons of distinction, to beg, in his name, of the king of the *Lombards*, leave for *Stephen* to come out of the city, and go with them into *France*. The two ambassadors found the *Lombards* in possession of all the castles and strong-holds in the neighbourhood of *Rome*, and ready to invest that city. However, *Astulphus* readily complied with their request, and suffered the pope, not only to come safe out of *Rome*, but to repair with them to *France*, where he was received by *Pepin* with the greatest marks of esteem and veneration. He laid before the king the deplorable condition to which he was reduced by the *Lombards*, and, imploring his assistance and protection, he promised, as one good turn deserves another, to employ all the authority of the apostolic see in his behalf. On the other hand, *Pepin* assured him of his assistance, and, having prevailed upon him to stay till the winter was over, and the army ready to march, both he, and his two sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, were in the mean time anointed by him with the holy unction, and, with great solemnity, consecrated in the church of *St. Denis* kings of *France*. This ceremony, *Pepin* thought would recommend him to the respect of his subjects, and greatly contribute to the establishing of the kingdom in his person and posterity ^k.

IN the mean time *Astulphus*, not aware of the danger that threatened him, was wholly intent upon publishing a new edict of laws, which is still to be seen in the code of the monastery

^k LEO OSTIENS. l. i. c. 8.

of *Cava*, and contains twenty-two chapters. The preface prefixed to this edict is couched in the following words: “ Having maturely and seriously weighed and examined the laws enacted by my predecessors, I have found many things wanting, and great disorders arising from that want: Therefore, in the fifth year of my happy reign, in the name of God, on the first day of *March*, the seventh indiction, having called together the chief lords and judges of my kingdom, I have caused to be added to the laws of my predecessors, and to my own, what to me seemed just, and pleasing to God.” But while *Astulphus* was busied in making new laws, pope *Stephen* was negotiating in *France* the ruin of him and his kingdom. *Pepin*, upon the arrival of *Stephen* in *France*, had promised to assist him against the *Lombards* with the whole strength of his kingdom, and to drive them out of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, which were to be restored, as *Pepin* understood, to the emperor, from whom the *Lombards* had taken them. But the pope finding the king ready to gratify him in all his demands, he resolved not to let slip so favourable an opportunity of aggrandizing himself; and therefore insinuated to *Pepin*, that he could not better acquit himself of his obligations to the apostolic see, consult the welfare of his soul, or reward him for the dangers he had undergone, and the pains he had taken for the safety of *Italy*, and the church, than by granting both the exarchate and *Pentapolis* to St. *Peter*, that is, to himself. As for *Constantine*, the pope pretended he had forfeited all right to those countries, by forsaking the protection of *Italy*, and persecuting the church. *Pepin*, to oblige the pope, not only promised to put him in possession of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, if he should succeed in driving the *Lombards* out, but confirmed his promise, with a solemn oath, which was likewise taken by his two sons *Charles* and *Carloman*¹. When *Pepin* was ready to set out on his march for *Italy*, in order to perform his promise, the pope was taken ill; so that the expedition was put off till the month of *August*. In the mean time the pope, by frequent letters and messages, endeavoured to persuade *Astulphus* to restore what he had taken, conjuring him by the holy mysteries, and the tremendous day of judgment, to prevent, by his compliance, the effusion of christian blood. *Pepin* likewise interposed his good offices, sending three different embassies to the king of the *Lombards*, and earnestly intreating him to content himself with such countries as had been held by the kings his predecessors. But finding *Astulphus* deaf to his intreaties, he resolved to employ force; and accordingly, putting himself at the head of his army, he marched, attended

Pepin is persuaded by the pope to make war on the Lombards.

¹ SIGON. l. iii. p. 126, 127.

*He enters
Italy, and
besieges
Astulphus
in his me-
tropolis.*

*The exar-
chate and
Pentapolis
given by
Pepin to
the pope.
Year after
Christ 754.*

and spurred on by the pope, towards the *Alps*, sending a party of chosen men before to open the passes. These *Astulphus* attacked with great vigour; but his men being put to flight by the *French*, who had the advantage of the ground, he fled with great precipitation to *Pavia*. *Pepin*, finding the passes clear, crossed the mountains unmolested, and, entering *Italy*, advanced to *Pavia*, where the king had taken refuge, and closely besieged it. *Astulphus*, apprised of the danger he was in, sent one of his chief lords to *Pepin* to sue for peace, which was granted him, upon his engaging, by a solemn oath, to restore the places he had seized in the *Roman* dukedom, the exarchate, and *Pentapolis*, not to the emperor, but to the pope. For the performance of these articles, he delivered up forty hostages to *Pepin*, who sent them into *Thrace*, and soon after followed them thither with his whole army, tho' in the depth of winter. As for *Stephen*, he returned with great joy to *Rome*, not doubting but *Astulphus* would soon put him in possession of the countries, which he had, by a solemn oath, promised to deliver up to him; but *Astulphus*, without the least regard either to his oath, or the hostages, when he thought the storm blown over by the departure of *Pepin*, instead of delivering up the countries he had seized before, broke unexpectedly into the *Roman* dukedom, and made himself master of several cities, destroying all with fire and sword. At last he approached *Rome* with his army, and closely besieged it, not imagining that *Pepin* would pass the *Alps* a second time. In this extremity, *Stephen* had recourse to his protector, writing to him the three letters that are still extant^m, and couched in the most submissive terms imaginable. *St. Peter*, to whom the donation had been made, is introduced speaking in these letters to the king, his two sons, and all the states of *France*, conjuring them to come to his relief, on pain of being debarred from the kingdom of heavenⁿ. *Pepin*, greatly affected with the pope's letters, and looking upon the breach of faith in the king of the *Lombards* as an affront offered to him, resolved to have recourse anew to arms. Having therefore, with great expedition, assembled his forces, he again set out on his march for *Italy*; which *Astulphus* no sooner heard, than, breaking up the siege of *Rome*, which had lasted already three months, he returned in great haste to the defence of his own country. In the mean time *Pepin*, having defeated, as formerly, the troops that had been sent to defend the passes in the *Alps*, and entered *Italy*, *Astulphus*, whose army was not near so numerous as

^m Tom. vi. concil. p. 239. & BARON. ad ann. 755.
CHESNE hist. tom. iii. p. 705.

ⁿ Du

that of *Pepin*, threw himself a second time into *Pavia*, with the flower of his army. Thither *Pepin* followed him, and invested the city on all sides. In the mean time the emperor *Constantinus Copronymus*, receiving intelligence of the agreement between the pope and *Pepin*, in virtue of which the king was to drive the *Lombards* out of the exarchate, and then deliver it up, not to him, but to the pope, immediately dispatched ambassadors to *Pepin*, to protest against that donation, to convince him, if possible, of the injustice of it, and persuade him to restore to the empire what had been rent from it, and not to the pope, who had no manner of claim to any part of his dominions. The ambassadors went first to *Rome*, and thence to *Marseilles*, where they were informed, that *Pepin* had already passed the *Alps*. Hereupon one of them made privately the best of his way to *Pavia*, where he understood the king then was, leaving the rest at *Marseilles* with the legate, whom the pope had sent with them from *Rome*, and who, as they apprehended, would have thwarted their negotiations. The ambassador, who was immediately introduced to the king, after having extolled, in his master's name, the courage, valour, and conduct, which he had shewn in the present war with the *Lombards*, the common enemy of the empire and *France*, represented to him, that the exarchate, without all dispute, belonged to the empire, from which it had been taken with the greatest injustice, while the emperor was engaged in a war with the *Saracens*; that, since the king had retaken it from the unjust invader, it was agreeable to the rules of equity, that he should restore to the emperor what was his; that the bishop of *Rome* was his subject; and that since he suffered him peaceably to enjoy what had been given him by princes and private persons for maintaining his dignity, he could not usurp the dominions of his sovereign, without being guilty at the same time of high treason, and the most crying injustice. The ambassador concluded his speech by telling the king, that his master, who desired nothing of others but what seemed agreeable to equity, was ready to practise it himself; and therefore would willingly reimburse him all the expences he had been at in the recovery of the exarchate, and other places taken by the *Lombards*. *Pepin*, having heard with great attention what the ambassador said, replied, that the exarchate belonged to the conqueror of the *Lombards*, who had acquired it by right of war, as their forefathers had done; that many places had, of their own accord, submitted to *Luitprand*, the inhabitants having no other means to maintain their religion; that therefore the right of the *Lombards* to those countries was no more to be questioned, than that of the *French* to the countries, which they had taken from the *Romans* and *Visigoths*.

Astulphus besieged a second time in Pavia by Pepin. The emperor sends ambassadors to claim the exarchate.

Pepin's answer to them.

Astulphus
submits.

Pepin re-
news his
donation to
the pope.

And puts
him in
possession of
the ex-
archate,
&c.
Year after
Christ 756.

goths; that the right which the *Lombards* had was devolved upon him, so that he could dispose of those countries as he thought fit; and he had judged it proper to bestow them on the pope, that the catholic faith might be preserved in its full purity, and be no longer defiled with the many abominable errors of the *Greeks*; that this was his firm resolution, which nothing could make him alter; and that he was determined to maintain, to the last drop of his blood, the pope, and the church, in the possession of what he had given them. He then dismissed the ambassadors, without suffering them to reply^o; and, pursuing the siege of *Pavia* with great vigour, reduced *Astulphus* to such straits, that, being no longer able to hold out, he sent ambassadors to sue for peace; which was granted him by *Pepin*, upon his promising to perform immediately the treaty made the year before, and, over and above, to deliver up to the pope the city of *Commachio*, a place at that time of great importance. This promise was confirmed by a solemn oath, and hostages were given as formerly. *Pepin* then renewed his donation, whereby he yielded to *St. Peter*, and his successors, the exarchate, *Æmilia*, now *Romagna*, and *Pentapolis*, now *Marca d'Ancona*, with all the cities therein, to be held by them for ever; and, having caused a new instrument of the donation to be drawn up, he delivered it, signed by himself, by his two sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, and by the chief barons and prelates of *France*, to *Fulard* abbot of *St. Denis*, to be given into the pope's hands. *Fulard*, whom *Pepin* had appointed his commissary, having received this instrument, went, together with the commissaries named by *Astulphus*, to all the cities of the exarchate, *Æmilia*, and *Pentapolis*; and, taking possession of them in the pope's name, he received hostages, with whom he repaired to *Rome*, carrying with him the keys, and *Pepin's* donation, which were laid by the pope on *St. Peter's* sepulchre. *Pepin*, having thus performed the promise he had made to the pope, left *Italy* and returned with his army to *France*^p. The exarchate comprised, according to *Sigonius*^q, the following cities, viz. *Ravenna*, *Bologna*, *Imola*, *Faenza*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Forli*, *Cesena*, *Bobbio*, *Ferrara*, *Commachio*, *Adria*, *Cervia*, and *Secchia*, which were all delivered to the pope, except *Faenza* and *Ferrara*. *Pentapolis*, or *Marca d'Ancona*, comprehended *Rimini*, *Pesaro*, *Conca*, *Fano*, *Sinigaglia*, *Ancona*, *Osimo*, *Umana*, *Jesi*, *Fossombrone*, *Monteferetro*, *Urbino*, the *Balnesian* territory, *Cagli*, *Luceoli*, and *Eugubio*, with their territories and districts, as appears from the donation of *Lewis*

^o ANSTAS. in vit. Steph. III. p. 87. P. de MARCA de concord. sacerdot. & imper. l. i. c. 11. num. 5. ^p LEO OSTIENS. l. i. c. 8. ANASTAS. ibid. ^q SIGON. ad ann. 756.

the Pious, by which *Pepin's* donation was confirmed. The pope committed the government of the exarchate to the archbishop of *Ravenna*, who thereupon took the title of exarch, not as archbishop, but as an officer of the pope, now a temporal prince. Thus was the sceptre added to the keys, the sovereignty to the priesthood, and the popes enriched with the spoils of the *Lombard* kings, and the *Roman* emperors. As those countries belonged, without all doubt, to *Constantine* then emperor, some authors have thought, that this donation was made in his name, and that this gave rise to the fable of the donation of *Constantine the Great* *. Be that as it will, from this time the popes left off taking notice of the years of the emperors in their bulls and letters, as they had done hitherto; and, depending upon the protection of *France*, they withdrew their obedience to the emperor, and would be no longer deemed his subjects. The *French*, who pique themselves upon being the first authors of the popes temporal grandeur, will not however allow *Pepin* to have ever invested them with the sovereignty, it being manifest, say they, that the sovereignty remained in *Pepin* and his descendants, and was exercised by them all over *Italy*. With them most authors agree, and, among the rest, the learned *Sigonius*. *Petrus de Marca* maintains this opinion, and at the same time tells us how the popes, by degrees, became sovereigns of *Rome*. The exarchate of *Ravenna*, says that writer, being yielded to the pope, the government of *Rome*, of course, devolved on him; for the *Roman* dukedom had been always subject to the exarch: the sovereignty indeed was vested in the emperor, but the administration belonged to the exarch; whence the pope, when he became master of the exarchate, claimed it, and continued to govern *Rome*, not as sovereign, but only with the authority that had been vested in the exarch, till the year 876, when the authority of the emperors, successors of *Charlemagne*, declining in *Italy*, *Charles the Bald* yielded all his claim to, and sovereignty over *Rome*, to the apostolic see †. Hence *Constantine Porphyrogenitus*, describing the state of *Europe* in his time, that is, about the year 914, writes, that *Rome* was subject to the pope as its sovereign. It was upon the declension of the western empire, when it was confined to *Germany* alone, that the pope, as well as the several princes of *Italy*, assumed the sovereignty, which they enjoy to this day, as we shall plainly demonstrate in our modern history. A modern writer has endeavoured to prove, from the coins of the popes, that the *French* emperors were never sovereigns of *Rome*, nor

Whether the pope was invested with the sovereignty over those countries.

* SPANHEM. de imag. contra Maimburg. † P. DE MARCA, l. iii. c. 11. num. 7, 11, 12. CONST. PORPH. de themat. l. ii.

had any authority in that city, but what was granted them by the pope; for, according to him, the senate and people of *Rome*, shaking off the yoke of the emperors of the east, subjected themselves to the pope, and acknowledged him for their sovereign[†]. But that writer is, in our opinion, fully confuted by *Le Blanc*, in a treatise which he published on the coins of *Charlemagne*, *Lewis the Pious*, *Lothaire*, and their successors, coined in *Rome*^u.

Astulphus dies.
Year after Christ 756.
Desiderius causes himself to be proclaimed king.

BUT to return to *Astulphus*: That prince, finding himself constrained to surrender the exarchate, and the other countries, to one who had no more right to them than himself, began to make vast preparations, with a design to retake what he had been obliged to give up, and at the same time to put himself in a condition of withstanding the *French*, who, he did not doubt, would return into *Italy*, and renew the war. But while, in the height of these warlike preparations, he was one day taking the diversion of hunting in a neighbouring forest, he was killed, according to some, by a wild boar, according to others, by a fall from his horse. *Erchempertus* writes, that he was killed with an arrow^w. We should perhaps have been able to give a more favourable account of his reign, had *Paulus Diaconus* continued his history; but that writer, living in the time of *Charlemagne*, the son of *Pepin*, prudently declined writing the history of this and the following king's reign, lest by relating the transactions of those times, he should disoblige the *French* princes, who, having driven out the *Lombards*, succeeded them in the kingdom of *Italy*. His countrymen were, for the same reason, all silent; so that those events have been transmitted to posterity by such writers only, as were biased in favour of the prevailing party. As the deceased king left no issue male behind him, and his brother *Rachis* had taken the monastic habit, the *Lombard* lords began to assemble, in order to proceed to a new election. But in the mean time *Desiderius*, whom *Astulphus* had raised to the dukedom of *Tuscany*, and besides made him his *comes stabuli*, or master of the horse, caused himself to be proclaimed king by his *Tuscan Lombards*. This *Rachis* no sooner understood, than, repenting of his former resolution, he resolved to quit the monastic life, and resume the purple, being encouraged thereunto by several persons of great authority among the *Lombards*, and by the inhabitants of *Liguria* and *Venetia*, who began to flock to him in great numbers. This gave great uneasiness to *Desiderius*, who thereupon had recourse to the pope, offering him the cities of *Faenza*, *Ancona*, *Secchia*, and *Fer-*

[†] VIGNOLI antiquior. pont. Rom. denar. p. 19.
 LE BLANC. p. 17.

^w ERCHEMP. p. 6.

^u Vide

rara, which had not been restored by *Astulphus*, provided he assisted him at this juncture, and, by his authority, maintained him on the throne. The pope readily closed with the proposal, and, entering into an alliance with *Desiderius*, found means to persuade *Rachis* to continue in the state he had embraced, and lay aside all thoughts of recovering the kingdom, which was held by his friend and ally. *Desiderius*, being thus delivered from the danger that threatened him, surrendered the above-mentioned cities to the pope, pursuant to the agreement. Pope *Stephen* died soon after, that is, on the twenty-sixth of *April* of the present year 757. To him the church of *Rome* is chiefly indebted for the grandeur it still enjoys. He was succeeded by his brother *Paul*, who renewed the alliance with the king of the *Lombards*, but died in the third year of that prince's reign. In his room was chosen *Stephen* the third, or, as the modern writers will have it, the fourth, between whom and *Desiderius* great jealousies arose, which at last came to an open rupture. *Desiderius* having, by his interest, caused one of his intimate friends, named *Michael*, to be chosen by the people and clergy archbishop of *Ravenna*, the pope, not approving the election, drove him from that see. Hereupon the king, to be revenged on the pope, caused the eyes of *Christopher* and *Sergius* to be put out. These were two legates sent from *Rome* to demand the restitution of some lands belonging to that church. After this, *Desiderius*, not doubting but the pope would have recourse to the kings of *France*, resolved to be before-hand with them, and gain them over, if possible to his side. In order to this, he offered his two daughters in marriage to *Charles* and *Carloman*, who, upon the death of their father *Pepin*, had divided the kingdom between them. Pope *Stephen* was no sooner informed of this treaty, than he wrote to the two princes, earnestly intreating them not to enter into any sort of alliance with the king of the *Lombards*, and threatening them with excommunication, nay, and damnation*, if they consented to marry his daughters. But *Desiderius* having gained *Bertrade*, the mother of the two princes, the marriages were, by her means, concluded, in spite of the utmost endeavours of the pope to prevent them. This alliance however was but short-lived; for *Charles* soon after divorced his wife, pretending, that she was incapable of bearing children, and married in her room *Ildegarda*, a princess of *Suevia*. His brother *Carloman* dying about the same time, *Berta*, the deceased king's widow, not thinking herself, and the two sons she had by him, safe in *France*, fled to her father in *Italy*, and put herself, and her

He is supported by the pope, to whom he yields some cities.

Misunderstanding between him and Charlemagne.

*

† Tom. vii. concil. p. 582.

children,

children, under his protection. *Desiderius*, who was highly incensed against *Charles* for divorcing his daughter, received them with great joy, not doubting but he should, one time or other be able, by their means, to raise disturbances in *France*; which would both give him the satisfaction of being revenged on *Charles*, and divert that prince from intermeddling with the affairs of *Italy*. In the mean time died pope *Stephen*, and *Adrian I.* was, in the year 772, chosen in his room. He no sooner saw himself raised to the apostolic see, than he sent two legates to conclude a lasting peace with *Desiderius*; and it was agreed, that neither of them should disturb the other in the possession of the countries they held. *Desiderius*, concluding, from this step taken by *Adrian*, that, he did not entertain such jealousies and suspicions of the *Lombard* kings, as his predecessors had done, nor was so attached to the princes of *France*, proposed to him the consecrating and anointing the sons of *Carleman* kings, not doubting but that would raise tumults and disturbances in *France*, and at the same time create a misunderstanding between the pope and *Charles*, which would give him an opportunity of recovering the countries taken by *Pepin*, and and yielded to the church. The ceremony of anointing, after the example of *Pepin* and his two sons, had been, by degrees, introduced among christian princes, the people deeming those, who were thus anointed, lawful kings. But *Adrian*, who, notwithstanding the peace he had concluded with the *Lombards*, was no less jealous of their power, than his predecessors had been, peremptorily refused to comply with the request of *Desiderius*, being well apprised, that, by granting it, he should incur the displeasure of *Charles*, the only prince capable of protecting him against the *Lombards*. *Desiderius* left no stone unturned to bring the pope into his measures; but, finding he could obtain nothing by fair means, he resolved to employ force. Accordingly, he broke unexpectedly into the exarchate, and, having made himself master of *Ferrara*, *Commachio*, and *Faenza*, he threatened *Ravenna* itself with a siege. *Adrian*, alarmed at these hostilities, immediately dispatched ambassadors to put the king in mind of the peace lately concluded, and to demand the restitution of the places, which he had taken with an open breach of the late treaty. The king received the ambassadors with the greatest marks of honour, and told them, that he was desirous of treating with the pope in person; and that, if he came himself, nothing should be denied him. But *Adrian*, rejecting the invitation, answered with great haughtiness, That he would never appear before him, unless he restored the cities he had seized. *Desiderius*, highly provoked at this answer, marched his army into *Pentapolis*, and, having there laid waste the territories

He quarrels with the pope, and takes several cities.

territories of *Sinigaglia*, *Monteferetro*, *Urbino*, and *Eugubio*, he approached *Rome*, destroying all with fire and sword, and carrying into captivity such of the inhabitants, as fell into his hands. Hereupon *Adrian* ordered the abbot of *St. Vincent*, attended by twenty monks in great reputation for the sanctity of their lives, to wait upon the king in his name, and earnestly intreat him to restore the places he had taken, and desist from further hostilities. The king received them in a very obliging manner, and assured them, that, if the pope would come in person to confer with him, the cities should be immediately restored, and an end put to all hostilities. Not satisfied with signifying to the legate his earnest desire of a private interview with the pope, he sent ambassadors of his own to acquaint *Adrian* therewith, and persuade him, if possible, to comply with his request, since he had matters of the utmost importance to impart to him. But *Adrian*, firm in his former resolution, solemnly protested, that he would never appear before the king, till the towns he had taken were restored; but that, as soon as they were restored, he would meet him in what place soever he should think proper to appoint, in order to settle, in concert with him, the tranquillity of *Italy*. Upon the return of these ambassadors, *Desiderius* sent others, to whom the pope made the same answer, adding, that, if he did not comply with the king's request, as soon as the cities were restored, he gave them leave to take them anew, and invade the territories of the church at his pleasure. But *Desiderius*, provoked more than ever at the obstinacy of the pope, threatened to bring his army before *Rome*, and, by that means, oblige *Adrian* to grant him his request. The pope was so terrified with these menaces, that, thinking himself in the utmost danger, he resolved, in imitation of his predecessors, to have recourse to *France*. Accordingly he sent one *Peter* by sea, all the passes by land being guarded by the *Lombards*, to acquaint *Charlemagne*, then king of *France*, with the danger he was in, and not only to implore his assistance, but to invite him to the conquest of *Italy*, almost intirely ruined by the *Lombards*. *Desiderius* was no sooner informed of the arrival of the pope's legate in *France*, and of the things laid there to his charge, than he dispatched ambassadors to *Charlemagne*, assuring him of his inclination to live in peace with the pope, and complaining of *Adrian*'s obstinacy, in refusing him a private interview for settling the tranquillity of *Italy*. But *Charlemagne*, who only wanted a favourable opportunity of revenging himself on *Desiderius* for keeping his two nephews, with a view, as he supposed, of raising disturbances in *France*, received the invitation made him by *Adrian* with incredible satisfaction, and began to make such preparations, as plainly shewed, that his design was not

*The pope
recurs to
Charle-
magne
king of
France.*

Charle-
magne
enters
Italy.

Desiderius
retires, and
is besieged
in Pavia.

only to assist the pope, but to make an intire conquest of the kingdom of the *Lombards*². He appointed *Geneva* for the place of the general rendezvous, and there, when the troops were all assembled, he divided his numerous army into two bodies, whereof the one he led in person, and committed the other to the conduct of his uncle *Bernard*. On the other hand, *Desiderius*, having certain intelligence of his motions, sent some troops to guard the passes in the *Alps*, and then, making numerous levies in the dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Benevento*, *Spoletto*, *Etruria*, and the other dukedoms, of which his kingdom was composed, he raised a mighty army, and, putting himself at the head of it, marched to *Turin*, with a design to give *Charlemagne* battle, in case he forced the straights, and came into the plain country. We are told, that *Charlemagne*, as he drew near the *Alps*, to prevent the effusion of christian blood, dispatched ambassadors to the king of the *Lombards*, offering him fourteen thousand solidi, provided he restored to the pope the cities he had taken; but that *Desiderius* would hearken to no proposals, being bent on the conquest of all *Italy*. Be that as it will, *Charlemagne* pursued his march to the *Alps*; and, finding the passes guarded by the *Lombards*, he sent a detachment, under the conduct of experienced guides, to cross the mountains another way. This they happily accomplished, and, falling unexpectedly upon those who guarded the passes, struck them with such terror, that, abandoning their posts, they fled in the utmost consternation. Upon their retreat, *Charlemagne* passed unmolested with his whole army, and, descending from the mountains, marched in quest of the enemy. Some authors write, that the two armies came to an engagement, in which, after an obstinate dispute, *Desiderius* was defeated. They add, that the place, where the battle was fought, from the great number of the slain, took the name of *Mortuaria*. Others, less affected to the *Lombards*, tell us, that, at the approach of *Charlemagne*, they fled in the utmost confusion, not daring to look the enemy in the face. Be that as it will, it is certain, that *Desiderius* retired and shut himself up in *Pavia*, not being in a condition to keep the field. At the same time he sent his son *Adalgisus*, and his daughter *Berta*, the widow of *Carloman*, with her two sons, to *Verona*, a place not inferior in strength to *Pavia* itself. *Charlemagne*, hearing that the king had shut himself up in *Pavia*, led his whole army against that city, and closely besieged it. The *Lombards* defended the place with great vigour; and, on the other hand, *Charlemagne* determined not to withdraw his troops from before it till it had submitted, sent for his wife and

² SIGON. p. 138—143.

sons, and continued with them in the camp till *Christmas*, which festival he celebrated with great pomp, and then, leaving his uncle *Bernard* to pursue the siege of *Pavia*, he went, with part of his army, to invest *Verona*. *Adalgisus* defended the town, for some time, with great bravery; but, in the end, finding himself reduced to the last extremity, and despairing of relief, he withdrew in the night; and, after having wandered a long time about the country in disguise, he found means at last, to make his escape by sea to *Constantinople*, where he was received and entertained with great kindness by the emperor. Upon his departure, the garison and inhabitants of *Verona* surrendered to *Charles*, who, having got *Berta* and her two sons into his power, sent them immediately, under a strong guard, into *France*; but what became afterwards of these two unfortunate princes, was never known. *Verona* being reduced, all the other cities on the same side of the *Po* submitted upon the first summons to the conqueror, who, returning before *Pavia*, pursued the siege with more vigour than ever. But, in the mean time *Easter* approaching, *Charles* resolved to keep that solemnity at *Rome*; and accordingly, committing a second time the care of the siege to *Bernard*, he set out for that city with a splendid train, and, being received, in all the places through which he passed, with the greatest marks of honour imaginable, he reached *Rome* the day before *Easter*. *Adrian* exerted himself on this occasion, thinking it incumbent upon him to receive so great a prince, and one to whom the church was so highly indebted, with the greatest demonstrations of honour, gratitude, and esteem. By his orders the magistrates and judges, with their banners, and the badges of their respective offices, met him thirty miles from the city. At a mile from the gate he was received by a procession of children, carrying in their hands branches of palms and olives, and singing his heroic exploits and virtues. After them came a great number of cross-bearers, for whom it was customary to attend the public entries of the exarchs and patricians. *Charles*, as soon as he saw the crosses, alighted from his horse, and, attended by his own nobility, and the *Roman* magistrates, went the rest of the way on foot. As for the pope, he went early in the morning, with the clergy and people, to the church of the *Vatican*, and there, sitting on a kind of throne on the steps, waited the arrival of the king, who going directly to the church, ascended the steps, kissing each of them as he mounted. Being arrived at the throne, the pope, coming down, received him with great tenderness, and, after mutual embraces, and congratulatory speeches, they went together into the church, the people following them with loud acclamations, and the clergy frequently

Verona
besieged by
Charles,
and taken.

Charles
goes to
Rome.

His recep-
tion there.

He enters
Rome at
Rome.

He con-
firms the
donation of
Pepin.

repeating, *Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.* When they came to the place, called then, as it is to this day, *the confession*, prostrating themselves on the ground, they returned thanks to the Almighty, and to his apostle *St. Peter*, for the success that had hitherto attended the king's arms against his enemies, and the enemies of the church, that is, the unhappy *Lombards*, who, in reality, were as well-wishers to the church as *Charles*, but were not willing the churchmen should rob them of the countries they had purchased at the expence of their blood and treasure. After this, *Charles* begged leave to go into the city, for the *Vatican* stood then without the walls, to perform a vow, and visit the holy places; which was granted by the pope, after they had both sworn upon the body of the apostle, that they designed no harm or injury to each other. The day following, being the festival of *Easter*, the king made a solemn entry into the city, attended by the nobility, clergy, and *Roman* people, who accompanied him to the church of *St. Mary ad Præsepe*, whence, after divine service, he went to the *Lateran*, and dined there with *Adrian*. The next day he assisted at public prayers in the *Vatican*; and, when the service was over, *Adrian* caused thanks to be given him for his kindness to the church in an oration, on which occasion the generosity of *Charles Martel*, and his son *Pepin*, to the church of *Rome*, were highly extolled, the exemplary piety of their most illustrious family mightily commended, and great encomiums bestowed on the whole nation. The orator told his auditors, that *Charles*, not degenerating from the piety of his glorious ancestors, was come, with a mighty army, to humble the enemies of the church; that he had hitherto, with the assistance of Heaven, been as successful in so commendable an enterprise, as he had been ready to undertake it; and that according to all appearance, *Italy* would, in a few days, have occasion to congratulate him upon his accomplishing the work, which he had so happily begun, as now both *Italy* and the church returned him their hearty thanks for what he had already performed. When the rejoicings, feasting, and congratulations, were over, *Adrian* came to the main point, requiring *Charles* to confirm the donation, which his father *Pepin* had made to the church of *Rome*. *Charles* readily complied with the pope's request; and, having ordered *Iterius* his secretary to draw up a new instrument, he signed it himself, caused it to be signed by the abbots, bishops, and other great men, who had attended him to *Rome*, and, with his own hand, says *Leo Ostiensis*, laid

it, thus signed, on the altar of *St. Peter* ^a. *Anastasius Bibliothecarius* writes, that *Charles*, not satisfied with the donation of *Pentapolis* and the exarchate made by *Pepin*, added to them the island of *Corfica*, and that large country, which extending from *Luna* to *Sorano* and *Monte Bordone*, comprehends the cities of *Vercetri*, *Parma*, *Reggio*, *Mantua*, and *Monfelize*: nay, according to that writer, the generosity of *Charles* did not even stop here; for he tells us, that the new instrument comprised the provinces of *Venetia* and *Istria*, and the two dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoletto* ^a. In the chronicle of the monastery of *St. Clement*, *Charles* is said to have added to the donation of *Pepin* only those two dukedoms. *Sigonius* will have the donation of *Charles* to have comprised, besides those dukedoms, and the countries given by *Pepin*, the *Sabinian* territory, lying between *Umbria* and *Latium*, with part of *Tuscany* and *Campania*. *Petrus de Marca* adds all *Campania*, with the city of *Naples*, and the provinces of *Abruzzo* and *Puglia*; and hence, according to him, the kings of *Naples* have ever been, as they still are, invested by the pope ^b. Some modern writers suppose *Charles* to have given likewise *Saxony*, which he had lately conquered, and other countries, which he never conquered, viz. *Sardinia* and *Sicily*; for these two islands were held by the emperors of the east, till the *Saracens* became masters of them. But as no copy of the supposed donation of these several countries is to be found, either in the archives of the *Vatican*, or the annals of *France*; and, on the other hand, it is manifest from history, that *Charles*, as king of *Italy*, held the dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoletto*, and *Benevento*, in the same manner as they had been held by the *Lombard* kings his predecessors, and that they were immediately governed by their own dukes; we may conclude from thence, that *Charles* only confirmed the donation of the exarchate and *Pentapolis* made by his father *Pepin*. *Charles* indeed caused the patrimonies, which the church of *Rome* possessed in the *Alpes Cotticæ*, and in the dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoletto*, to be restored; and hence, according to the learned civilian *Pietro Giannone*, arose the mistake of those writers, who will have *Charles* to have given that province, and those dukedoms, to *St. Peter*: they confounded the patrimonies of the church in those countries with the countries themselves ^c.

Charles, having thus satisfied his own curiosity, and the desires of the pope, after a stay of eight days in *Rome*, returned *Charles returns to the siege of Pavia*.

^a LEO OSTIENS. *ibid.*

^a ANAST. BIBLIOTHEC. in *Adrian.*

^b P. DE MARCA de concord. sacerdot. & imper. l. iii. c. 10. num. 5.

^c PIET. GIANN. hist. civil. di *Napol.* l. v. c. 4.

Desiderius
taken pri-
soner, and
the end of
the king-
dom of the
Lombards.
Year after
Christ 774.

to the camp before *Pavia*, which city he was resolved at all events, to reduce, being well apprised, that, if *Desiderius* remained master of it, he might easily recover all the rest. The same motive that prompted *Charles* to exert his utmost endeavours in the reduction of the place, animated the king of the *Lombards* to defend it with all his might. *Charles* finding his men constantly repulsed in their repeated attacks, and despairing of being able to carry it by force, resolved to reduce it by famine. Accordingly, besieging it more closely, he shut up all the passes and avenues, so that nothing could possibly be conveyed into the city; which by that means was, in a short time, reduced to the utmost extremity. *Desiderius* however still held out for a considerable time; but, a violent plague beginning to rage within the walls, and carrying off daily great numbers both of the garison and inhabitants, the unhappy prince, not able to contend with so many enemies at once, was obliged, in the end, to surrender the place, and deliver up himself, with his wife and children, to *Charles*, who sent them all to *France*, where they ended their days, being never afterwards heard of. Thus ended the kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, after they had held that country for the space of two hundred and six years. They were at first a cruel and barbarous nation; but divesting themselves, by degrees of their native fierceness and barbarity, especially after they had embraced the christian religion, they governed with such equity and mildness, that most other nations envied the happiness of those, who lived under them. As they had no other kingdom nor dominions elsewhere, *Italy* became their own country; whence the natives looked upon their kings as their natural princes, not thinking themselves governed, much less kept in slavery, by a foreign nation, as it happened to them afterwards, when, by frequent changes, they groaned under the heavy yoke, sometimes of one nation, and sometimes of another. Under the government of the *Lombards*, says *Paulus Diaconus* ^a, and with him agrees the abbot of *Wes- perg*, no violence was committed, no one unjustly dispossessed of his property, none oppressed with taxes; theft, robberies, murder, and adultery, were seldom heard of; every one went, without the least apprehension of danger, whither he pleased: and truly their many wholesome laws, restraining, and severely punishing all sorts of crimes, the magnificent churches, and rich monasteries, with which they filled that part of *Italy*, which was subject to them, the many bishopricks, which they erected, the towns and cities, which they either built, or repaired, in most provinces of *Italy*, their generosity even to the bishop of

^a PAUL. DIAC. hist. Long. l. iii. c. 8.

Rome, their avowed enemy, and finally, the great numbers of persons among them, whose sanctity and eminent virtues have been acknowledged by the popes themselves, must convince every impartial reader, that the *Lombards* were not such a savage, barbarous, and inhuman nation, as they are described by some of the popes, especially by *Adrian*, the chief author of the downfall of their kingdom. They were the only power in *Italy* capable of defeating the ambitious views of the bishops of *Rome*, whom they would not suffer to enrich themselves with the spoils of the emperors, but looked upon them as their own by right of conquest; and hence arose the inveterate hatred, which the popes bore them, and could not help betraying in all their writings. But the many wholesome laws which they left behind them, and devouring time has spared, are convincing proofs of their justice, humanity, and wisdom, and at the same time a full confutation, as *Grotius* observes, of the many calumnies, with which the popes, and their partisans, have endeavoured to asperse them. Their laws were found so just and equitable, that they were retained in *Italy*, and observed there, some ages after their kingdom was at an end. *Paulus Diaconus*, *Grotius*, *Gunter*, who was secretary to the emperor *Frederic I.* and several other writers, equal, and, in many particulars, prefer, the laws of the *Lombards* to those of the *Romans* themselves. *Gunter*, who was far from being prejudiced in their favour, after examining their laws, could not help calling them a sagacious, wise, and industrious people, and above all, excellent lawgivers*. Hence it sufficiently appears, with how much injustice they are styled by pope *Adrian*, in his letter, an unpolished, barbarous, and cruel people.

BEFORE we dismiss this subject, it may not be improper to give the reader a succinct account of the state of *Italy* at the time *Charlemagne*, by the captivity of *Desiderius*, put an end to the kingdom of the *Lombards*, and of the new form of government introduced by the conqueror. *Italy* was, at that time, divided, as it were, into four states, held by the *Venetians*, the *Lombards*, the popes, and the emperors of the east. The *Venetians*, by their trade to the *Levant*, were become very considerable, and, having a great number of vessels, they bore no small sway in the affairs of *Italy*, though we do not yet find them possessed of any town on the *terra firma* or continent. The pope, by the generosity of *Pepin*, and his son *Charles*, was master of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, which we have described above. The dukedom of *Naples*, and some cities in the *Hither* and *Farther Calabria*, were still held by the empe-

* GUNTER. in *Ligurino*, versu 173, &c.

The extent
of the
dukedom of
Benevento

And its go-
vernment.

The duke-
dom of
Naples,
its extent
and go-
vernment.

rors of the east. All the other provinces of *Italy* were held by the *Lombards*, viz. the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoletto*, and *Benevento*, and the provinces of *Liguria*, *Venetia*, *Tuscany*, and the *Alpes Cottiae*, which were properly called the kingdom of the *Lombards*. When *Desiderius* was taken prisoner, the dukedom of *Benevento* was governed by *Arechis*, son-in-law to the unhappy prince. It comprised then almost all the present kingdom of *Naples*; for of the twelve provinces, into which that kingdom is now divided, nine were subject to the duke of *Benevento*, viz. *Terra di Lavoro*, *Contado di Molise*, the *Hither Abruzzo*, *Capitanata*, *Terra di Bari*, *Basilicata*, the *Hither Calabria*, and the *Hither and Farther Principato's*; so that it was bounded on the west by the dukedoms of *Rome* and *Spoletto*; on the south by *Gaeta*, and its territory; on the east by the territories of *Cosenza* and *Cassano*; and on the north by *Siponto*, and the promontory of *Gargano*. This dukedom, on account of its extent, was by the *Latins* called *Italia Cistiberina*, and by the *Greeks* *Longobardia Minor*, to distinguish it from the *Greater*, which, lying on both sides the *Po* in *Cisalpine Gaul*, retains to this day the name of *Lombardy*. This extent of the dukedom induced the dukes to divide it, for the more convenient administration of justice, into several districts, called *counties*, each of which had its proper governor, styled *count* or *gastald*. These counts or *gastalds* were, at first, appointed and removed by the dukes at their pleasure; but, in process of time, it became customary not to remove them, unless convicted of treason, and not to transfer the counties to other families, till their male line was extinct: and this was the first origin of counts and counties in that part of *Italy*. The only difference between the counts and *gastalds* was, that the latter governed only during pleasure, and the former were never removed, unless guilty of treason: hence the title of count denoted dignity, and that of *gastald* only office. The other two great dukedoms, viz. of *Spoletto* and *Friuli*, were far inferior, both in power and extent, to that of *Benevento*. The former comprehended all *Umbria*, in which were many cities of great note; and the latter all *Friuli*, and the greater part of *Istria*. The dukedom of *Naples*, which continued subject to the emperors of the east, extended towards the west as far as *Cuma*, comprehending within its limits the islands of *Ischia*, *Nisita*, and *Provida*, with the maritime towns of *Pozzuolo*, *Baia*, and *Miseno*. Towards the south *Castellamare*, *Sorrento*, *Amalfi*, and the island of *Caprea*, were comprised in it. Towards the east and north its limits were much confined, the dukedom of *Benevento* reaching almost to the very gates of the city. The cities of this dukedom were governed by their particular

particular *rectores*, who were appointed by, and subordinate to, the duke of *Naples*. These *rectores* were likewise called counts; but were not, as in the dukedom of *Benevento*, feudatories; they only governed during the pleasure of the duke: so that they were upon a footing with the *Lombard* *gustalds*. As for the duke, he was appointed and removed at pleasure by the emperor. The duke of *Naples* was likewise styled *magister militum*, and consul; but how the title of consul came to be given him, no writer has yet had the curiosity to inquire (B). Besides the *Cities in* dukedom of *Naples*, the emperors of the east possessed several Italy *cities in* antient *Calabria*, and in the country of the *Brutii*, *longing to* now known by the name of *Farther Calabria*. In antient *Ca-* *the em-* *labria* they held the cities of *Gallipoli* and *Otranto*; and, in *peror.* *Farther Calabria*, *Reggio*, *Gerace*, *Santa Severina*, *Crotone*, and, besides these, the two cities of *Amantea* and *Agripoli*,

(B) The title of consul, which the emperors had long had in great esteem, and looked upon as an honour to themselves, was, towards the latter end of the empire, intirely slighted by them, and laid aside. What made them undervalue and despise it, was its being assumed by those princes, whom they looked upon as barbarians and usurpers. Thus *Charlemagne*, to shew, that he succeeded to all the rights of the emperors of the west, took upon him, amongst other titles, that of consul. The other *French* emperors, his successors, followed his example, as did likewise the *Italian* emperors, *Berengarius* duke of *Friuli*, and *Guido* duke of *Spoleto*; nay, even the *Saracens*, after they had conquered *Spain*, in imitation of the emperors of *Constantinople*, styled themselves consuls. Thus *Abderamus*, who began to reign in *Cordova* in the year 821, and *Mohammed*, his son and successor in that kingdom marked, in their writs, not only the years of their reign, but likewise of their consulship (1). The emperors therefore, finding it thus assumed by foreign and barbarous nations, took it no longer themselves, but gave it to their officers. Father *Pagi* thinks, that the emperors laid it quite aside about the year 933 (2). The *Saracens* gave the title of consul to their admirals; whence, in process of time, it became common not only to them, but to all the governors of the maritime towns, and to those who, residing in the sea-ports, took care, that justice should be administered to the merchants of their respective countries. Thus *Codinus* (3), *Pachimeris* (4), and *Gregoras* (5), observe, that the *Pisan* and *Anconitan* magistrates, residing at *Constantinople*, were styled consuls. No wonder therefore, that the title of consul was given to the dukes of *Naples*, since it was bestowed on magistrates of a much inferior rank.

(1) *Ragi de consulib. p. 370, & Eulog. in memorial. sanctor. l. ii. c. 1.* (2) *Pagi. ibid.* (3) *C. din. c. 7. num. 9.* (4) *Pachimer. l. ii. c. 32.* (5) *Gregor. l. iv. c. 6.*

with the promontory now called *Capo di Licosa*[†], the dukedoms of *Gaeta* and *Amalfi*. All these cities were immediately governed by their *rectores*, who were appointed and removed by the patrician, as he is styled, or governor of *Sicily*; for to him were subject, at this time, all the places, the dukedom of *Naples* excepted, which the emperors still held in *Italy*: hence they are all comprised by *Constantine Porphyrogenitus* under the *Thema* of *Sicily* (C). In more antient times, only the *Farther*

[†] PELLEGRIN. in dissert. de finib. ducat. Benevent. p. 72.

(C) The empire of the east being, by the invasion of several barbarous nations, who had seized on *Egypt*, *Africa*, *Syria*, and other large provinces, confined to *Asia Minor*, *Greece*, *Thrace*, and a small part of *Italy*, with *Sicily*, and the adjacent islands, no further regard was had to the antient division of provinces; but new divisions into districts, which had their particular governors, were introduced, and called *themata*. Of these *themata* or divisions *Constantine Porphyrogenitus* wrote two books, whereof the first contains the *themata* or provinces of *Asia*, seventeen in number, and the second those of *Europe*, which were but twelve. Among the *themata* of *Europe*, *Sicily* is the tenth, and *Longobardia*, or *Lombardy*, the eleventh. We have observed above, that, under the name of *Lombardy*, properly speaking, came those provinces in *Cisalpine Gaul*, of which the kingdom of the *Lombards* was composed, and that the dukedom of *Benevento* was likewise called *Lombardy*. Of these two *Lombardies* the former was called *Longobardia Major*, and the latter *Longobardia Minor*; but neither of them was in the possession of the *Greeks*, the *Greater Lombardy* being held by the *French* kings of *Italy*, and the *Lesser* by the *Beneventan Lombards*, whose dukes had the same power and authority under the *French* kings of *Italy*, as they had had under the princes of their own nation. By the province of *Lombardy* therefore, mentioned by *Constantine* in his *themata*, must be understood that small part of *Italy*, which was still possessed by the emperors, who, out of vanity and ostentation, gave it the name of *Lombardy*. The countries, which *Constantine* names under the *thema* of *Lombardy*, are the dukedom of *Naples*, and antient *Calabria*, in which however the *Greeks* possessed, at this time, but two cities, *viz.* *Gallipoli* and *Otranto*. The country of the *Brutii*, now *Farther Calabria*, with the cities of *Riggio*, *Girace*, *Santa Severina*, *Crotone*, and some other places, are comprised under the *thema* of *Sicily*, as being subject to the patrician or governor of that island. That magistrate seems to have had some authority even in the dukedom of *Naples*, for *Anthemius* duke of that city being dead, and disputes arising about the election of a new duke, the *Napolitans* had recourse to the patrician of *Sicily*, who appointed one *Theodisius* to be their duke; but the emperor, not approving of his choice, removed *Theodisius*, and sent

ther Calabria was subject to the patrician of *Sicily*; but the cities, which the emperors held in that part of *Italy*, being reduced to a very small number, they were all put under the government of the patrician, who was sent from *Constantinople* to govern *Sicily*, as is evident from the *themata* of *Constantine Porphyrogenitus* ^g, and likewise from one of pope *Adrian's* letters to *Charlemagne*, wherein he complains of the *Beneventan Lombards*, whom he calls a most wicked race, for taking from him the city of *Gaeta*, and restoring it to the patrician of *Sicily*. *Gaeta* belonged to the emperor, and was under the government of that patrician; *Charles* took it from the emperor, and yielded it to the pope; the *Lombards* of *Benevento* retook it, and restored it to its lawful owner; and on that account they are called by the pope a most wicked people ^h. From the superintendency over the countries on this side the *Faro*, which, in those times, belonged to the patrician of *Sicily*, some writers will have those countries to have been called *Sicily*; which name was afterwards extended by the *Norman* and *Suevian* princes, and likewise by the popes, to all the provinces, of which the present kingdom of *Naples* is composed. It is certain, that in the time of the *Normans*, the name of *Sicily* was common both to that island, and to the present kingdom of *Naples*; but with this difference, that the former was called *Sicily beyond the Faro*, and the latter *Sicily on this side the Faro*, as appears from a charter of *Roger the Norman* of the year 1115, quoted by *Ughellus* ⁱ. Whence the kingdom of Naples called Sicily.

Desiderius being taken captive, as we have related above, and the city of *Pavia* reduced, all the other cities submitted of their own accord to *Charles*, who thereupon, claiming the kingdom of the *Lombards* by right of conquest, caused himself to be crowned king of *Lombardy*, with an iron crown, by the hands of the archbishop of *Milan*. The ceremony was performed by *Thomas* then archbishop of *Milan*, at a place called *Modostia*, about ten miles from that city. *Charles*, as

Charlemagne crowned king of Lombardy,

^g CONST. PORPHYR. de themat. p. 8. ^h ADRIAN. ep. lxxiii. PELLEGRI. in fin. duc. Benevent. ad Merid. ⁱ UGH. Ital. sacra, tom. ix. in archiepif. S. Severin.

sent one *Theodore* to govern in his room (6). From this account *Capacius*, or whoever else is the author of the *Latin* history of *Naples*, and *Camillo Pellegrino*, conclude the *Neapolitans* to have been, at least sometimes, allowed to chuse their own dukes.

(6) Vide Ughell. ibid.

we read in an antient ritual called *Ordo Romanus*, was led out of his chamber by several bishops to the church; and, being conducted to the high altar, after some solemn prayers, the archbishop asked the people, Whether they would subject themselves to *Charles*, and, with constant fidelity, obey his commands? The people answering they would, the bishop anointed his head, breast, shoulders, and arms, praying, that the new king might prove successful in his wars, and happy in his issue. He then girt him with a sword, put bracelets on his arms, gave him a robe, a ring, a sceptre, and, having placed the crown upon his head, he led him through the choir to the throne, and, having seated him there, and given him the kiss of peace, he celebrated divine service^k. *Charles* ordained, that the same ceremony should be observed in the coronation of his successors, and performed by the archbishop of *Milan*, who thenceforth began to contend for dignity with the archbishop of *Ravenna*. The ceremony of the coronation being over, *Charles*, now king of *Italy*, thought it necessary to settle the frame and polity of his new kingdom, and, in order to this, resolved to go to *Rome*, and advise with *Adrian*. The pope, having notice of his design, assembled fifty bishops, and a great number of abbots and other dignitaries, in order to consult with them, what honours ought to be paid to so great a prince, whose father and grandfather, as well as himself, had so much deserved of the *Roman* church. After several consultations, it was unanimously agreed, that he should be made a *Roman* patrician; that, throughout the provinces, he should institute all bishops and archbishops, who were not to be consecrated, unless instituted by him; and that he should appoint the bishop of *Rome*, and be declared protector of the apostolic see. *Charles*, upon his arrival at *Rome*, was received by the pope, and the *Roman* people, with the greatest marks of respect and esteem, and the honours we have mentioned were, with the unanimous consent of all, conferred upon him. The naming of the bishop of *Rome* was granted to him, for preventing the tumults, that, to the great scandal of all good christians, began to arise among the people and clergy, on occasion of those elections, no one having any power or authority to restrain them. But this right *Charles* used with great moderation, and, after some time, remitted it to the clergy and people. The dignity of patrician was, at that time, the first in the whole empire, and the conferring of it belonged of right to the emperor; but his authority being now extinct in *Italy*, the pope arrogated to himself that, as well as he did, by degrees, all the other imperial honours and ornaments. *Charles*, extremely well pleased

He goes to Rome, where great honours are conferred upon him.

^k *Ordo Roman.* apud SIGON.

with the reception he met with at *Rome*, continued some time in that metropolis, consulting with the pope about the manner of settling the affairs of *Italy*; and then returned to *Pavia*, where he declared, that he intended to maintain the same form of government, which had been introduced by the Lombard princes his predecessors. Accordingly, he allowed every one full liberty to live under the same *Roman* or *Lombard* laws, to which they had been accustomed, but to the latter he added, as king of the *Lombards*, some of his own. He did not disturb the emperors in the possession of the dukedom of *Naples*, and of the other places, which they still held in *Italy*. As for the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoletto*, and *Benevento*, he allowed those dukes the same power and authority, which they enjoyed under the *Lombard* kings, requiring only, that, as they had been subject to these princes, they should acknowledge him for their king. The exarchate, the *Pentapolis*, and the dukedom of *Rome*, he yielded to the pope; but retained the sovereignty to himself. The other provinces, which we have mentioned above, he kept as the kingdom of *Lombardy*¹. He continued, as his predecessors had done, the other dukes in their dukedoms, contenting himself with the oath of allegiance, which he obliged them, as well as the greater dukes, to take annually to him. The oath was conceived in the following terms: *I promise, without fraud or deceit, to be faithful to my sovereign Charles, and his sons, as long as I live; and I swear, by these holy gospels, that I will be faithful to him, as a vassal to his lord and sovereign; neither will I divulge any thing, which in virtue of my allegiance, he shall commit to me.* The dukedoms he never transferred from one family to another, but when the dukes broke this oath, or died without issue male. This translation from one to another was called *investiture*; and hence it came, that fiefs were not granted but by investiture, as was afterwards observed with respect to other vassals and feudatories, viz. counts, captains, and vavasours, the model of whose services and tenures were afterwards perfected by the princes of *Germany*. The limits of the kingdom, and the towns, Charles committed to the care of counts, who were vested with great authority. These limits or borders were called *marchæ* or *marches*; whence those, who had the superintendency of them, were styled *counts of the marches*, and *marquises*; and hence the title of *marquis* had its rise. These were the ordinary magistrates appointed by *Charles* for the government of the cities, and the limits of the kingdom; but he sometimes appointed extraordinary magistrates, or commissaries, who had greater autho-

He retains the same form of government.

Allows the dukes the same power.

Charles Magistrate appointed by him.

¹ SICON. p. 163.

Tribute
imposed by
him.

The duke
of Friuli
revolts.

rity than the counts, and were called *missi*. It was their province to part and distinguish the limits of each city, which, under the *Lombards*, were greatly confused; whence arose frequent disputes among the neighbouring cities about their boundaries; but the *missi* assigned to each city its boundaries, and, for the most part, following nature, appointed mountains, rivers, brooks, vallies, and other perpetual and lasting limits to serve for marches, that time might not alter and confound them. He likewise obliged the cities to take an oath of allegiance to him, and imposed upon them, as well as upon the fiefs, churches, and monasteries, a kind of tribute, called *foderum*, *parata*, and *mansionaticum*, which was to be paid to him, especially when he came into *Italy*; but this tribute he afterwards generously remitted for himself and his successors. That *Italy* might retain at least some shadow of liberty, as often as he returned thither, he convened a general assembly of all the bishops, abbots, and barons of the kingdom, in order to settle with them the public affairs of importance. The *Lombards* had but one state, composed of barons and judges; but the *French*, in the time of *Charlemagne*, had two, viz. of the ecclesiastics and nobility; hence by *Charles* was added likewise in *Italy*, after the manner of *France*, the order of the ecclesiastics to that of the barons or nobility. This custom of assembling the two states lasted in *Italy* till the time of the emperor *Frederic I.* They met, for the most part, at *Roncaglia*, a place not far distant from *Placentia*, and there enacted several laws for the better regulation of public affairs^m. The affairs of *Italy* being thus settled, *Charles*, leaving a strong garison in *Pavia*, returned to *France* in the year 774. But he was scarce gone, when the *Lombard* dukes, those especially of *Friuli*, *Spoletto*, and *Benevento*, scorning to live subject to a foreign prince, resolved to shake off the yoke, and make themselves absolute in their respective dukedoms. While *Charles* therefore was engaged in a war with the *Saxons*, *Rodgand* duke of *Friuli*, laying hold of that opportunity, renounced his allegiance, and caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign in his dukedom. But *Charles*, who had already put an end to the *Saxon* war, by the reduction of that country, was no sooner informed of the revolt of *Rodgand*, which he apprehended might prove of dangerous consequence, if it was not timely suppressed, than he hastened into *Alsace*, and, having kept his *Christmas* there, marched, in the depth of winter, with a powerful army cross the *Alps*, and entered the dukedom of *Friuli*. *Rodgand* met him with all the forces he could raise; but, in the engagement

^m Vide SIGON, ibid. & FRANKEN. diss. de Majum. Maicamp. & Roncal. p. 42.

that ensued, he was utterly defeated, taken prisoner, and, soon after, publicly beheaded. *Charles* did not appoint another duke, but, adding the cities, of which this dukedom was composed, to his kingdom, appointed counts to govern them in the same manner as the other cities of his kingdom were governed. Thus ended the dukedom of *Friuli*, the first that was erected under *Alboinus*, and likewise the first that was suppressed by *Charlemagne*. *Paulus Æmilius* tells us, that it was afterwards restored by *Charles*, who appointed one *Henry*, a native of *France*, to govern it with the title of dukeⁿ. But of this, and the dukes who are supposed to have succeeded him, no mention is made by other historians. *Hildebrand* duke of *Spoletto*, who had likewise revolted, upon the news of the defeat and death of *Rodgand*, submitted of his own accord, and was again received into favour by *Charles*. At this time *Arechis*, who had married *Adelperga*, daughter to *Desiderius*, the last king of the *Lombards*, was duke of *Benevento*; but he, waiting a more favourable opportunity of shaking off the yoke, continued quiet till such time as *Charles*, after having appointed *Pepin* his eldest son king of *Italy* in 781, was returned to *France*, and engaged there in other wars. Then *Arechis*, scorning to live in subjection to a foreign prince, as he had done to his father-in-law, and trusting to his own strength, and the affection his subjects bore him, not only revolted, but, laying aside the title of duke, assumed that of prince, causing himself to be anointed and crowned with great solemnity as king by his bishops, and dating thenceforth all his writs and diplomas from our most sacred palace, according to the style of other princes and sovereigns. As it was then customary among princes, when they were crowned, to cause their images to be placed in all the churches throughout their dominions, representing them with a crown on their head, this custom was likewise observed by *Arechis*, who was thereupon acknowledged by all the inhabitants of the dukedom as their sovereign. He coined money with his own image, made what alterations he thought fit both in civil and military affairs, without consulting either *Charles* or *Pepin*, and even enacted several laws; for his *capitularia* have reached our times; and, in the often-mentioned manuscript code lodged in the monastery of *Cava*, among the edicts of the *Lombard* kings, is to be found one of this prince, containing seventeen chapters. His example was followed by the other princes his successors, namely by *Adelchis*, *Sicardus*, and *Radelchifus*, as appears from their *capitularia* published by *Camillo Pellegrino*^o. Thus to the laws of the *Lombard* kings were added those of the

ⁿ PAUL. ÆMIL. de reb. Franc. p. 142. ^o CAMILL. PELLEGRIN. capit. Arech. princ. p. 309. & cit. hist. p. 73—92.

The Bene-ventans forced, by their intestine broils, to submit to the emperors of the west.

princes of *Benevento*. *Charles*, finding that his son *Pepin* was not able to reduce the *Beneventan Lombards*, returned in 786 with a powerful army into *Italy*, being then disengaged from other wars. But, *Arechis* suing for peace, *Charles* granted him it upon the following terms, viz. that he should pay to *Pepin* a yearly tribute; that he should deliver up to him his treasure, and with it his son *Grimoald*, and his daughter *Adelgis*, by way of hostages. The peace being thus concluded, *Charles* returned to *France*, leaving *Arechis* in possession of the principality of *Benevento*, which was held by him, with the title of prince, as it was by his successors, who greatly enlarged it, till a cruel war being kindled in the bowels of their country between *Siconulphus* and *Radelchisus*, two competitors to the principality, the one invited the *Saracens* of *Africa*, and the other those of *Spain*, to their assistance, who, after a twelve years war, completed the ruin of both; so that, to get rid of their troublesome auxiliaries, they were obliged to have recourse to *Lewis* king of *France*, and, by taking an oath of allegiance to him, acknowledge him for their sovereign. *Lewis* divided the provinces of *Benevento* between the two competitors, by which division two principalities were made out of one; that of *Benevento* was allotted to *Radelchisus*; and the other, called from its metropolis the principality of *Salerno*, to *Siconulphus*, the emperors of the west exercising, as kings of *Italy*, the same authority over them, as the *Lombard* kings had formerly done.

AND thus far of antient history, or the history of antient nations, from their first original, to their being either blended with, or giving rise to, some of the modern nations, which naturally paves us the way to modern history. We have spared no pains in the execution of our proposals, and hope we have made no slips, but such as the candid reader will think excusable, when he reflects on the many difficulties, that attend a work of this nature. We have not the vanity to think we have been guilty of no faults; but the encouragement which, far beyond our expectation, we have met with, we may say, from all ranks of people, both at home and abroad, and which we now acknowledge with the utmost gratitude, inclines us to believe, that the mistakes we may have committed, are no ways material. This we are the more apt to imagine, as we find but very few alterations from the original made by the several men of learning, who have thought it worth their while to translate our work into their respective languages. As for a perfectly complete history, it is not to appear, as a modern writer expresses itⁿ, but in that year, which discovers the philosophers stone, and the perpetual motion.

P L E M O Y N E.

A D V E R -

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ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

Concerning the following *Chronological*
Tables to the foregoing Volumes.

AT our first setting out in this work (*Pref. to Vol. I. pag. 67.*) we gave our readers the chronology of the world from the creation to the flood, according to the various systems of the most eminent chronologists in all nations, after which we subjoined our reasons for preferring that of the *Samaritan* pentateuch to that of the *Hebrew*, *septuagint*, *Josephus's*, &c. as far as relates to that remote and impenetrable epocha; upon which account we were induced to compute all the events from the latter period by the years of the flood; rather than by those of the world. (*Preface ibid. pag. 75.*) We need not repeat our reasons at large here, but only remind our readers; that as we engaged to subjoin the year of the world to that of the flood in the chronological tables, whenever they came to be printed, so we have accordingly performed our promise in those that follow.

As for the *Julian* period, we have in pursuance of our reasons there given wholly omitted it, as imaginary, and therefore useless. Those readers who retain a fondness for it, may, however, supply it all along, by adding its complement to the æra of the world; only let them remember, that it is not (according to these tables) that of 710, which is the *Hebrew* computation, but of 408, which is the *Samaritan*, that we have here followed. The reader will find our reasons for all these in the preface abovementioned.

It is necessary to observe furthermore in this place, that we had purposed in our original plan to insert at the end of each volume a chronological table of its particular contents : But upon mature consideration, we have thought it much more eligible to comprize the whole in one general table, that our readers may see at one view all the synchronological events of each nation and kingdom, by which means a great deal of trouble, confusion, and needless repetitions will be avoided, especially as the most material are purposely made so full and explicit, that a reader who even is but moderately versed in history may, by the help here afforded, frequently spare himself the labour of consulting the volumes ; whilst those that are less acquainted with it will, by the help of the two last columns in the table, be easily directed to the volume and page where the point in question is more fully discussed.

THE great difficulties which the authors of the foregoing volumes have met with, in the carrying on of this arduous and extensive work, have occasioned a number of anachronisms to creep into several parts of the history, to say nothing of typographical oversights, which are almost unavoidable in a work of this nature. For this reason the greatest care hath been taken to make the following tables so exact, that the accurate reader may, if he pleases, by the help of them rectify and adjust every error or inadvertency he meets with in the text.

Y. of work	Y. of time	Before Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			[163]		
1		4305	G OD creates the world, and with it, time and man Places him in Pa radise. Forbids him eating of the tree of knowledge, and gives him <i>Eve</i> for his wife	I	118
1		4305	<i>Adam</i> , by the persuasion of his wife, eats the fruit of the forbidden tree, and there- by introduces sin, misery, and natural death	I	119
1		4305	<i>Cain</i> , the eldest son of <i>Adam</i> , born within this year	I	145
2		4304	<i>Abel</i> , <i>Adam</i> 's second son, born	I	145
129		4177	<i>Cain</i> slays his brother <i>Abel</i> , and is con- demned by God to be a fugitive and a vagabond, &c.	I	148
130		4176	<i>Seth</i> (or the appointed one) born to supply the place of <i>Abel</i> , whom <i>Cain</i> slew, &c		152
235		4071	<i>Enos</i> , the son of <i>Seth</i> , born in the 105th year of his father's age	I	142
325		3981	<i>Cainan</i> , the son of <i>Enos</i> , born in the 90th year of his father's age	I	142
395		3911	<i>Mahalaleel</i> the son of <i>Cainan</i> , born in the 70th year of his father's age	I	142
460		3846	<i>Jared</i> the son of <i>Mahalaleel</i> , born in the 65th year of his father's age	I	142
522		3784	<i>Enoch</i> , the son of <i>Jared</i> , born in the 62d year of his father's age	I	142
587		3719	<i>Methuselah</i> , the son of <i>Enoch</i> , born in the 65th year of his father's age	I	142
654		3652	<i>Lamech</i> , the son of <i>Methuselah</i> , born in the 67th year of his father's age	I	142
707		3599	<i>Noah</i> , the son of <i>Lamech</i> , born in the 53d year of his father's age	I	142
887		3419	<i>Enoch</i> , the son of <i>Jared</i> , the father of <i>Me- thuselah</i> , as a reward for his extraordinary piety, is translated from earth to heaven alive, without first dying naturally, in the 365th year of his age	I	150
930		3376	<i>Adam</i> , the first man, and common parent of mankind, dies a natural death in the 930th year of his age	I	159
1042		3264	<i>Seth</i> dies in the 912th year of his age	I	142
1140		3166	<i>Enos</i> dies in the 905th year of his age	I	142
1187		3119	<i>Noah</i> begins to preach repentance, and fore- warn the people of the universal destruc- tion of the world	I	174
1207		3099	<i>Japhet</i> , the son of <i>Noah</i> , born in the 500th year of his father's age	I	142
1209		3097	<i>Shem</i> , the son of <i>Noah</i> , born in the 502d year of his father's age	I	142

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1290		3016	I	142
1307		2999	I	142
1307		2999	I	142
1307		2999	I	142
1307		2999	I	142
1308	1	2998	I	193
1309	2	2997	I	218
1444	137	2862	I	247
1574	267	2732	I	247
1657	350	2649	I	247
1708	401	2598	I	256
1708	401	2598	I	247
1738	431	2568	I	286
1738	431	2568	I	273
1738	431	2568	I	278

Cainan, the son of *Enos*, dies aged 910 years

Mahalaleel, the son of *Cainan*, dies aged 895 years

Jared, the son of *Mahalaleel*, dies aged 847 years

Methuselah, the son of *Enoch*, dies aged 720 years

Lamech, the son of *Methuselah*, dies aged 653 years

The flood, after 120 years preaching by *Noah*, is brought upon the earth ; and *Noah*, and his family, by God's command, goes into the ark, which he had built by God's own appointment, and with them all kinds of beasts and fowls, and every thing that creepeth on the earth ; of the unclean by pairs, and of the clean by sevens, male and female, with proper quantities of food, &c. on the 17th day of the second month, answering to our *December*

The waters being sufficiently abated, and the dry land visible, *Noah*, by God's direction, with all that were with him, comes out of the ark on the 27th day of the second month (or *December*) having been in it a year and ten days, &c.

Arphaxad, the son of *Shem*, born in the 100th year of his father's age

Salah, the son of *Arphaxad*, born in the 135th year of his father's age

Eber, the son of *Salah*, born in the 130th year of his father's age

Noah dies in the 950th year of his age, and is supposed to be buried in *Mesopotamia*

Pelcg, the son of *Eber*, born in the 134th year of his father's age

The building of *Babel* ; the confusion, or multiplicity, of languages, and the dispersion of mankind all over the earth

Nimrod, the son of *Cush*, is supposed to drive his cousin *Asbur*, the son of *Shem*, out of *Shinar*, in *Babylon*, and settle in it, making it the foundation of a large kingdom, over which he reigned

Asbur, the son of *Shem*, being driven out of *Babylon*, by his cousin *Nimrod*, retires, no doubt with a large number of hands, into *Assyria*, and builds the cities of *Ninveh*, *Rhoboth*, *Calah*, and *Resen*, and founds the *Assyrian* monarchy

Arphaxad,

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1747	440	2559	<i>Arphaxad</i> , the son of <i>Shem</i> , dies in the 438th year of his age	I	247
1809	502	2497	<i>Shem</i> , the son of <i>Noah</i> , dies in the 600th year of his age	I	247
1838	531	2468	<i>Reu</i> , the son of <i>Peleg</i> , born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
1877	570	2429	<i>Salah</i> , the son of <i>Arphaxad</i> , dies in the 433d year of his age	I	247
1947	640	2359	<i>Peleg</i> , the son of <i>Eber</i> , dies in the 239th year of his age	I	247
1970	663	2336	<i>Serug</i> , the son of <i>Reu</i> , born in the 132d year of his father's age	I	247
1978	671	2328	<i>Eber</i> , the son of <i>Salah</i> , dies in the 404th year of his age	I	247
2077	770	2229	<i>Reu</i> , the son of <i>Peleg</i> , dies in the 239th year of his age	I	247
2100	793	2206	<i>Nabor</i> , the son of <i>Serug</i> , born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
2179	872	2127	<i>Terah</i> , the son of <i>Nabor</i> , born in the 79th year of his father's age	I	247
2200	893	2106	<i>Serug</i> , the son of <i>Reu</i> , dies in the 230th year of his age	I	247
2216	909	2090	<i>Ægialeus</i> , the supposed first king and founder of the kingdom of <i>Ægialea</i> , since called <i>Sicyon</i> and <i>Peloponnesus</i> , began to reign and reigned 52 years	V	442
2247	940	2059	<i>Ninus</i> , son of <i>Belus</i> , is supposed to be the first king of <i>Assyria</i> , who governed that kingdom 52 years	IV	150
2248	941	2058	<i>Nabor</i> , the son of <i>Serug</i> , dies in the 148th year of his age	I	247
2268	961	2038	<i>Europs</i> , the second king of <i>Ægialea</i> , (or <i>Sicyon</i>) began to reign, and reigned 45 years	V	442
2289	982	2017	Began the 16th dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> , which was of five <i>Theban</i> kings, that reigned 190 years	I	496
2299	992	2007	<i>Semiramis</i> , wife of <i>Ninus</i> , succeeds her husband in the kingdom, as guardian of her son <i>Nynias</i> , (by some called <i>Zameis</i>) she is said to have built the great city of <i>Babylon</i> , and other extraordinary and magnificent works; and to be killed by her son for tempting him to lie with her, after reigning 42 years	IV	163
2309	1002	1997	<i>Abram</i> , the son of <i>Terah</i> , born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
2313	1006	1993	<i>Telchin</i> , or <i>Selchin</i> , the third king of <i>Ægialea</i> , (or <i>Sicyon</i>) began to reign, and changed the name of it into <i>Telbinia</i> , and reigned 20 years	V	442

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2320	1013	1986		
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2394	1087	1912	<i>Ishmael</i> , <i>Abram's</i> son, by his maid <i>Hagar</i> born	II	365
2407	1100	1899	<i>Abram's</i> name changed to <i>Abraham</i> , and his wife <i>Sarai</i> to <i>Sarah</i> ; and circumcision instituted by God's immediate command, upon which he circumcises all the males in his family	II	366
2407	1100	1899	<i>Isaac</i> , promised by God to <i>Abraham</i> and <i>Sarah</i> , upon his entertaining three angels at a feast	II	371
2408	1101	1898	The cities of <i>Sodom</i> , <i>Gomorrhah</i> , <i>Admah</i> , and <i>Zeboim</i> , with their inhabitants, for the unnatural sin of <i>Sodom</i> , are destroyed by a rain of fire and brimstone, or a prodigious storm of thunder and lightning, and the whole valley of <i>Siddim</i> from thenceforward became the Dead or Salt Sea, called sometimes the lake <i>Asphaltites</i>	II	170
2408	1101	1898	<i>Isaac</i> , son of <i>Abraham</i> , by his wife <i>Sarah</i> , born, and at eight days old circumcised. <i>Abraham</i> being an hundred, and his wife ninety years of age	II	373
2409	1102	1897	<i>Aralius</i> succeeds <i>Arius</i> as king of <i>Syria</i> , and reigns 40 years	IV	138
2410	1103	1896	<i>Ægydrus</i> , or <i>Ægyrus</i> , the sixth king of <i>Sicyon</i> , now <i>Peloponnesus</i> , begins to reign, and reigns 34 years	V	442
2414	1107	1892	<i>Isaac</i> is weaned, (here begins the 400 years that <i>Abraham's</i> seed were to be strangers, and to have no country of their own)	II	373
2415	1108	1891	<i>Ishmael</i> mocking <i>Isaac</i> , <i>Sarah</i> , the mother of the latter, requests <i>Abraham</i> , the father of both of them, to send <i>Ishmael</i> quite away from him, he hesitating, God assures <i>Abraham</i> he would make <i>Ishmael</i> a great nation, and thereupon he sends both him and his mother away	II	374
2434	1127	1872	<i>Abraham</i> , by God's command, takes his son <i>Isaac</i> , and goes to mount <i>Moriah</i> , to sacrifice him there, but is prevented by a voice from Heaven, and the victim offered that was found in a neighbouring thicket; upon this the covenant or promise that God had formerly made with <i>Abraham</i> , is again renewed, &c.	II	376
2444	1137	1862	<i>Thurimachus</i> , the seventh king of <i>Sicyon</i> , begins to reign and reigned 45 years	V	442
2445	1138	1861	<i>Sarah</i> , the wife of <i>Abraham</i> , dies in the 127th year of her age, in the city of <i>Arbah</i> , where <i>Abraham</i> mourns for her, and		

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			buries her with great funeral solemnity, in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , which he had bought of <i>Ephron the Hittite</i> , for that purpose	II	379
2449	1142	1857	<i>Abraham</i> first swears, and then sends, his chief steward or servant to <i>Mesopotamia</i> , where his brother <i>Nabor</i> dwelt, with large presents, to demand one of his daughters to be the wife of his son <i>Isaac</i> , who was now forty years of age, upon receiving the message, and the presents, <i>Nabor</i> sends him his daughter <i>Rebecca</i> , a very beautiful virgin, who became the wife of <i>Isaac</i> accordingly	II	380
2449	1142	1857	The same year <i>Abraham</i> marries <i>Keturah</i> , (which is supposed to be <i>Hagar</i> , the mother of <i>Ishmael</i> , and though he was then 141 years old, had six sons by her	II	383
2449	1142	1857	<i>Xerxes</i> , called also <i>Baleus</i> , succeeds <i>Aralius</i> as king of <i>Syria</i> , and reigned thirty years	IV	138
2450	1143	1856	<i>Inachus</i> founded the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> , and was the first king thereof, and reigned 50 years, having by his sister <i>Melissa</i> , whom he took to wife, two sons, <i>Phoroneus</i> and <i>Ægialeus</i> , and a daughter called <i>Io</i> , supposed to be <i>Isis</i> , the goddess of the <i>Egyptians</i> , whom <i>Jupiter</i> turned into a cow; and from her swimming over the <i>Thracian</i> strait, it was called the <i>Bosporus</i>	V	446
2469	1162	1837	<i>Rebecca</i> , after having been childless for 20 years, brings forth twins, and calls the first born <i>Esau</i> , (a child remarkably hairy) and the other <i>Jacob</i> , who came into the world holding his brother by the heel	II	388
2469	1162	1837	<i>Apis</i> , <i>Osyris</i> , or <i>Isis</i> , the chief God of the <i>Egyptians</i> , now began to be worshipped under the form of a bull	I	448
2479	1172	1827	<i>Arnamitres</i> succeeds <i>Xerxes</i> as king of <i>Syria</i> , and reigned 38 years	IV	138
2479	1172	1827	The seventeenth <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty of pastors for 153 years	I	496
2483	1176	1823	<i>Abraham</i> , being 175 years old, dies, and is buried by his sons <i>Isaac</i> and <i>Ishmael</i> , in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , along with his wife <i>Sarah</i>	II	383
2489	1182	1817	<i>Leucippus</i> , the eighth king of <i>Sicyon</i> , began to reign, and reigned 53 years, having one only daughter <i>Chalcinia</i> , upon whom <i>Neptune</i> got a son, called <i>Eratus</i>	V	442

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2499	1192	1807	<i>Phoroneus</i> , son of <i>Inachus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> , was the first that sacrificed to <i>Juno</i> , and the first that made laws, and governed by them, and therefore by some called, or said to be, the first man: He collected the people that were scattered up and down the country into a body, and incorporated them in a city, built by him, and called <i>Phoroneum</i> ; he is said to have a son by the nymph <i>Laodice</i> , named <i>Apis</i> , and a daughter called <i>Niobe</i> , who was the first paramour of <i>Jupiter</i> , and had by him a son called <i>Argos</i>	V	448
2501	1194	1805	<i>Isaac</i> is forced to leave his habitation upon account of a great famine; and by God's direction, he goes to <i>Abimelech</i> , king of <i>Gerar</i> , who entertains him and all his family very kindly; after staying there some time, he enters into covenant with <i>Abimelech</i> , and then goes and lives in the valley of <i>Gerar</i>	II	391
2509	1202	1797	<i>Esau</i> , at forty years of age, marries <i>Judith</i> , the daughter of <i>Beer</i> , and <i>Bashemath</i> , the daughter of <i>Elon</i> , both <i>Hittites</i> , at which his parents are much grieved	II	392
2517	1210	1781	<i>Belochus</i> succeeds <i>Armamitres</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and takes his daughter <i>Atossa</i> , called also <i>Semiramis</i> , a partner with him in his kingdom, for twelve years	IV	138
2517	1210	1789	The <i>Telchines</i> and <i>Caryatæ</i> , make war against <i>Phoroneus</i> and the <i>Parrhasii</i>	V	448
2525	1218	1781	<i>Apis</i> and <i>Niobe</i> , born to <i>Phoroneus</i>	V	448
2540	1233	1766	The <i>Ogygian</i> flood in <i>Attica</i> and <i>Bæotia</i> , 248 years before <i>Deucalion's</i> flood in <i>Thessaly</i>	I	196
2542	1235	1764	<i>Mesapus</i> , the ninth king of <i>Sicyon</i> , began to reign, and reigned 47 years	V	442
2544	1237	1762	<i>Messana</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , was built and called <i>Zancle</i> , till the <i>Messenians</i> got it, and called it <i>Messana</i> , afterwards the <i>Mamertines</i> got it, and called it <i>Mamertina</i> , and now <i>Messina</i>	VII	72
2546	1239	1760	<i>Isaac</i> being 137 years old, and grown very dim sighted, calls his son <i>Esau</i> (who was a great hunter) to him, and desires him to go and get him some venison for supper; and that then he would give him his particular blessing, which <i>Rebecca</i> , hearing, prepares a savoury dish of meat, and obliges her favourite son <i>Jacob</i> to disguise himself, and persecute <i>Esau</i> , and carry		

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			the meat in to his father, in order to obtain the promised blessing, which he doing with some difficulty, succeeds just before <i>Esaú</i> returned from hunting	II	392
2546	1239	1762	<i>Esaú</i> threatening to kill <i>Jacob</i> , <i>Isaac</i> , by the instigation of <i>Rebecca</i> , sends <i>Jacob</i> to his uncle <i>Laban</i> in <i>Padan Aram</i> , whom he agreed to serve seven years, to have his beautiful daughter <i>Rachel</i> to wife, to which the father consents; but cheats him, and in the dark puts her eldest sister <i>Leah</i> to bed to him in her stead, upon which complaining next day to <i>Laban</i> , he agreed he should have <i>Rachel</i> also, provided he would serve him seven years more, which he agreeing to, has both the sisters for his wives	II	395
2548	1241	1758	<i>Reuben</i> , the first son of <i>Jacob</i> , by his wife <i>Leah</i> , born	II	397
2549	1242	1757	<i>Simeon</i> , the second son of <i>Jacob</i> , by his wife <i>Leah</i> , born	II	397
2550	1243	1756	<i>Levi</i> , the third son of <i>Jacob</i> , by his wife <i>Leah</i> , born	II	397
2551	1244	1755	<i>Judah</i> , the fourth son of <i>Jacob</i> , by his wife <i>Leah</i> , born	II	397
2552	1245	1754	<i>Rachel</i> very sorrowful that she had no children, desires <i>Jacob</i> to take her maid <i>Bilhah</i> , and what children <i>Bilhah</i> might have, she would adopt for her own; this agreed to, <i>Bilhah</i> conceives, and brings forth a fifth son to <i>Jacob</i> , whom <i>Rachel</i> called <i>Dan</i>	II	398
2552	1245	1754	<i>Baleus</i> succeeds <i>Belochus</i> as king of <i>Syria</i> and reigned 52 years	IV	138
2553	1246	1753	<i>Bilhah</i> , <i>Rachel</i> 's maid, conceives again, and brings <i>Jacob</i> a sixth son, whom <i>Rachel</i> calls <i>Naphtali</i>	II	398
2554	1247	1752	<i>Leah</i> seeing the success of her sister, and, having ceased some time from child-bearing herself, takes her maid <i>Zilpah</i> , and desires <i>Jacob</i> would grant her the same favour he had allowed her sister, he consents, the maid conceives, and brings <i>Jacob</i> a seventh son, whom <i>Leah</i> calls <i>Gad</i>	II	398
2555	1248	1751	<i>Zilpah</i> , <i>Leah</i> 's maid, conceives again, and bears <i>Jacob</i> the eighth son, whom <i>Leah</i> calls <i>Asher</i>	II	398
2556	1249	1750	<i>Reuben</i> , <i>Leah</i> 's eldest son, having been in the fields, bringing home some mandrakes to		

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			his mother, <i>Rachel</i> desires them, and agrees, that <i>Jacob</i> should lie with <i>Leah</i> that night, provided she gave her the mandrakes ; all parties agreed, and <i>Jacob</i> lying with <i>Leah</i> , she conceives : And,		
2557	1250	1749	<i>Leah</i> brings forth <i>Jacob</i> 's ninth son, (but the fifth of her own body) and calls his name <i>Issachar</i> , (or the man of reward)	II	399
2558	1251	1748	<i>Leah</i> brings forth her sixth son, (<i>Jacob</i> 's tenth) and calls his name <i>Zebulun</i>	II	399
2559	1252	1747	<i>Leah</i> bears <i>Jacob</i> a seventh child, (<i>Jacob</i> 's eleventh) which being a daughter, she called her name <i>Dinah</i> , after whom she bore no more	II	399
2559	1252	1747	<i>Apis</i> , son of <i>Phoroneus</i> succeeds his father as king of <i>Argos</i> , from whom the country was called <i>Apia</i> , and the people <i>Apidones</i>	V	448
2561	1254	1745	<i>Rachel</i> , to her great joy, brings forth a son, and calls his name <i>Joseph</i> ; this was <i>Jacob</i> 's eleventh son	II	399
2564	1257	1742	The <i>Telebines</i> , being driven out of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , planted <i>Rhodes</i> , from them called <i>Telebini</i>	VII	312
2567	1260	1739	<i>Jacob</i> having served <i>Laban</i> his father-in-law 20 years, and his own separate family being grown numerous, while <i>Laban</i> was gone to his sheep-shearing, moves off with all his house-hold, &c. in his way to <i>Canaan</i> , he has a vision of the angelick host, by whom he is comforted, &c. but hearing his brother <i>Esaú</i> was coming towards him, he sends a very great present before him to pave the way, that he might have a friendly reception, &c. in the mean time an angel appears to him in the common shape of a man, and wrestles with him, touches his thigh, and he grows lame : at his departure <i>Jacob</i> insists upon his blessing, and then the angel changed his name from <i>Jacob</i> to <i>Israel</i> , at a place from that time called <i>Penuel</i>		
2574	1267	1732	<i>Shechem</i> the son of <i>Hamor</i> , falls in love with <i>Dinah</i> <i>Jacob</i> 's daughter, and forces her, to revenge which affront, after having prevailed with <i>Hamor</i> and <i>Shechem</i> , to have themselves and their subjects circumcised, the brothers of <i>Dinah</i> enter the	II	421

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			city, and put all the males to the sword, while they were yet fore	II	171
2577	1270	1729	As <i>Jacob</i> (now <i>Israel</i>) was marching towards <i>Ephrath</i> , <i>Rachel</i> fell in labour, and was delivered of her second son (<i>Jacob</i> 's twelfth) whose name she called <i>Benoni</i> (or the son of my affliction) and died presently after, and was buried at <i>Ephrath</i> ; she being dead, <i>Jacob</i> changed his name from <i>Benoni</i> into <i>Benjamin</i> , (or the son of my right hand)	II	412
2578	1271	1728	<i>Jacob</i> shewing a particular fondness for <i>Joseph</i> and <i>Benjamin</i> , the other brothers are so much displeased, that they take <i>Joseph</i> and sell him to some travelling merchants, who carried him into <i>Egypt</i> , and sold him to <i>Potiphar</i> , a principal officer belonging to king <i>Pharaoh</i>	II	414
2588	1281	1718	<i>Sparta</i> the capital of the kingdom of <i>Sparta</i> , built by <i>Spartus</i> , son of <i>Phoroneus</i> king of <i>Argos</i>	V	534
2589	1282	1717	<i>Peratus</i> , tenth king of <i>Sicyon</i> , son of <i>Chalcinia</i> , daughter of <i>Leucippus</i> , eighth king of <i>Sicyon</i> , began to reign and reigned 46 years	V	442
2589	1282	1717	<i>Joseph</i> having been enticed by his mistress, <i>Potiphar</i> 's wife (one of <i>Pharaoh</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> 's great officers of state) to incontinency, he refuses her, whereupon she accuses him of attempting the crime she would have persuaded him to, in consequence whereof, he is cast into prison; and there interpreting the dreams of two state prisoners that were under displeasure, is greatly taken notice of, &c.	II	415
2590	1283	1716	<i>Isaac</i> now 180 years old, worn out with labour and age, dies, and his two sons, <i>Esau</i> and <i>Jacob</i> , buried him in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , with <i>Abraham</i> his father and <i>Sarah</i> his mother	II	412
2591	1284	1715	<i>Pharaoh</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , has two extraordinary dreams, which his magicians or wise men, not being able to interpret, <i>Joseph</i> is sent for, who explained them so amply and satisfactorily, that from that moment he's advanced to be the second man in the kingdom &c.	II	420
2591	1284	1715	This, and the following six years, make up the seven years of extraordinary plenty		

that

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			that <i>Joseph</i> had foretold would happen, in which he laid up immense stores of provisions, making prodigious magazines all over the kingdom	II	421
2594	1287	1712	<i>Argus</i> succeeds <i>Apis</i> as king of <i>Argos</i> , from whom all <i>Peloponnesus</i> was called <i>Argos</i> , he reigned seventy years	V	448
2596	1289	1710	<i>Pelasgus</i> , brother of <i>Niobe</i> , is said to have now founded the kingdom of <i>Arcadia</i> , and to be the first king thereof	V	498
2598	1291	1708	This, and the following years, make up the seven years of dreadful famine, according to <i>Joseph's</i> prediction	II	423
2599	1292	1707	Ten of <i>Joseph's</i> brethren go out of <i>Canaan</i> into <i>Egypt</i> to buy corn, which he lets them have, but detains <i>Simeon</i> , and charges the others, that when they came again, they should bring <i>Benjamin</i> their other brother with them	II	423
2600	1293	1706	The famine compels <i>Jacob</i> to send his sons again, and with them <i>Benjamin</i> , &c. after some artificial trials of them, <i>Joseph</i> makes himself known to them, sends presents to his father, and invites him and all his household into <i>Egypt</i>	II	428
2601	1294	1705	Upon the arrival of <i>Jacob</i> and his family in <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Joseph</i> acquaints <i>Pharaoh</i> with it, who orders them the land of <i>Goshen</i> to dwell in, this happened in the 130th year of <i>Jacob's</i> age	II	430
2604	1297	1702	<i>Atadas</i> , the tenth king of <i>Affyria</i> , began his reign, and reigned 32 years	IV	138
2604	1297	1702	According to the set time appointed by <i>Joseph</i> , he told the <i>Egyptians</i> , the following year the land would be fruitful as in common; that the <i>Nile</i> would overflow and restore all things to its usual course, &c. which accordingly happened	II	435
2607	1300	1699	<i>Chebron</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , began to reign, and reigned thirteen years	I	497
2617	1310	1689	<i>Jacob</i> now advanced to the 147th year of his age, growing weak and sickly, sends for his son <i>Joseph</i> , tells him his departure (or death) was at hand, and makes him swear not to bury him in <i>Egypt</i> , but in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , in the land of <i>Canaan</i> , &c.	II	436
2617	1310	1689	<i>Joseph</i> brings his two sons to his father <i>Jacob</i> , now on his death bed, and desires him		

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			to bless them, which he not only does, but adopts them to be his sons instead of grandsons, and makes them the heads of two tribes, &c.	II	437
2617	1310	1689	<i>Jacob</i> , after having given each of his children his particular blessing, and prophetically declaring what would happen to them, dies, and with the utmost funeral pomp and solemnity is carried and interr'd (according to his desire) in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i>	II	439
2619	1312	1687	<i>Prometheus</i> , the inventor of striking fire, the use of metals, and other arts and sciences among the <i>Greeks</i>	VII	371
2620	1313	1686	<i>Amenophis</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> began to reign, and reigned 21 years	I	500
2635	1328	1671	<i>Plemneus</i> , 11th king of <i>Sicyon</i> , son of <i>Era-</i> <i>tus</i> , succeeds his father, and reigned 48 years	V	442
2636	1329	1670	<i>Mamitus</i> , king of <i>Assyria</i> , begins to reign, and reigned 30 years	IV	138
2641	1334	1665	<i>Mephres</i> , <i>Amerfis</i> , or <i>Miphris</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , began to reign, and reigned 12 years	I	500
2653	1346	1653	<i>Mephramuthosis</i> , <i>Misaphris</i> , or <i>Misphragmu-</i> <i>thosis</i> , succeeds <i>Mephres</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 26 years	I	500
2664	1357	1642	<i>Criajus</i> , son of <i>Argus</i> , succeeds his father as king of <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 54 years	V	447
2666	1359	1640	<i>Mancalus</i> succeeds <i>Mamitus</i> as king of <i>As-</i> <i>syria</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	138
2671	1364	1635	<i>Joseph</i> , being arrived to the 110th year of his age, found himself so weakened with the laborious station he had been in, for now near 80 years, that he foresaw his departure was at hand, and sending for his brethren (being divinely inspired) told them, that God would certainly bring their posterity out of <i>Egypt</i> into the land of <i>Canaan</i> , and charged them absolutely not to leave his bones in <i>Egypt</i> , but to take his body with them, and bury it in the spot of ground that <i>Jacob</i> had given him by his last will, and then gave up the ghost, &c.	II	452
2670	1372	1627	<i>Thmosis</i> succeeds <i>Mephramuthosis</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 9 years.	I	500
2683	1376	1625	<i>Orthopolis</i> , son of <i>Plemneus</i> , succeeds his fa- ther as 12th king of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigned 48 years	V	442

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2688	1381	1618	The famous <i>Colossus</i> , or groaning statue, called <i>Meinnon</i> after the name of him it was made to honour, was now supposed to be set up by <i>Amenophis</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i>		V	379
2688	1381	1618	<i>Amenophis</i> succeeds <i>Thmosis</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 31 years		I	500
2696	1389	1610	<i>Spherus</i> succeeds <i>Mancaleus</i> as king of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 20 years		IV	138
2716	1409	1590	<i>Mamitus</i> succeeds <i>Spherus</i> as king of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 30 years		IV	138
2717	1410	1589	<i>Epidaurus</i> , a famous sea port in <i>Argos</i> , built (by <i>Apollo</i> or <i>Hercules</i>)		V	536
2718	1411	1588	<i>Phorbas</i> , son of <i>Criafus</i> , succeeds his father as king of <i>Argos</i> , and reigned 35 years.		V	447
2719	1412	1587	<i>Horus</i> succeeds <i>Amenophis</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , builds the famous city of <i>Memphis</i> , (others say 'twas built by <i>Memes</i> their first king, Vol. I. 387.) and several others, and having reigned 38 years, dies		I	500
2725	1418	1581	<i>Miriam</i> born, (sister of <i>Moses</i>) the daughter of <i>Amram</i> , the son of <i>Kobath</i> , grandson of <i>Levi</i> by his wife <i>Jochabed</i>		II	473
2726	1419	1580	<i>Hæmon</i> son of <i>Pelasgus</i> , becomes the first king of <i>Theffaly</i> , so called from his son <i>Theffalus</i>		V	504
2728	1421	1578	<i>Phorbas</i> , son of <i>Lapithas</i> , reigned at <i>Ophiussa</i> , (now <i>Rhodes</i>) having first cleared the country of serpents		VII	306
2732	1425	1574	<i>Aaron</i> , brother of <i>Miriam</i> and <i>Moses</i> , son of <i>Amram</i> born		II	473
2733	1426	1573	<i>Pharaob</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , publishes an edict under the severest penaities, that every <i>Hebrew</i> male child, should be drown'd in the <i>Nile</i> as soon as it was born		II	472
2735	1428	1571	<i>Moses</i> , brother to <i>Miriam</i> and <i>Aaron</i> , son of <i>Amram</i> is born, and conceal'd three months, after which time, being forced to expose the child in a cradle, or ark of bulrushes to the mercy of the waters, <i>Pharaob's</i> daughter <i>Thermuthis</i> by name) attended with her maids, coming to the river <i>Nile</i> to bathe, seeing him to be a beautiful child, ordered him to be put to nurse, (through ignorance to his own mother) and as he grew up, caused him to be instructed in all the learning of the <i>Egyptians</i>		II	473
2739	1432	1567	<i>Cydon</i> , king of <i>Crete</i> , began to reign		VII	377

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2746	1436	1560	<i>Spartetus</i> succeeds <i>Mamitus</i> as king of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 40 years		IV	138
2746	1439	1560	<i>Marathon</i> succeeds <i>Orthopolis</i> as 13th king of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigned 30 years		V	442
2749	1442	1557	<i>Cecrops</i> , the first king of <i>Athens</i> , by birth an <i>Egyptian</i> , brought into <i>Attica</i> a colony of <i>Saïts</i> , gathered his people into 12 tribes, dedicated his city to <i>Minerva</i> , and set up the <i>Areopagus</i> , or high court of judicature. He is said to be the first that deified <i>Jupiter</i> , and offered sacrifices to him as the supreme Deity		V	468
2753	1446	1553	<i>Triopas</i> succeeds <i>Phorbas</i> as king of <i>Argos</i> , and reigned 46 years. (His son <i>Xanthus</i> first planted or peopled <i>Lesbos</i> , a famous Greek island. Vol. VII. 453)		V	447
2756	1449	1550	<i>Lycaon</i> , son of <i>Pelasgus</i> , reigned in <i>Arcadia</i> , built <i>Lycosura</i> in Mount <i>Lycæus</i> , instituted the <i>Lycæan</i> games, where he is said to offer up living children to <i>Jupiter</i> , &c.		V	499
2757	1450	1549	<i>Acencheres</i> succeeds <i>Horus</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 12 years		I	500
2759	1452	1547	The <i>Curetes</i> and <i>Corybantes</i> built <i>Cnossus</i> in <i>Crete</i> . Note W. Vol. V. 343.		V	345
2760	1453	1546	<i>Scamander</i> from <i>Crete</i> came into <i>Phrygia</i> (See the note of the next page)		V	368
2761	1454	1545	<i>Lesbos</i> , planted by <i>Macar</i> , one of the seven brethren called <i>Heliadae</i> , that built <i>Jalysus</i> in <i>Rhodes</i>		VII	453
2769	1462	1537	<i>Achoris</i> succeeds <i>Acencheres</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 9 years		I	500
2775	1468	1531	<i>Moses</i> seeing the cruelties used towards his countrymen, particularly by the task-masters, one day killed one of them, and buried him in the sand, upon which he was forced to fly into <i>Midian</i> , or <i>Arabia Petraea</i>		II	477
2775	1468	1531	<i>Moses</i> coming into <i>Midian</i> , (where he is supposed either to have composed or purchased the book of <i>Job</i>) <i>Jethro</i> , the priest or prince there, taking a liking to him, gave him <i>Zipporah</i> , one of his daughters to wife, with whom he lived forty years in her father's house, &c.		II	115
2776	1469	1530	<i>Caleb</i> , the son of <i>Jephunneh</i> born, who was one of the 12 persons <i>Moses</i> sent to view the land of <i>Canaan</i>		III	6

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2776	1469	1530	<i>Marathus</i> succeeds <i>Marathon</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigns 20 years	V	443
2778	1471	1528	<i>Cenchres</i> succeeds <i>Achoris</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 16 years	I	497
2785	1478	1521	<i>Eryfithon</i> , son of <i>Cecrops</i> , begins building <i>Apollo's</i> temple at <i>Delus</i> , which was afterwards enlarged and embellished at the common charge of all the states of <i>Greece</i>	VII	497
2788	1481	1518	<i>Deucalion's</i> flood in <i>Theffaly</i> , (note N)	I	194
2794	1487	1512	<i>Acherres</i> succeeds <i>Cenchres</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 8 years	I	497
2796	1489	1510	<i>Echyreus</i> , or <i>Coronus</i> , succeeds <i>Marathus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigns 55 years	V	443
2799	1492	1507	<i>Cranaus</i> succeeds <i>Cecrops</i> in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 9 years, (from his Daughter <i>Atthis</i> dying a virgin, the country was called <i>Attica</i>)	V	469
2799	1492	1507	<i>Crotopus</i> succeeds <i>Triopas</i> as king of <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 21 years	V	448
2801	1494	1505	<i>Apteras</i> son of <i>Cydon</i> , (by some called the <i>Saturn</i> of <i>Crete</i>) reigns as king in <i>Crete</i>	VII	377
2802	1495	1504	<i>Cherres</i> succeeds <i>Acherres</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 15 years	I	497
2804	1497	1502	<i>Teucer</i> , the son of <i>Scamander</i> , reigned in <i>Phrygia</i> over that people, from him called <i>Teucris</i> , afterwards <i>Trojans</i>	V	368
2808	1501	1498	<i>Amphiſſyon</i> son-in-law to <i>Cranaus</i> , began to reign (having first expelled his father-in-law, who thereupon fled to <i>Eleufis</i> , and reigned there) and reigned as king of <i>Athens</i> (or <i>Attica</i>) 10 years	V	469
2812	1505	1494	<i>Cadmus</i> having built a city, and called it <i>Cadmea</i> , and afterwards <i>Thebes</i> , became the king thereof, and reigned 62 years	II	329
2815	1508	1491	God appears to <i>Moses</i> in a burning bush upon mount <i>Horeb</i> , which though visibly all in flames, not a leaf is either burnt or scorched, and commands him to return back into <i>Egypt</i> , to do miracles before <i>Pharaoh</i> , and to deliver his people	II	486
2815	1508	1491	This year the <i>Passover</i> was instituted and kept, and the people thrust out of <i>Egypt</i>	II	519
2816	1509	1490	In the first six months of this year the tabernacle was set up, and in it the ark of the covenant, and the altar, &c.	II	569
2816	1509	1490	The <i>Decalogue</i> delivered by <i>Moses</i> , &c.	II	549

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2816	1509	1490	<i>Aaron</i> and his sons consecrated and appointed for the performance of the priest's office for ever	II	569
2816	1509	1490	<i>Nadab</i> and <i>Abihu</i> , <i>Aaron's</i> two eldest sons, struck dead for presuming to burn incense in the tabernacle with strange fire	III	1
2816	1509	1490	Quails sent to satisfy the people's hunger for 30 days	III	5
2816	1509	1490	The messengers sent by <i>Moses</i> to view the land report it, if not impossible, very hard and difficult to conquer, whereupon a general murmuring arose among the people, which so displeased God, that by <i>Moses</i> he assur'd them, that not one above 20 years of age should go into the promis'd land, except <i>Joshua</i> and <i>Caleb</i>	III	6
2817	1510	1489	<i>Korah</i> , <i>Dathan</i> , and <i>Abiram</i> , three principal persons, rebel against <i>Moses</i> , whose undutifulness is rewarded by the earth's bursting asunder and swallowing up them, their families, and substance	III	11
2817	1510	1489	The priesthood confirmed to <i>Aaron</i> and his family, by a miraculous budding of <i>Aaron's</i> rod	III	15
2817	1510	1489	<i>Armais</i> (called by the <i>Greeks</i> <i>Danaus</i>) son of <i>Cherres</i> , succeeded his father in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned there 5 years	I	497
2817	1510	1489	<i>Lacedæmon</i> (or <i>Sparta</i> built by <i>Lacedæmon</i> , son of <i>Jupiter</i> , &c.	V	533
2818	1511	1488	<i>Erichthonius</i> , son of <i>Vulcan</i> , drives out <i>Amphiſyon</i> , and becomes king of <i>Athens</i> in his stead, and reigns 50 years	V	467
2820	1513	1486	<i>Arcas</i> , the reputed son of <i>Jupiter</i> , succeeds <i>Nyctimus</i> , and calls his kingdom <i>Arcadia</i>	V	469
2820	1513	1486	<i>Sthenelus</i> , son of <i>Crotopus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 11 years	V	449
2822	1515	1484	<i>Rameſſes</i> (called by the <i>Greeks</i> <i>Egyptus</i> , from whom the land took its name of <i>Egypt</i> , being before called <i>Aeria</i> , or <i>Actia</i> , from the river called first <i>Æctius</i> , then <i>Egyptus</i> , and now <i>Nile</i>) ejected his brother <i>Armais</i> , and became king of <i>Egypt</i> in his stead: and reigned 68 years	I	497
2826	1519	1480	<i>Amyntas</i> , king of <i>Macedonia</i> , begins to reign, and reigns 45 years	IV	138

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2826	1519	1480	<i>Dardanus</i> , son in-law to <i>Teucer</i> , reigns as king of <i>Troy</i> for 31 years, in which time he builds a capital city called <i>Dardania</i>	V	369
2831	1524	1475	<i>Geleanor</i> , the son of <i>Stbenelus</i> , after he had reigned some time, yielded up the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> to <i>Danaus</i> , who was come thither from <i>Egypt</i> in a ship of 50 oars, being the first ship in <i>Greece</i> , where before that time they only used rafts. <i>Geleanor</i> reigned 59 years	V	449
2834	1527	1472	<i>Busiris</i> (son of <i>Neptune</i> by <i>Libya</i>) now exercis'd his cruelties upon strangers	I	459
2835	1528	1471	<i>Oenotrus</i> , youngest son of <i>Nisymus</i> , led the first colony out of <i>Greece</i> into <i>Italy</i> , where he reigned as king	XI	136
2838	1531	1468	<i>Clymenus</i> comes from <i>Crete</i> into <i>Elis</i> , and there held the first <i>Olympic</i> games. (For an explanation of them see note K, p. 350. Vol. vi.)	V	554
2844	1537	1462	<i>Tat</i> , son of <i>Trismegistus</i> , son of <i>Hermes</i> , flourished		
2851	1544	1455	<i>Corax</i> , son of <i>Coronus</i> , succeeds to the throne of <i>Sicyon</i> , which he enjoyed 30 years	V	443
2854	1547	1452	The temple of <i>Delphos</i> burnt by <i>Xerxes</i>	IV	600
2854	1547	1452	<i>Miriam</i> , the sister of <i>Aaron</i> and <i>Moses</i> , dies	III	18
2854	1547	1452	The <i>Israelites</i> defeated by <i>Arad</i> , one of the <i>Canaanitish</i> kings	III	17
2854	1547	1452	<i>Moses</i> smites with his rod, brings water out of a rock to satisfy the thirst and murmuring of the people; but being vex'd, and using some cholerick expressions, God tells him that he and <i>Aaron</i> should only see, but not enter the promis'd land	III	18
2854	1547	1452	<i>Moses</i> commanded to take <i>Aaron</i> and his son <i>Eleazar</i> to the top of mount <i>Nebo</i> and in the sight of all the people strip the father of, and clothe the son with the priestly robes; this done, <i>Aaron</i> died immediately, and was buried so secretly, that the place of his interment was never publick-known	III	19
2854	1547	1452	<i>Balak</i> , king of <i>Moab</i> , sends for <i>Balaam</i> , son of <i>Beor</i> , a famous prophet or diviner, to curse <i>Israel</i>	II	85
2855	1548	1451	<i>Moses</i> goes to the top of mount <i>Nebo</i> (having first settled all the public and private matters relating to him) and from thence views the promis'd land, and presently ex-		

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			pired, being 120 years old, and was suc- ceeded by <i>Joshua</i> in the command of the army, and as head of the civil govern- ment, <i>Joshua</i> being now 93 years old	III	41
2855	1548	1451	<i>Joshua</i> sends two spies to <i>Jericho</i> , who are saved by the artifice of <i>Rahab</i> , to whom they promise safety and protection by an oath; at their return they make an en- couraging report, and tell <i>Joshua</i> all they had done	III	59
			On the 10th day of <i>Nisan</i> (our 30th of <i>April</i>) all <i>Israel</i> passed over the river <i>Jordan</i> in- to the land of <i>Canaan</i>	III	64
			The 11th of the month <i>Nisan</i> , the whole camp was circumcised, that ceremony having been omitted for some years past	III	64
			The 14th of the month <i>Nisan</i> (our 4th of <i>May</i>) the passover was celebrated, which had been now discontinued near 40 years	III	66
			<i>Jericho</i> besieged, and by being only gone round with some priests, &c. found- ing rams horns, the 7th day the whole army making a grand shout in consort, the city walls fall down, and the besiegers en- ter and put every creature to death, ex- cept <i>Rahab</i>	III	68
2857	1550	1449	<i>Erichthonius</i> , son of <i>Dardanus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Troy</i> , and reigned 75 years, he is reported to have been the richest king of his time	V	372
2860	1553	1446	<i>Europa</i> , daughter of <i>Phœnix</i> (brother of <i>Cadmus</i>) is stole from <i>Sarepta</i> by the <i>Cure- tes</i> , in their ship called the <i>Bull</i> , and car- ried to their king <i>Asterius</i> , by whom she had three sons, <i>Minos</i> , <i>Rhadamanthus</i> , and <i>Sarpedon</i>	II	329
2861	1554	1445	<i>Joshua</i> , having conquered <i>Canaan</i> , and set- tled the districts of land each tribe was to have, call'd the heads or governors of <i>Israel</i> together, wish'd them carefully to observe the laws <i>Moses</i> had given them, and particularly caution'd them against idolatry, died in the 110th year of his age, and was buried at <i>Timnath serah</i> in mount <i>Ephraim</i> , a part of his own inhe- ritance	III	443
2868	1561	1438	<i>Pandion</i> , son of <i>Amphiclyon</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 40 years	V	169

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2871	1564	1435	<i>Belochus</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , begins his reign, and reigned 25 years	IV	138
2874	1567	1432	<i>Polydorus</i> , son of <i>Cadmus</i> , under his guardian <i>Nycteus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> , and reigns a short time, and leaves the kingdom to his son <i>Labdacus</i> (which he had by <i>Nycteis</i> , daughter of <i>Nycteus</i>) under the guardianship of his grandfather <i>Nycteus</i>	V	488
2876	1569	1430	<i>Bacchus</i> son of <i>Jupiter</i> , by <i>Semele</i> daughter of <i>Cadmus</i> , famous for finding out the art of making wine : He built <i>Nysa</i> in <i>India</i> , was reputed a god whilst alive, but was not solemnly deified till 100 years after his death	V	487
2881	1574	1425	The burning of <i>Ida</i>	V	443
2881	1574	1425	<i>Epopeus</i> succeeds <i>Corax</i> as king of <i>Sicyon</i> , where he reigned 35 years	V	443
2881	1574	1425	<i>Lynceus</i> , king of <i>Argos</i> , succeeds <i>Danaus</i> to the crown : He is said to be the only person out of 50 brothers that escaped being murdered by his wife ; for his great skill in mining, he is said to see through stone walls	V	450
2882	1575	1424	King <i>Tereus</i> from <i>Thrace</i> , settled at <i>Daulis</i> above <i>Chæronea</i>		
2887	1580	1419	<i>Athens</i> has war with <i>Thebes</i> , in which <i>Tereus</i> having been very serviceable, <i>Pandion</i> king of <i>Athens</i> bestows his daughter <i>Progne</i> upon <i>Tereus</i> , as a reward for his valour, by whom he had a son called <i>Itys</i>	V	521
2893	1586	1413	<i>Micah</i> , a great man in the tribe of <i>Ephraim</i> erects a chapel, puts up images, and encourages idolatry	III	446
2896	1589	1410	<i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , king of <i>Mesopotamia</i> , subdues and keeps <i>Israel</i> in subjection 8 years	III	451
2896	1589	1410	<i>Bellepares</i> , son of <i>Bellochus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	139
2896	1589	1410	<i>Corinth</i> built by <i>Sisyphus</i> (son of <i>Æolus</i> ;) his antient name was <i>Ephyra</i>	V	522
2899	1592	1407	<i>Minos</i> I. reign'd in <i>Crete</i> , and built <i>Cydonia</i>	VII	377
2899	1592	1407	<i>Sidra</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , built by <i>Orion</i> , which he called by the name of his wife <i>Sidra</i> , the daughter of <i>Danaus</i>	V	423
2900	1593	1406	The inhabitants of <i>Gibeath</i> in the tribe of <i>Benjamin</i> , having express'd their desire in		

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			a brutish manner, to have a <i>Levite</i> delivered to them who happened to be travelling that way, so abus'd the woman that was with him, that she was found dead at the door in the morning ; this occasioned a civil war, &c.	III	447
2900	1593	1406	<i>Cronus</i> , son of <i>Sandocus</i> , reign'd at <i>Byblus</i> , the first city that was built in <i>Phœnicia</i>	I	300
2904	1597	1402	<i>Othniel</i> , the son of <i>Kenna</i> , <i>Caleb's</i> youngest brother, is chosen the first judge in <i>Israel</i> , raises an army, and marches against <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , overthrows him, and delivers <i>Israel</i> to their full liberty	III	451
2908	1601	1398	<i>Erechtheus</i> , son of <i>Pandion</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , the people whereof till now were called <i>Cecropii</i> , but from henceforward <i>Athenians</i> , and the race of kings from this time <i>Erechthidæ</i> ; he reigned 50 years	V	470
2910	1603	1396	The first jubilee among the <i>Jews</i> observed	III	195
2912	1605	1394	<i>Cimyras</i> built <i>Old Paphos</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> , and married king <i>Pygmalion's</i> daughter	II	317
2914	1607	1392	<i>Labdacus</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , killed in a tumult, leaving <i>Laius</i> his son (1 year old) under the guardianship of <i>Nectæus</i> his grandfather, who died next year of grief for the loss of his daughter <i>Antiope</i>	V	489
2915	1608	1391	<i>Epopeus</i> , king of <i>Sicyon</i> , in the 35th year of his reign received <i>Antiope</i> , then with child and flying from <i>Thebes</i> from her father <i>Nyctæus</i> , his brother <i>Lycus</i> in revenge made war against him, in which war <i>Epopeus</i> was killed	V	443
2910	1609	1390	<i>Laomedon</i> succeeds his brother <i>Carax</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigned 40 years	V	443
2916	1609	1390	<i>Lycus</i> , brother to <i>Labdacus</i> , succeeds in the guardianship of his nephew <i>Laius</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> , for the space of twenty years, in the first whereof <i>Laomedon</i> his brother delivers up <i>Antiope</i> and her two twin sons, <i>Amphion</i> and <i>Zethus</i> ; <i>Lycus</i> used her cruelly, and exposed the twins, but in vain	V	489
2922	1615	1384	<i>Phryxus</i> and <i>Helle</i> (from whom the <i>Hellepont</i> had its name) went to <i>Colchis</i> in a ship called the ram	V	355
2922	1615	1384	<i>Abas</i> , the son of <i>Lynceus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> . He built <i>Abæ</i> in <i>Phocis</i> , from whence came the <i>Abantes</i> in <i>Eubœa</i> ; he reigned 23 years	V	450

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2922	1615	1384	<i>Ceres</i> came to <i>Athens</i> , and both civilized the people and taught them husbandry, being the first that regularly planted corn there, and sent it out by <i>Triptolemus</i> her favourite to be dispersed to other countries	VI	8
2925	1618	1381	<i>Triptolemus</i> plants corn in <i>Raria</i> at <i>Eleusis</i> , for the first time		
2926	1619	1380	The rape of <i>Ganymede</i>		
2926	1619	1380	<i>Lamprides</i> succeeds <i>Bellepares</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , where he reigned 30 years	IV	139
2930	1623	1376	This year is fixed for the beginning of the 19 <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty of 194 years, in which they began to have kings of their own, the first whereof was <i>Sethos</i> , who reigned 55 years	I	497
2932	1625	1374	<i>Adonis</i> (the son of <i>Cynaras</i> and his wife <i>Metarme</i>) born, called also <i>Thammuz</i> or <i>Sbammuz</i> , and <i>Osiris</i>	II	317
2932	1625	1374	<i>Tros</i> , the son of <i>Erichthonius</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Teucris</i> , which from this time forward was called <i>Troy</i> ; he reigned 60 years	V	373
2936	1629	1370	<i>Amphion</i> and his brother <i>Zethus</i> rebel, and in a battle having killed <i>Lycus</i> , the guardian of <i>Laius</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> , is set up by the people, and reigned 35 years: He named the metropolis of the kingdom <i>Thebes</i> , which he inclosed with a wall, &c.	V	489
2943	1636	1363	<i>Tantalus</i> , king of <i>Sipylus</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , before called <i>Mæonia</i> , was as famous for his great riches as he was infamous for his notorious wickedness	V	337
2944	1637	1362	<i>Eglon</i> , king of <i>Moab</i> , &c. invades the eastern parts of <i>Israel</i> , takes <i>Jericho</i> , and obliges them to pay tribute 18 years	II	91
2945	1638	1361	<i>Prætus</i> , son of <i>Abas</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 17 years	V	447
2956	1649	1350	<i>Sicyon</i> succeeds <i>Laomedon</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> ; from him the city <i>Ægiale</i> was called <i>Sycion</i> . He reigned 45 years	V	443
2958	1651	1348	<i>Sofares</i> succeeds <i>Lamprides</i> as king of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 20 years	IV	139
2958	1651	1348	<i>Cecrops</i> II. son of <i>Erechtheus</i> , succeeds his father as king of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 40 years. It was now agreed that the <i>Erechthidæ</i> should be kings, and the <i>Furionidæ</i> priests	V	470
2961	1654	1345	<i>Prætus</i> is driven out of his kingdom of <i>Argos</i> (where he had reigned 17 years) by		

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			his brother <i>Acrisius</i> , and flies to his wife's father, <i>Jabates</i> king of <i>Lycia</i> , who so accommodated the matter, that from this time the kingdom was divided into two parts, the one called <i>Mycenæ</i> , the other by its old name <i>Argos</i>	V	451
2962	1655	1344	<i>Acrisius</i> , brother of <i>Prætus</i> , is made the first king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and reigned 31 years	V	451
2962	1655	1344	<i>Prætus</i> is made king of <i>Argos</i> , as divided, (which contained <i>Midea</i> , <i>Heræum</i> , and <i>Tiryns</i> ,) and reigned 14 years	V	450
2962	1655	1344	<i>Ehud</i> , the son of <i>Gera</i> , a <i>Benjamite</i> , and famous for his left hand dexterity, is chose second judge or principal governor in <i>Israel</i> ; he going with the annual present or tribute, gets accession to <i>Eglon</i> king of <i>Moab</i> , privately stabs him, makes his escape, raises an army, and frees his country, and under him <i>Israel</i> enjoyed peace 40 years	III	451
2974	1667	1332	<i>Amphion</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , his family, and multitudes of the people, died of the great plague that at this time raged there	V	490
2975	1668	1331	<i>Laius</i> , son of <i>Labdacus</i> , succeeds <i>Amphion</i> (who had invaded his right) in the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> , and reigned 55 years	II	329
2975	1668	1331	The city of <i>Ilion</i> , or <i>Ilium</i> , built by <i>Tros</i> king of <i>Troy</i> , who also called this city <i>Troy</i> after his own name, and <i>Ilium</i> from his son <i>Ilus</i> ; it was seated on a rising ground near mount <i>Ida</i> , about five miles from the shore	V	357
2976	1669	1330	<i>Janus</i> , or <i>Saturnus Albanus</i> , becomes the first king of the <i>Aborigines</i> in <i>Italy</i> , who reigned 33 years	V	268
2976	1669	1330	<i>Bacchus</i> deified, and <i>Pentheus</i> the son of <i>Echriion</i> , was torn in pieces by his mother and sisters for profaning his rites	V	488
2976	1669	1330	<i>Prætus</i> king of <i>Argos</i> died	V	451
2977	1670	1329	<i>Acrisius</i> , king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , sets up the court of the <i>Amphictyons</i> , or general court of <i>Greece</i> , at <i>Delphus</i> , and endowed them with very great powers and privileges	V	519
2977	1670	1329	<i>Megapenthes</i> , son of <i>Prætus</i> , who was king at <i>Tiryns</i> , changes it for <i>Argos</i> , where his sons <i>Argæus</i> and <i>Anaxagoras</i> reigned after him, and with him in two thirds of the kingdom. <i>Melampus</i> , son of <i>Amythaon</i> and brother of <i>Bias</i>	V	453
2978	1671	1328	<i>Lampares</i> succeeds <i>Sosares</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	139 The

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2978	1671	1328	The city of <i>Crete</i> built. (See Note (K))		VII	374
2984	1677	1322	<i>Pelops</i> , son of <i>Tantalus</i> , a little king in <i>Pbrygia</i> , failing in an attempt upon <i>Ilium</i> , fled into <i>Greece</i> , and being wise, valiant, and rich, acquired the greatest part of the country, which was afterwards (from him) called <i>Peloponnesus</i>		V	556
2985	1678	1321	<i>Rhases</i> succeeds <i>Sethos</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 66 years		I	497
2986	1679	1320	<i>Shamgar</i> , the son of <i>Anath</i> , was the third judge among the <i>Israelites</i> ; he is said to have slain 600 <i>Philistines</i> with an ox-goad		III	451
2992	1685	1314	<i>Perseus</i> , son of <i>Acrisius</i> , kills his father, king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and changed <i>Argos</i> with <i>Megapenthes</i> for <i>Tiryns</i> . He built the city of <i>Mycenæ</i> for his seat, and reigned 32 years		V	453
2992	1685	1314	<i>Ilus</i> , the son of <i>Tros</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Troy</i> , where he reigned 54 years		V	377
2992	1685	1314	<i>Apollo</i> and his mother <i>Latona</i> are said to come from <i>Hyperborei</i> to <i>Delphi</i> ; <i>Olen Hyperboreus</i> was the first prophet there		VII	498
2998	1691	1308	<i>Pandion II</i> succeeded <i>Cecrops</i> as king of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 25 years: In this king's reign the sacrifice of man's flesh and <i>Lycæa</i> were shewn (perhaps revived) in <i>Arcadia</i>		V	470
2999	1692	1307	In memory of king <i>Oenomaus</i> , whom he had driven out of <i>Pisa</i> , <i>Pelops</i> held his <i>Olympic</i> , which by his son <i>Atreus</i> was revived 100 years after		V	554
3001	1694	1305	<i>Polybus</i> succeeds <i>Sicyon</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigned 40 years		V	443
3001	1694	1305	<i>Jabin</i> , king of <i>Hazor</i> , conquers <i>Israel</i> , and sorely harrasses them for twenty years, &c.		II	183
3005	1698	1301	The 1st lustration at <i>Rome</i>		XI	220
3008	1701	1298	<i>Panyas</i> succeeds <i>Lampares</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 45 years		IV	139
3009	1702	1297	<i>Cyzicus</i> of <i>Cyzicum</i> built; this city was the capital of an island of the <i>Propontis</i> of the same name, which <i>Alexander the Great</i> joined to the continent by two great bridges		V	392
3009	1702	1297	<i>Picus</i> or <i>Jupiter Albanus</i> , the second king of the <i>Aborigines</i> , began to reign, and reigned 37 years		V	269

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3010	1703	1296	<i>Melampus</i> , partner with <i>Megapenthes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> , dies	V	451
3012	1705	1294	<i>Marsyas</i> , liv'd at <i>Celænæ</i> , a city in <i>Phrygia Major</i> ; he invented the bagpipe, with which he challenged <i>Apollo</i> , and for his insolence was slay'd	V	334
3012	1705	1294	<i>Oedipus</i> , the son of <i>Laius</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> , born, and exposed on mount <i>Cithæron</i> , and found by the shepherd of the king of <i>Sicyon</i> , and by him brought up	V	490
3012	1705	1294	<i>Bias</i> , brother of <i>Megapenthes</i> , and one of his partners in the kingdom of <i>Tiryns</i> , dies. (Note D)	V	451
3018	1711	1288	<i>Miletus</i> built by <i>Sarpedon</i>	VII	48
3021	1714	1285	<i>Deborah</i> , a prophetess, the wife of <i>Lapidoth</i> , raises an army of 10,000 <i>Israelites</i> , with which <i>Barak</i> her general engages and conquers <i>Sisera</i> , <i>Jabin's</i> general, who in his flight goes to the tent of <i>Heber</i> , where was <i>Jael</i> , <i>Heber's</i> wife, who gave him refreshment, and he being wearied lay down to sleep, at which time <i>Jael</i> drove a large nail into his temples, and so killed him. This victory obtained <i>Israel</i> a forty years peace	II	185
3023	1716	1283	<i>Ægeus</i> , the son of <i>Pandion</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 48 years	V	471
3025	1718	1281	<i>Orpheus</i> , <i>Museus</i> , and <i>Linus</i> flourished; the last of the three was the master of <i>Hercules</i>	V	512
3025	1718	1281	The three brothers <i>Electro</i> , <i>Mestor</i> , and <i>Sthenelus</i> , reign as kings of <i>Mycenæ</i> in common	V	449
3028	1721	1278	<i>Eupilamus</i> invented the anchor		
3030	1723	1276	<i>Laius</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , going to the oracle at <i>Delphos</i> to enquire after his son; is killed by his son <i>Oedipus</i> ignorantly, who was also come thither to enquire who was his father, &c.	V	491
3030	1723	1276	<i>Creon</i> , brother of <i>Jocasta</i> the wife of <i>Laius</i> , succeeds his brother-in-law in the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> , and reigns about ten years	V	492
3031	1724	1275	<i>Mestor</i> , one of the three kings of <i>Mycenæ</i> , dies	V	449
3032	1725	1274	<i>Electro</i> , another of the three kings of <i>Mycenæ</i> , dies	V	449
3032	1725	1274	<i>Hercules</i> , the son of <i>Amphytrion</i> , born; said to be the son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmena</i> , wife of <i>Amphytrion</i> . (Note H)	V	453

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3032	1725	1274	<i>Sthenelus</i> becomes king of <i>Mycenæ</i> alone, his two brothers <i>Mestor</i> and <i>Electro</i> being dead, who were partners with him in the kingdom, and reigned alone 3 years	V	449
3036	1729	1270	<i>Androgeus</i> , the son of king <i>Minos</i> , killed at <i>Athens</i> , as it was thought, by the procurement of king <i>Ægeus</i> , upon which followed war, plague, and famine: The oracle being consulted, bid the <i>Athenians</i> satisfy king <i>Minos</i> for his son; he demanded, that every eighth year, at his <i>Ludi</i> held in memory of his son, there should be sent him seven young men and seven virgins, to be given as rewards to the victors at these sports		472
3037	1730	1269	The first colony of the <i>Aborigines</i> goes out of <i>Italy</i> into <i>Sicily</i> five years before the last colony	XI	132
3039	1732	1267	<i>Jasen</i> and his <i>Argonauts</i> went now from <i>Iolchus</i> over the <i>Euxine</i> sea to <i>Colchis</i> , in search of the golden fleece, from whence this is called the <i>Argonautic</i> expedition	V	508
3040	1733	1266	<i>Atreus</i> and his brother <i>Thyestes</i> (sons of <i>Pelops</i>) reigned in <i>Mycenæ</i> 65 years	V	456
3040	1733	1266	<i>Oedipus</i> married his mother <i>Jocasta</i> , at that time not knowing she was his mother, and became king of <i>Thebes</i>	V	491
3042	1735	1264	The second colony goes out of <i>Italy</i> into <i>Sicily</i> , called the <i>Ligures</i> , or <i>Siculi</i> , from their leader <i>Siculus</i>	XI	135
3042	1735	1264	<i>Meleager</i> killed the <i>Calydonian</i> boar	V	562
3043	1736	1263	The first <i>Pythia</i> , or games in honour of <i>Apollo</i> for his killing the serpent <i>Python</i> , were now held by <i>Adrastus</i>	V	506
3046	1739	1260	<i>Faunus</i> , or <i>Mercurius Albanus</i> , 3d king of the <i>Aborigines</i> , begins to reign, and reigned 44 years	X	133
3046	1739	1260	<i>Laomedon</i> succeeds <i>Ilus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Troy</i> , and reigned 36 years	V	379
3051	1744	1265	<i>Amenophis</i> succeeds <i>Rameses</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 40 years	I	497
3053	1746	1263	<i>Sofarmus</i> succeeds <i>Panyas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 19 years	IV	139
3054	1747	1252	The first tribute children sent to <i>Crete</i>	V	472
3054	1747	1252	<i>Tyre</i> built; the metropolis of <i>Phœnicia</i> , formerly called <i>Sor</i> , and commonly the daughter of <i>Sidon</i>	II	296
3045	1761	1245	<i>Zebah</i> and <i>Zalmunnah</i> , two confederate kings of <i>Midian</i> , waged so cruel a war against		

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			the <i>Israelites</i> that they were not able to stand against them, but forced to fly into holes and corners, &c. this continued seven years		
3062	1755	1244	The second tribute of children sent to <i>Crete</i>	III	453
3062	1755	1244	The <i>Arcadians</i> enter <i>Italy</i> , and settle there	V	472
3068	1761	1238	God raised up <i>Gideon</i> , who, by stratagem, frightened and discomfited the host of the confederate princes, with the slaughter of 120,000 men, and many prisoners, particularly the two kings, <i>Zebah</i> and <i>Zalmunrah</i> , who were by him put to death; took immense spoil, and delivered <i>Israel</i> by destroying four kings, &c. so that they had peace 40 years, that is, all the remainder of <i>Gideon's</i> government	X I	133
3070	1763	1236	At the third sending of the <i>Athenian</i> children to <i>Minos</i> king of <i>Crete</i> , <i>Theseus</i> , son of <i>Ægeus</i> king of <i>Athens</i> , went to fight the champion that <i>Minos</i> had appointed, called <i>Minotaur</i> , whom <i>Theseus</i> killed, by the help of <i>Ariadne</i> daughter of <i>Minos</i> , and brought her away with him to <i>Athens</i>	III	453
3071	1764	1235	<i>Theseus</i> , son of <i>Ægeus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> , and reigned 30 years; this first year was called the year of <i>Theseus</i> and the <i>Minotaur</i>	VII	379
3072	1765	1234	<i>Carthage</i> , a capital city of <i>Africa</i> , built by <i>Elisa</i> , called also <i>Dido</i> , sister of <i>Pygmalion</i> king of <i>Tyre</i>	V	474
3072	1765	1234	<i>Mitreas</i> succeeds <i>Sofarmes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 21 years	II	342
3072	1765	1234	The <i>Panathenaica</i> and <i>Isthmia</i> revived by <i>Theseus</i>	IV	139
3076	1769	1230	<i>Hercules</i> having killed <i>Augeas</i> , held an <i>Olympic Agon</i> at <i>Elis</i>	V	475
3078	1771	1228	<i>Oedipus</i> is turn'd out of the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> , and his son <i>Eteocles</i> , and his brother <i>Polynices</i> reign jointly in his stead	V	454
3080	1773	1226	The <i>Nemæa</i> instituted by <i>Adrastus</i> , &c. sacred to <i>Jupiter</i> and <i>Hercules</i>	V	492
3081	1774	1225	<i>Eteocles</i> and <i>Polynices</i> die, and <i>Creon</i> (as guardian of <i>Laodamas</i> , son of <i>Eteocles</i>) governs the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i>	V	445
3081	1774	1225	The <i>Theban</i> war	VI	140
3082	1775	1224	<i>Priamus</i> (also called <i>Podarces</i>) the son of <i>Laomedon</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Troy</i> , and reigned 40 years	V	381

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3083	1776	1223	<i>Phæstus</i> , the son of <i>Hercules</i> , succeeds <i>Janiscus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> ; he reigned 8 years and went to <i>Crete</i>	V	443
3084	1777	1222	<i>Hercules</i> (held his <i>Olympic</i> for <i>Pelops</i>) kills himself, by jumping into the flames of a great fire, he had made upon mount <i>Oeta</i>	V	554
3090	1783	1216	<i>Latinus</i> , the son of <i>Faunus</i> , succeeds his father as king of the <i>Aborigines</i> , and reigns 36 years: Some say he was the son of <i>Hercules</i> by a daughter of <i>Faunus</i>	XI	141
3091	1784	1215	<i>Epigoni</i> , having killed <i>Laodamas</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> , gave the kingdom to <i>Thersander</i> son of <i>Polynices</i>	V	492
3091	1784	1215	<i>Adrastus</i> left the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> to his son <i>Ægialeus</i> , and went himself to <i>Sicyon</i>	V	458
3091	1784	1215	<i>Ammenemes</i> succeeds <i>Amenophes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 26 years	I	497
3091	1784	1215	<i>Adrastus</i> (coming from <i>Troy</i>) succeeds <i>Festus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> (who was gone to <i>Crete</i>) and reigned 4 years	V	443
3093	1786	1213	The <i>Amazonian</i> war	V	476
3095	1788	1211	<i>Polyphides</i> succeeds <i>Adrastus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigns 31 years	V	443
3098	1791	1208	<i>Eurystheus</i> , king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and five of his sons, killed in battle with <i>Theseus</i> king of <i>Athens</i>	V	474
3098	1791	1208	<i>Atræus</i> succeeds <i>Eurystheus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Mycenæ</i> ; and reigns 6 years	V	455
3099	1792	1207	<i>Tautanes</i> succeeds <i>Mitreus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigned 32 years	IV	139
3100	1793	1206	<i>Herophile</i> (called also <i>Sibylla Troica</i>) priestess of <i>Apollo Smintheus</i> , lived about this time	XII	458
3101	1794	1205	<i>Mnestheus</i> succeeds <i>Theseus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 23 years	V	478
3104	1797	1202	<i>Hercules</i> and <i>Æsculapius</i> deified	VII	466
3105	1798	1201	<i>Agamemnon</i> , son of <i>Atræus</i> , becomes king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and reigns 18 years	V	447
3107	1800	1199	<i>Eli</i> made high-priest, though of the house of <i>Ithamar</i>	III	475
3107	1800	1199	<i>Abimelech</i> , <i>Gideon</i> 's bastard son, sets himself up for a judge or king in <i>Shechem</i> , and puts his father's seventy sons to death	III	460
3108	1801	1198	After <i>Gideon</i> 's death, <i>Israel</i> fell to worship <i>Baal-berith</i> , the god of <i>Berith</i>	III	460
3108	1801	1198	The rape of <i>Helen</i> by <i>Paris</i> , which occasioned the famous ten years <i>Trojan</i> war, and the destruction of <i>Troy</i>	V	477

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3110	1803	1196	The <i>Shechemites</i> revolt from <i>Abimelech's</i> government, he conquers them, and burns 1000 persons in the temple of <i>Baal-berith</i> , whither they flew for safety, then razed the tower and city. <i>Thebez</i> , a city of <i>Judah</i> , had also revolted, whither he went and besieged it ; but a woman, by throwing a great stone upon him, wounded him so sorely, that he commanded <i>Zebul</i> his servant to kill him : <i>Tholab</i> the son of <i>Phuah</i> , the son of <i>Dodo</i> , of the tribe of <i>Issachar</i> , succeeds <i>Abimelech</i> , who reigned 23 years as judge of north and east <i>Israel</i>	III	464
3112	1805	1194	<i>Laodamas</i> , king. of <i>Thebes</i> , went to <i>Aulis</i> to meet the <i>Greek</i> princes going against <i>Troy</i>	V	472
3113	1806	1193	The <i>Trojan</i> war began with the <i>Greeks</i>	V	381
3113	1806	1193	King <i>Laodamas</i> of <i>Thebes</i> is killed by <i>Telephus</i> king of <i>Mysia</i> , where the <i>Greeks</i> by mistake first landed	V	385
3113	1806	1193	<i>Mnestheus</i> king of <i>Athens</i> goes with <i>Agamemnon</i> to the siege of <i>Troy</i> , and dies, in his return after it was ended, at <i>Melos</i>	V	388
3113	1806	1193	<i>Tisamenes</i> becomes king of <i>Thebes</i>	V	493
3117	1810	1189	<i>Thuoeres</i> began to reign in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 7 years	I	497
3118	1811	1188	<i>Castor</i> and <i>Pollux</i> deified	V	546
3121	1814	1185	<i>Peneleus Spartus</i> , guardian of <i>Tisamenes</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> , killed in the <i>Trojan</i> war by <i>Eurypylus</i> . <i>Tisamenes</i> had a son called <i>Autesion</i> , who after his father's death by the direction of the oracle, went to the <i>Heraclidæ</i> in <i>Doris</i> , and left his kingdom to <i>Damascichthon</i> , son of <i>Opeltas</i> , and grandson of <i>Peneleus</i> ; next after <i>Damascichthon</i> reigned <i>Ptolemeus</i> , last of all reigned <i>Xanthus</i>	V	493
3122	1815	1184	At night between the 23d and 24th of <i>Thargelion</i> , viz. between the 11th and 12th of <i>June</i> , after midnight, the <i>Greeks</i> entered and took <i>Troy</i> , when king <i>Priam</i> and all his children (except two or three that were made captives) were killed ; thus <i>Troy</i> was taken 408 years before the first <i>Olympiad</i>	V	388
3122	1815	1184	<i>Aeneas</i> enters into <i>Thrace</i>	V	391
3123	1816	1183	<i>Aeneas</i> goes from <i>Thrace</i> into <i>Sicily</i>	V	391

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3123	1816	1183	<i>Agamemnon</i> killed by <i>Ægysthus</i> , who reigned at <i>Mycenæ</i>	V	457
3123	1816	1183	<i>Cynipus</i> dies, by means whereof all <i>Argos</i> comes to <i>Cyllabarus</i> , son of <i>Sthenelus</i>	V	447
3124	1817	1182	The 20th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty begins, being the 3d of the <i>Diospolites</i> for 178 years; <i>Diospolis</i> was <i>Thebes</i> , and their king <i>Polybus</i> and his wife <i>Alcandra</i> are said to have entertained <i>Menelaus</i> and <i>Helen</i>	I	498
3124	1817	1182	<i>Demophoon</i> , son of <i>Theseus</i> , succeeded his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and in his return from the siege of <i>Troy</i> , he was cast on the coast of <i>Thrace</i> : Queen <i>Phillis</i> received him kindly, but having got his kingdom, he neglected her, upon which she strangled herself. He reigned 33 years	V	479
3124	1817	1182	<i>Æneas</i> , with 22 ships and 600 men, goes from <i>Sicily</i> to <i>Laurentum</i> , king <i>Latinus</i> being at war with the <i>Ardeans</i> , begged his assistance, which being granted, he gave him 500 acres of land to settle in	XI	142
3125	1818	1181	<i>Latinus</i> is killed in the war against the <i>Rutuli</i> , by king <i>Turnus</i>	XI	142
3125	1818	1181	<i>Æneas</i> succeeds <i>Latinus</i> as king of the <i>Latins</i> , marries <i>Lavinia</i> the daughter of <i>Latinus</i> , and calls the city which he had now finished after her name <i>Lavinium</i> , and then reigns by her right	XI	142
3126	1819	1180	<i>Pelægus</i> becomes king of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigns 20 years	V	443
3128	1821	1178	<i>Anchises</i> , father of <i>Æneas</i> , dies	XI	144
3129	1822	1177	<i>Æneas</i> , king of the <i>Latins</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Ascanius</i> , who reigned 38 years in <i>Latium</i>	XI	144
3130	1823	1176	<i>Ægysthus</i> king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and his wife <i>Clytemnestra</i> , killed by <i>Orestes</i> son of <i>Agamemnon</i> , who reigned 15 years	V	457
3130	1823	1176	<i>Orestes</i> having lost his wife <i>Hermione</i> , daughter of <i>Menelaus</i> , (who in his return from <i>Troy</i> took her with him to <i>Sparta</i>) runs mad	V	457
3131	1824	1175	<i>Tauteus</i> , or <i>Teuteus</i> , succeeds <i>Tautanes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns forty years	IV	139
3131	1824	1175	<i>Orestes</i> being cured of his madness, went to <i>Athens</i> to be tried for the murder of <i>Ægysthus</i> and <i>Clytemnestra</i> , and was acquitted by the vote of <i>Minerva</i>	V	548
3131	1824	1175	While <i>Orestes</i> was gone to <i>Athens</i> to take his trial, <i>Aletes</i> the son of <i>Ægysthus</i> , set		himself

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			himself up for king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , for which <i>Orestes</i> kills him. Soon after he got <i>Argos</i> , <i>Cyllabarus</i> being dead without heir	V	548
3131	1824	1175	<i>Jesse</i> (the son of <i>Obed</i>) the father of king <i>David</i> , born		
3133	1826	1173	<i>Tholab</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Jair</i> , who judged north and east <i>Israel</i> 22 years; a man of vast possessions, having 30 cities, which he gave to his 30 sons	III	466
3135	1828	1171	During this time the <i>Israelites</i> were in bondage to the <i>Ammonites</i> for 18 years	III	467
3135	1828	1171	<i>Eli</i> now judged south and west <i>Israel</i> 40 years during which time they were oppressed by the <i>Philistines</i>	III	475
3135	1828	1171	<i>Aeneas</i> was worshipped, under the name of <i>Jupiter Indiges</i> , by the <i>Latins</i>	XI	144
3135	1828	1171	<i>Samson</i> born. In this year the 18 years oppression of north and east <i>Israel</i> by the <i>Ammonites</i> began, and the 40 years of south and west <i>Israel</i> by the <i>Philistines</i>	III	476
3141	1834	1165	<i>Hophni</i> and <i>Phineas</i> , the two sons of <i>Eli</i> the high priest, and judge of south and west <i>Israel</i> , make the people, by their extraordinary wickedness, forsake and abhor the worship of God	III	477
3142	1835	1164	<i>Pyrrhus</i> is killed at <i>Delphi</i> , and so <i>Orestes</i> recovers his wife <i>Hermione</i>	IX	388
3143	1836	1163	<i>Tisamenus</i> , the son of <i>Orestes</i> , by his father's consent, reigns as king at <i>Mycenæ</i> , and afterwards he gave him <i>Argos</i> also	V	458
3143	1836	1163	<i>Menelaus</i> dies, his natural sons set up at <i>Lacedæmon</i> , but were dispossessed by <i>Orestes</i> , who drove them out and reigned in right of his wife	V	548
3146	1839	1160	<i>Zeuxippus</i> succeeds <i>Pelægus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigned 32 years. With him died the kingly government, it being upon his demise changed into the government of the priests of <i>Apollo Carneus</i>	V	443
3149	1842	1157	<i>Jephthah</i> , in a quarrel with the tribe of <i>Benjamin</i> , cuts off 42,000 of their men	III	473
3152	1845	1154	<i>Cleodæus</i> , the son of <i>Hyllus</i> , killed in the third attempt of the <i>Heraclidæ</i> to get <i>Peloponnesus</i>		
3153	1846	1153	<i>Alba longa</i> , built by <i>Ascanius</i> , the son of <i>Aeneas</i> king of <i>Lavinium</i> , which he made the capital of his dominions, and his		

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			chief residence the last 12 of his 38 years reign	XI	146
3154	1847	1152	God raised up <i>Samson</i> , who judged south and west <i>Israel</i> 20 years, &c. in partnership with <i>Eli</i>	III	476
3154	1847	1152	<i>Jephthah</i> , the bastard son of <i>Gilead</i> , quarrelling with the <i>Ammonites</i> about some of his land, assembles an army, goes against and overcomes the <i>Ammonites</i> , and with a prodigious spoil regains his country's liberty : Upon his return his daughter goes out to meet and congratulate him, for which she is sacrificed, in performance of a vow he had rashly made before the battle. He judged north and east <i>Israel</i> 6 years	III	468
3157	1850	1149	<i>Oxyntes</i> , the son of <i>Demophoon</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 12 years	V	479
3158	1851	1148	The temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ephesus</i> , the most magnificent structure in the world, burnt by <i>Erostratus</i>	VII	46
3159	1852	1147	<i>Jephthah</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Ibzan</i> as judge of north and east <i>Israel</i> , who continued in that station seven years	III	474
3164	1857	1142	The first <i>Agon</i> of the <i>Lycæa</i> held on the top of mount <i>Lycæus</i> , the <i>Arcadian Olympus</i> : The victors were rewarded with brazen arms		
3166	1859	1140	<i>Sylvius Posthumus</i> succeeds his father <i>Æneas</i> as king of <i>Latium</i> , and reigned 29 years : From him the kings of his race were called <i>Sylvii</i> , upon account of his mother <i>Lavinia</i> retiring into a wood to grieve for his father <i>Æneas</i> , during which time he was born there. Now the <i>Latins</i> and <i>Albans</i> joined both their dominions into one kingdom	XI	146
3166	1859	1140	<i>Elon</i> succeeds <i>Ibzan</i> , and judged north and east <i>Israel</i> 10 years	III	474
3169	1862	1137	<i>Amphidas</i> , son of <i>Oxyntes</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> and reigns but one year, being killed by <i>Thymetes</i> , his bastard brother	V	479
3170	1863	1136	<i>Thymetes</i> , the bastard son of <i>Oxyntes</i> , succeeds <i>Amphidas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 8 years and was the last of the <i>Freethids</i>	V	480
3171	1864	1135	<i>Samuel</i> becomes known to all <i>Israel</i> as a prophet, by foretelling <i>Eli</i> the high priest's death : He was a second <i>Moses</i> for forty		
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Y. of world	Y. of load	Refor- Chrit.			
			years, in all extraordinary cases, over <i>Israel</i> , and probably now over south and west <i>Israel</i> in all ordinary cases	III	479
3171	1864	1135	<i>Thineus</i> succeeds <i>Tauteus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	140
3174	1867	1132	<i>Samson</i> pulls down the temple of <i>Dagon</i> at <i>Gaza</i> , and destroys both himself and a vast number of <i>Philistines</i> by the fall thereof	II	212
3174	1867	1132	The <i>Israelites</i> engage the <i>Philistines</i> , and lose 30,000 men, and the ark at <i>Shiloh</i> , which was carried by the <i>Philistines</i> to <i>Ashdod</i>	III	480
3174	1867	1132	<i>Eli</i> the high-priest, being now 98 years of age, hearing of the ark being taken, falls backwards in a swoon, breaks his neck and dies, upon which <i>Samuel</i> succeeds him as judge of south and west <i>Israel</i> , and <i>Abitub</i> as high priest	III	480
3175	1868	1131	The <i>Philistines</i> send back the ark with presents; upon its coming to <i>Bethshemesh</i> , the people's curiosity prompts them to look into it, for which 50070 is said to be struck dead; from thence it was carried to <i>Kiriath Jearim</i> , and lodged in the house of <i>Abinadab</i> , where it continued 20 years	III	480
3176	1869	1130	<i>Abdon</i> succeeds <i>Elon</i> in the judges seat of north and east <i>Israel</i> , and sat therein 8 years	III	474
3177	1870	1129	<i>Melanthus</i> king of <i>Athens</i> kills <i>Xanthus</i> king of <i>Thebes</i> in a duel, and upon the death of <i>Xanthus</i> the kingdom of <i>Thebes</i> devolves into a democracy	V	480
3178	1871	1128	<i>Melanthus</i> drove <i>Thymetes</i> out of the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned there 37 years	V	468
3178	1871	1128	<i>Archelaus</i> , priest of <i>Apollo Carneus</i> , reigns as chief magistrate in <i>Sicyon</i> one year	V	443
3179	1872	1127	<i>Automedon</i> succeeds <i>Archelaus</i> in the magistracy of <i>Sicyon</i> for one year	V	443
3180	1873	1126	<i>Pheoclytus</i> succeeds <i>Automedon</i> in the magistracy of <i>Sicyon</i> , and holds it four years	V	443
3181	1874	1125	<i>Pentbilus</i> , base son of <i>Orestes</i> , reigned 22 years in <i>Mycenæ</i>	V	458
3182	1875	1124	The <i>Bæoti</i> being driven out of <i>Arne</i> by the <i>Theffali</i> , went to live in <i>Cadmei</i> , which they called <i>Bæotia</i> , after their own name	V	483

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3182	1875	1124	The <i>Æolian</i> migration under <i>Pentbilus</i> from <i>Aulis</i> , the famous sea port in <i>Bæotia</i> , where the <i>Grecian</i> chiefs met, and swore the destruction of <i>Troy</i>	V	484
3184	1877	1122	<i>Euneus</i> , priest of <i>Apollo Carneus</i> , is made chief magistrate of <i>Sicyon</i> , in which station he continued 6 years	V	443
3184	1877	1122	<i>Abdon</i> dies, upon which 'tis supposed, <i>Samuel</i> became judge over north and east as well as south and west <i>Israel</i> , in all cases, both ordinary and extraordinary	III	474
3190	1883	1116	<i>Theonomus</i> succeeds <i>Euneus</i> in the magistracy of <i>Sicyon</i> , and holds it nine years	V	443
3195	1888	1111	<i>Æneas Sylvius</i> succeeds his father <i>Sylvius Posthumus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , and reigned 31 years	XI	147
3195	1888	1111	By <i>Samuel's</i> prayers, sacrifices, and encouragement, the <i>Israelites</i> engage the <i>Philistines</i> at <i>Mizpeh</i> , and obtain a complete victory, by which they are delivered from the yoke of bondage they had long groaned under, and a stone called <i>Ebenezer</i> set up in memory thereof	III	482
3199	1892	1107	<i>Amphigyes</i> succeeds <i>Theonomus</i> as chief magistrate of <i>Sicyon</i> , and holds it 18 years	V	443
3200	1893	1106	<i>Orestes</i> dies at <i>Tegea</i> , <i>Ægyptus</i> being then king of <i>Messenia</i>		
3201	1894	1105	<i>Dercilus</i> succeeds <i>Thineus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 40 years	IV	140
3201	1894	1105	<i>Ariomachus</i> , son of <i>Cleodeus</i> of the <i>Heraclidæ</i> asking the oracle the way of entering into <i>Peloponnesus</i> , was answered, by the <i>Straights</i> , which he interpreting to be the <i>Isthmus</i> , was slain in the attempt; his sons <i>Temenus</i> , <i>Cresphontes</i> , and <i>Aristodemus</i> , enquiring again, was answered, by the <i>straights</i> of the sea; and then they built ships at <i>Naupactus</i> , formerly <i>Ætolia</i> in <i>Elis</i>	V	461
3201	1894	1105	<i>Cornia</i> were now instituted to <i>Apollo</i> upon <i>Hippotes's</i> killing a prophet of <i>Apollo Carneus</i> , which was followed by a plague, and he banished for 10 years	V	461
3202	1895	1104	The <i>Heraclidæ</i> (or descendants from <i>Hercules</i>) return after two years, and out the <i>Pelopidæ</i>	V	462
3202	1895	1104	<i>Temenus</i> , &c, having finished their ships, they passed the <i>Straights</i> , and landed at <i>Rhium Promontory</i> , where meeting with <i>Oxylus</i> , king of <i>Ætolia</i> , he became		

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			their guide and commander, and in a short time made themselves masters of <i>Pe- loponnesus</i>	V	462
3204	1897	1102	<i>Eurysthenes</i> and <i>Procles</i> , sons of <i>Aristode- mus</i> , reigned jointly at <i>Lacedæmon</i>	V	463
3204	1897	1102	Now the <i>Heracidae</i> shared the country by lot thus; <i>Temenus</i> had <i>Argos</i> and <i>Myce- næ</i> , <i>Cresphontes</i> , <i>Messenia</i> , and the sons of <i>Aristodemus</i> , <i>Lacedæmon</i>	V	463
			<i>Oxylus</i> would have had <i>Elis</i> , but is refused	V	462
3211	1904	1095	<i>Samuel</i> sacrifices as high-priest of the <i>Jews</i>	III	484
3211	1904	1095	<i>Saul</i> the son of <i>Kish</i> , of the tribe of <i>Ben- jamin</i> , anointed by <i>Samuel</i> the first king in <i>Israel</i> , over whom he reigned 40 years	III	485
3211	1904	1095	This year <i>Nabash</i> , king of the <i>Ammonites</i> , besieged <i>Jabesh Gilead</i> ; the people de- siring to capitulate, are answered they must consent to have each man his right eye put out; they send word to <i>Saul</i> , who comes with a great army and relieves them	III	485
3212	1905	1094	<i>Jonathan</i> , son of king <i>Saul</i> , surprizes and defeats the <i>Philistines</i> at <i>Geba</i>	III	488
3213	1906	1093	<i>Saul</i> , by the fearfulness of the people, was reduced so low, that not a smith was to be found in <i>Israel</i> ; he assumes the priests office, for which <i>Samuel</i> foretels the loss of his kingdom to his family	III	489
3213	1906	1093	<i>Abia</i> officiates as high priest of the <i>Jews</i>	III	491
3215	1908	1091	<i>Codrus</i> , son of <i>Melanthus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 21 years, in which time the <i>Iones</i> being driven out of their country, come to <i>Athens</i> , are kindly received, and allowed to settle there	V	480
3216	1909	1090	<i>Abiathar</i> , the son of <i>Abimelech</i> , born		
3217	1910	1089	<i>Charidemus</i> held the magistracy one year in <i>Sicyon</i> , then <i>Phalces</i> took the city, and made it a part of <i>Argos</i> , and from this time the <i>Sicyonians</i> were called <i>Dorians</i>	V	443
3218	1911	1088	The <i>Æoles</i> , consisting of a mixture of <i>Achæi</i> and others, brought by <i>Pentbilus</i> into <i>Thrace</i> in 1124, now under his youngest son <i>Archelaus</i> move out of <i>Thrace</i> into <i>Asia</i> , and fixed themselves about <i>Disce- leum</i> in <i>Cyzicena</i> , and as far as the river <i>Granicus</i>	V	395
3218	1911	1088	Another colony of the <i>Æolians</i> , under <i>Co- metes</i> son of <i>Tymeneus</i> , and <i>Cleus</i> son of		

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			<i>Dorus</i> , both descendants of <i>Agamemnon</i> , planted themselves about mount <i>Phricus</i> in <i>Locris</i>	VII	54
3221	1914	1085	<i>David</i> , the son of <i>Jesse</i> , born, who after- wards became king of <i>Israel</i> and <i>Judah</i>		
3227	1920	1079	In the 27th year of <i>Dercilus</i> , king of <i>Affy- ria</i> , the <i>Amazons</i> and <i>Cimmerians</i> make an incurfion into <i>Affa</i> together	IV	140
3232	1925	1074	<i>Aletes</i> , fon of <i>Hippotes</i> , and grandson of <i>Her- cules</i> , expels the race of <i>Sisyphus</i> from the government of <i>Corinth</i> , and becomes king of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned there 38 years : From him his descendants called them- felves <i>Heraclidæ</i>	V XVII	527 727
3232	1925	1074	<i>Erefus</i> in <i>Pityufa</i> , built by the <i>Phænicians</i>	III	549
3235	1928	1071	<i>Zadok</i> , fon of <i>Abitub</i> heir of <i>Eleazer</i> , born		
3236	1929	1070	<i>Codrus</i> , king of <i>Athens</i> , falling a voluntary victim for his country in the war with the <i>Peloponnesians</i> , the people abolifh kings, and choofe archons for life	V	480
3236	1929	1070	<i>Medon</i> , fon of <i>Codrus</i> , is chofe firft archon of <i>Athens</i> , and continued in that ftation 20 years	V	468
3236	1929	1070	After the death of <i>Codrus</i> was the great re- move out of <i>Athens</i> , under his fon <i>Nileus</i> , of the <i>Iones</i> , together with the other fons of <i>Codrus</i> : <i>Nileus</i> fettled at <i>Miletus</i> , and liv'd and died there	V	481
3237	1930	1069	<i>Lyndus Falyffus</i> , and <i>Camirus</i> , in the ifland of <i>Rhodes</i> , built by <i>Althemenes</i> , fon of <i>Cliffus</i>	VII V	307 481
3238	1931	1068	<i>Miletus</i> built by the <i>Iones</i> in the <i>Leffer Affia</i>		
3241	1934	1065	<i>Eupales</i> fucceeds <i>Dercilus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , where he reigns 38 years	IV	140
3243	1936	1063	<i>Saul</i> having destroyed the <i>Amalekites</i> deceit- fully, is rejected by God, and <i>Samuel</i> or- dered to anoint <i>David</i> , the youngelt fon of <i>Jesse</i> , to be his fucceffor	III	493
3243	1936	1063	<i>David</i> engages and kills <i>Goliath</i> , upon which the <i>Israelites</i> fall upon, overthrow and quell the <i>Philiftines</i> with a great flough- ter	III	496
3244	1937	1062	<i>Saul</i> grows melancholy through vexation, is relieved by <i>David's</i> mufical perfor- mances, but at laft endeavours to kill <i>David</i> , upon which he flies to the deferts of <i>Juda</i>	III III	494 524
3246	1939	1060	<i>Mephibosheth</i> , the fon of <i>Jonathan</i> , born		

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3246	1939	1060	<i>Abia</i> dies, and his brother <i>Abimelech</i> is high-priest, whom <i>Saul</i> in a fury, for having succoured <i>David</i> at <i>Nob</i> , kills, with all his family, except his son <i>Abiathar</i> , who saved himself by flying to <i>David</i> , and afterwards succeeded his father as high-priest	III	500
3246	1939	1060	<i>Procles</i> having adopted <i>Sous</i> for his son, who reigned (likewise in partnership in the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , which had now two kings) after <i>Procles</i> 's death 32 years	V	538
3247	1940	1059	In the reign of king <i>Agis</i> was the third remove of the <i>Æoles</i> , under <i>Grays</i> the youngest son of <i>Echelatus</i> , they possessed themselves of all the country between <i>Ionnia</i> and the <i>Mysæ</i> , now called <i>Æolis</i>	V	322
3247	1940	1059	<i>Euristhenes</i> dies, and his son <i>Agis</i> succeeds him in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , but reigned only one year: From him the descendants of <i>Euristhenes</i> were called <i>Agidæ</i> . The <i>Helotæ</i> rebelled against him upon account of a tax he imposed on them, for which he reduced them into a state of perpetual villenage	V	542
3248	1941	1058	<i>Echestratus</i> , son of <i>Agis</i> , succeeds his father as partner in the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , which he held for the space of 35 years	V	542
3248	1941	1058	The prophet <i>Samuel</i> dies	III	503
3249	1942	1057	The <i>Iones</i> distributed themselves to make other plantations	VII	55
3249	1942	1057	<i>Myus</i> and <i>Priene</i> built, by <i>Nileus</i> , &c. <i>Cædrus</i> 's son	V	481
3250	1943	1056	<i>David</i> flies to <i>Ziklag</i> to avoid <i>Saul</i> 's fury, from whence he makes frequent excursions against the enemies of <i>Israel</i> , and totally destroys men, women and children	III	499
3251	1944	1055	<i>Ziklag</i> plunder'd and burnt by the <i>Amalekites</i> ; <i>David</i> pursues after the <i>Amalekites</i> , slew their army, and brought back the spoil	III	506
3251	1944	1055	King <i>Achish</i> goes against <i>Israel</i> , upon which <i>Saul</i> (being terrified) goes to consult the witch of <i>Endor</i>	III	507
3251	1944	1055	King <i>Achish</i> engages <i>Saul</i> upon mount <i>Gilboa</i> , where he and his three eldest sons are slain	III	511

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3251	1944	1055	Upon <i>Saul's</i> death the 12 tribes divide, and <i>Judah</i> receives <i>David</i> , and the other tribes set up <i>Ishbosheth</i> , <i>Saul's</i> only son that was living, and they reign together 7 years and 6 months	III	512
3252	1945	1054	<i>Grays</i> passes over with the greatest part of his army into the isle of <i>Lesbos</i>	VII	449
3252	1945	1054	<i>Mytilene</i> in <i>Lesbos</i> built	VII	450
3253	1946	1053	<i>Magnesia</i> (at mount <i>Sipylos</i>) planted	V	505
3253	1946	1053	War begun between <i>Joab</i> and <i>Abner</i>	III	513
3254	1947	1052	<i>Cumæ</i> in <i>Italy</i> built by <i>Hippocles</i> and <i>Megasthenes</i>	XI	503
3256	1949	1050	<i>Acastus</i> , son of <i>Medon</i> , declared archon of <i>Athens</i> , which he enjoyed 36 years	V	468
3257	1950	1049	<i>Androclus</i> , son of <i>Codrus</i> , led his great colony to <i>Ephesus</i> , where having drove out the <i>Leleges</i> and <i>Lydi</i> , he added it to <i>Samos</i> and other neighbouring isles: The <i>Samians</i> flying from <i>Samos</i> planted themselves in <i>Dardania</i> , and called it <i>Samo Thrace</i>	VII	47
3258	1951	1048	<i>Ishbosheth</i> being murdered by <i>Baana</i> and <i>Rechab</i> , as he lay on his bed they cut off his head, and carry'd it to <i>David</i> , who having ordered them to be put to death, becomes king over all <i>Israel</i>	III	515
3258	1951	1048	<i>Joab</i> kills <i>Abner</i> treacherously	III	515
3261	1954	1045	<i>Hadar-Ezer</i> , king of <i>Zobab</i> , so totally twice routed by <i>David's</i> army, under the command of <i>Joab</i> , that his very kingdom was dissolved	II	273
3261	1954	1045	The ark brought up from <i>Kiriath-Jearim</i> , first to the house of <i>Obed-Edom</i> , where it staid three months, and then was placed in <i>Sion</i> , upon which occasion <i>David</i> composed the 68th psalm	III	519
3262	1955	1044	The first meeting of the cities or states at the <i>Pan-Ionia</i> , or common council of the <i>Ionian</i> colonies, held at mount <i>Mycale</i>	VII	59
3262	1955	1044	<i>Toi</i> king of <i>Hamath</i> sends his son with great presents to <i>David</i> king of <i>Israel</i>	II	291
3263	1956	1043	<i>Hiram</i> and his father <i>Abiblus</i> reign in <i>Tyre</i> together 19 years	II	338
3263	1956	1043	<i>Abimaaz</i> , son of <i>Zadok</i> , heir of <i>Eleazar</i> , born		
3266	1959	1040	<i>Edom</i> subdued by <i>Joab</i> , <i>David's</i> general	II	142
3268	1961	1038	<i>Nabash</i> , king of the <i>Ammonites</i> , dies, and war is made with his son and successor		

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			<i>Hanun</i> , for shamefully treating <i>David's</i> ambassadors, &c.	III	524
3270	1963	1036	<i>Ixion</i> succeeds <i>Aletes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned there 38 years	V	532
3271	1964	1035	<i>Rabba</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Ammonites</i> , besieged and taken, where <i>Uriah</i> the husband of <i>Bathsheba</i> was slain	III	526
3272	1965	1034	<i>David</i> reprov'd by <i>Nathan</i> for taking <i>Uriah</i> , the <i>Hittite's</i> wife, being sensibly smote with the heinousness of his crime, in a very penitential mood composes the 51st psalm	III	527
3273	1966	1033	<i>Solomon</i> is born to <i>David</i> by his wife <i>Bathsheba</i>	III	528
3276	1969	1030	<i>Amnon</i> killed by the command of his brother <i>Absalom</i> , for having deflowered his sister <i>Thamar</i> two years before	III	529
3277	1970	1029	<i>Latinus</i> dies, and is succeeded in the kingdom of <i>Alba</i> (or <i>Latium</i>) by his son <i>Alba</i> , who reigned 39 years	IX	147
3278	1971	1028	<i>Eurypon</i> , son of <i>Sous</i> , upon the death of his father succeeds him in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , which he held seven years : From him the descendants of <i>Procles</i> were called <i>Eurypontidæ</i>	V	542
3279	1972	1027	<i>Laosthenes</i> succeeds <i>Eupales</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 45 years	IV	140
3279	1972	1027	<i>Absalom</i> after three years returns to <i>Jerusalem</i> from <i>Geshur</i> , whither he flew upon his killing his brother <i>Amnon</i> , having been protected by his grandfather <i>Talmai</i> king of <i>Geshur</i> , and lived two years privately	III	532
3281	1974	1025	<i>Absalom</i> being restored to favour, conspires against his father <i>David</i>	III	532
3282	1975	1024	<i>Abiblus</i> , joint king of <i>Tyre</i> dies, and <i>Hiram</i> his son reigned alone 34 years, was great with <i>David</i> and <i>Solomon</i>	II	338
3283	1976	1023	<i>Absalom</i> having collected an army, breaks out into open rebellion against his father king <i>David</i> , and is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i>	III	538
3283	1976	1023	<i>Echestratus</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Labotas</i> in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , which he enjoyed 37 years. In his reign the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> first declared war against the <i>Greeks</i>	V	542
3284	1977	1022	<i>Amasa</i> , king <i>David's</i> general, killed treacherously by <i>Joab</i> ; and <i>Shiba</i> , who was		



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			in open rebellion, beheaded by the people of <i>Abel</i> , and his head thrown over the wall of the city to <i>Joab</i> , who thereupon raised the siege, and the rebellion ceased	III	541	
328	978	1021	Famine brought upon the <i>Israelites</i> 3 years, for <i>Saul's</i> killing the <i>Gibeonites</i>	III	542	
3285	1978	1021	<i>Eurypon</i> dies, and his next son <i>Prytanis</i> succeeds him in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedemon</i> , which he enjoyed 35 years	V	542	
3289	1982	1017	<i>David</i> , out of pride, numbers his people, and thereby offends God, who sends the prophet <i>Gad</i> to rebuke him, and give him his choice of three sorts of punishments; <i>David</i> chuses the plague, of which 70000 die in three days	III	543	
3290	1983	1016	<i>Rehoboam</i> , the son of <i>Solomon</i> , born			
3291	1984	1015	The two books of <i>Samuel</i> supposed to be wrote by the prophets <i>Nathan</i> and <i>Gad</i> about this time			
3291	1984	1015	<i>David</i> dies, and is succeeded in the whole kingdom of <i>Israel</i> by his son <i>Solomon</i> , who reigned 40 years	III	549	
3292	1985	1914	<i>Adonijah</i> and <i>Joab</i> both put to death for rebellion against <i>Solomon</i> , and <i>Abiathar</i> degraded from being high-priest	III	551	
3292	1985	1014	<i>Archippus</i> succeeds <i>Acastus</i> (as archon or chief magistrate) in <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 19 years	V	468	
3292	1985	1014	<i>Abiathar</i> deprived of the high priesthood, for conspiring with <i>Adonijah</i> against <i>Solomon</i> , and <i>Zadock</i> put into his place From this time the high-priesthood went out of the family of <i>Ithamar</i> , and returned into the family of <i>Eleazar</i> , wherein it continued, according to what had been fore told, 1 <i>Sam.</i> xi. 35.	III	551	
3294	1987	1012	The temple founded by <i>Solomon</i> , 480 years after the <i>Israelites</i> departure out of <i>Egypt</i>	III	556	
3295	1988	1011	<i>Shimei</i> put to death for breaking his confinement	III	551	
3301	1994	1005	The famous temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> built by <i>Solomon</i> king of <i>Israel</i> finish'd	III	557	
3302	1995	1004	The first <i>Jewish</i> temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> dedicated by king <i>Solomon</i> , with the utmost solemnity and magnificence, on the 8th day of the 7th month of the sacred year, and which was the first month of the civil year, answering to the latter end of our <i>October</i>	IV		

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3302	1995	1004	The 21st dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> began, called the dynasty of the <i>Tanites</i> , the first king whereof was called <i>Semendis</i> , who reigned 26 years	I	498
3308	2001	998	<i>Agelaus</i> succeeds <i>Ixion</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned 38 years	V	522
3311	2004	995	<i>Thersippus</i> succeeds <i>Archippus</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , which dignity he held 41 years	V	468
3311	2004	995	<i>Homer</i> , the famous <i>Greek</i> poet, was brought up by <i>Phemius</i> of <i>Smyrna</i> , who had married <i>Homer's</i> mother	VII	38
3316	2009	990	<i>Balcazer</i> , son of <i>Hiram</i> , succeeded his father in the kingdom of <i>Tyre</i> , and reigned 7 years	II	341
3316	2009	990	<i>Abimaaz</i> succeeds his father <i>Zadock</i> in the high priesthood of the <i>Jews</i>		
3316	2009	990	<i>Medon</i> , king of <i>Argos</i> , dies, and is succeeded in his kingdom by <i>Lacidaus</i>	V	447
3316	2009	990	<i>Capetus</i> succeeds <i>Alba</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , and reigns 26 years	XI	147
3320	2013	986	<i>Samos</i> built, and <i>Smyrna</i> enlarged into the form of a city	VII	417
3320	2013	986	<i>Doryssius</i> or <i>Doryssaëus</i> , son of <i>Labotas</i> , succeeds his father in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigns 29 years	V	542
3320	2013	986	<i>Eunomus</i> , son of <i>Prytanis</i> , succeeds his father in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 79 years	V	542
3323	2016	983	<i>Abdrastus</i> , son of <i>Balcazer</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Tyre</i> , and reigns 9 years	II	341
3324	2017	982	<i>Pyritiades</i> succeeds <i>Laosthenes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	140
3326	2019	980	<i>Solomon</i> drawn into idolatry, out of complaisance to his many wives and concubines	IV	13
3328	2021	978	<i>Pseusenne</i> succeeds <i>Semendis</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 41 years	I	498
3331	2024	975	<i>Phialus</i> , son of <i>Bucolion</i> , began to reign in <i>Aracatia</i> , and changed the name of <i>Phigialia</i> into <i>Phialia</i>	V	498
3331	2024	975	<i>Solomon</i> repenting, writes the <i>Ecclesiastes</i> , and is assured his seed should reign over only <i>Judah</i> and <i>Benjamin</i> , 1 Kings, xl. 13-32.	IV	15
3331	2024	975	<i>Solomon</i> dies, whereupon the tribes divide themselves, ten forsaking <i>Rehoboam</i> his son, and set up a kingdom of their own, under the command of <i>Jeroboam</i> , which from		

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			this time forwards was called the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> ; and two tribes adhere to <i>Rehoboam</i> , under the title of king of <i>Judah</i> 17 years	IV	14
3331	2024	975	<i>Jeroboam</i> becomes the first king of <i>Israel</i> , and reigns 21 years, during which time he sets up two golden calves at each end of his kingdom for the people to worship instead of going up to <i>Jerusalem</i> , &c. from his introducing idolatry in the first year of his reign, the 300 years of <i>Israel</i> 's iniquity is to be reckoned, mentioned <i>Ezekiel</i> iv. 5. 9.	IV	18
3332	2025	974	<i>Isthomius</i> , son of <i>Glaucus</i> , began to reign in <i>Messenia</i>	V	453
3332	2025	974	<i>Abdastartus</i> , king of <i>Tyre</i> , is killed by the four sons of his nurse, the eldest of whom reigned 21 years	XI	341
3334	2027	972	The <i>Thracians</i> settle themselves in <i>Bebrycia</i> , now called <i>Bithynia</i>	IX	442
3335	2028	971	<i>Shishak</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> goes against <i>Jerusalem</i> , takes it and plunders the temple of all the golden vessels, &c.	IV	21
3342	2035	964	<i>Capys</i> succeeds <i>Capetus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , where he reigned 28 years	XI	147
3344	2037	962	<i>Astartus</i> , son of <i>Delæastartus</i> , becomes king of <i>Tyre</i> , and reigns there twelve years	II	341
3345	2038	961	<i>Proymnes</i> , or <i>Prymnes</i> or <i>Prumnis</i> , succeeds <i>Agelaus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigns 35 years	V	522
3348	2041	958	<i>Azariah</i> succeeds his father <i>Abimaaz</i> in the high priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i>		
3348	2041	958	<i>Abijah</i> , one of the sons of <i>Rehoboam</i> , succeeds in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> upon the death of his father, and in a pitch'd battle with <i>Jeroboam</i> overthrew him and killed 500,000 of his men. He reigned only 3 years	IV	22
3349	2042	957	<i>Agefilaus</i> , son of <i>Doryffus</i> , succeeds his father in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 44 years	V	542
3351	2044	955	<i>Abijam</i> , or <i>Abijah</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Asa</i> in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , where he reigned 41 years. He was a prince of extraordinary piety, and purged out the idolatry that had crept in during the three foregoing reigns	IV	25

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3352	2047	954		
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3354	2047	952		
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3356	2049	950		
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3356	2049	950		
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3357	2050	949		
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3365	2058	941		
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3365	2058	941		
			IV	23
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3366	2050	940		
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3369	2062	937		
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337	2063	93	<i>Calpetus</i> succeeds <i>Capys</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , and reigns 13 years	XI 147
3373	2066	93	<i>Amenophis</i> succeeds <i>Nephercheres</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 9 years	I 498
3374	2067	93	<i>Ophratenes</i> succeeds <i>Ophrateus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 50 years	IV 140
3375	2068	93	<i>Dotad s.</i> , son of <i>Isthmius</i> , began to reign in <i>Messenia</i>	
3376	2069	93	<i>Ueltas</i> dies, and thereupon the regal government of <i>Argos</i> becomes a democracy	V 463
3376	2069	93	<i>Elab</i> succeeds his father <i>Baasha</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned only one year, being then murdered by <i>Zimri</i>	IV 25
3377	2070	926	<i>Zimri</i> , the general over <i>Elab's</i> chariots, conspires against <i>Elab</i> and kills him, and then proclaims himself king, and as such reigns 7 days at <i>Tirzah</i> , but being attacked by <i>Omri</i> (another general officer) <i>Zimri</i> , to avoid being taken, burns the king's house and himself in it : Upon this the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> was rent in twain, part following <i>Tibni</i> the son of <i>Ginath</i> , and the other part <i>Omri</i> , for 4 years they reigned together	IV 25
3380	2073	926	<i>Lycurgus</i> , (son of <i>Eunomus</i> by his second wife <i>Dianiffa</i>) the famous <i>Lacedæmonian</i> lawgiver, born	
3380	2073	926	<i>Bacchis</i> , son of <i>Proxmus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned 35 years : From him came the <i>Bacchiadæ</i>	V 527
3381	2074	925	<i>Tibni</i> , the partner king with <i>Omri</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , being killed, <i>Omri</i> reigned alone 8 years	IV 25
3382	2075	924	<i>Onsochor</i> succeeds <i>Amenophis</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 6 years	I 498
3382	2075	924	<i>Omri</i> having bought the hill of <i>Someron</i> or <i>Samaria</i> , of one <i>Shemer</i> , for two talents of silver, built the famous city of <i>Samaria</i> thereon, and removed the royal palace from <i>Tirzah</i> to <i>Samaria</i> , and made it the metropolis of the kingdom of <i>Israel</i>	IV 25
3382	2075	924	<i>Joram</i> (the son of <i>Jehosopha</i> the son of <i>Asa</i> king of <i>Judah</i>) born	
3383	2076	923	<i>Tiberinus</i> succeeds <i>Calpetus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , and reigned 8 years	XI 147
3383	2076	923	<i>Megacles</i> succeeds <i>Phorbas</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and held that dignity thirty years	V 468

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3388	2081	918	<i>Psinaspinaces</i> succeeds <i>Onsochor</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 9 years	I	498
3388	2081	918	<i>Ahab</i> , the son of <i>Omri</i> , upon the death of his father, succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , where he reigned 22 years; and having married <i>Jezabel</i> , daughter of <i>Ethbaal</i> king of the <i>Zidonians</i> , greatly encouraged idolatry, particularly the worship of <i>Baal</i> , by human sacrifices, &c. 1 <i>Kings</i> , xvi. 31.	IV	26
3390	2083	916	The <i>Rhodians</i> become masters of the sea, by their expertness in navigation; and the <i>Rhodian</i> laws for many ages were the standard to decide all maritime affairs; the <i>Romans</i> esteemed them so highly as to incorporate them into their pandect of laws, &c.	VII	314
3391	2084	915	<i>Tiberinus</i> , king of <i>Latium</i> , being killed at the river <i>Albula</i> and drowned, that river from him was, and still is, called the <i>Tiber</i>	XI	147
3391	2084	915	<i>Agrippa</i> (by <i>Ovid</i> called <i>Remulus</i>) succeeds <i>Tiberinus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , where he reigned 41 years	XI	147
3392	2085	914	<i>Jehosaphat</i> , upon the death of his father <i>Asa</i> , succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , and reigned 25 years: He began his reign with purging away idolatry, &c.	IV	27
3393	2086	913	<i>Archelaus</i> succeeds his father <i>Agefilaus</i> in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> and reigned 60 years. In this year the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> took <i>Teyea</i> , and raz'd it to the ground, to prevent their revolting to the <i>Arcadians</i>	V	542
3395	2088	911	<i>Jehosaphat</i> caus'd a competent number of priests and <i>Levites</i> to attend some of his chief Officers with copies of the <i>Pentateuch</i> , to go through his kingdom and teach the real law of <i>Moses</i> , which was then greatly corrupted	IV	27
3397	2090	909	<i>Psusennes</i> succeeds <i>Psinaspinaces</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 35 years	I	498
3398	2091	908	<i>Baxorus</i> , son of <i>Ithobalus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Tyrs</i> , and reigned 8 years	II	342
3399	2092	907	<i>Polydeſes</i> succeeds his father <i>Eunomus</i> (who was killed in a riotous tumult) in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i>	V	551 <i>Abaxiah,</i>

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3399	2092	907	<i>Abaziah</i> , son of <i>Joram</i> , (son of <i>Jehosaphat</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , by his wife <i>Athaliah</i> , daughter of <i>Ahab</i> king of <i>Israel</i>) born		
3405	2098	901	<i>Benbadad</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , and his 32 confederate kings beaten off from <i>Samaria</i> , by <i>Ahab</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , with prodigious slaughter	II	266
3406	2099	900	<i>Metinus</i> , son of <i>Bazorus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Tyre</i> , and reigns nine years	II	342
3406	2099	900	<i>Benbadad</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , is a second time defeated by <i>Ahab</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , with a mighty slaughter, &c.	II	267
3408	2101	898	<i>Polydeſtes</i> , half king of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , is succeeded by his half brother <i>Lycurgus</i> , who reigned as guardian to his son <i>Charilaus</i> , who was born 8 months after his death	V	551
3408	2101	898	<i>Ahab</i> takes his son <i>Abaziah</i> into partnership with him in his kingdom of <i>Israel</i>	IV	32
3409	2102	897	<i>Ahab</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , and <i>Jehosaphat</i> king of <i>Judah</i> agree to besiege <i>Ramoth-Gilead</i> , and retake it from the <i>Syrians</i> , where <i>Ahab</i> is slain, &c.	IV	33
3409	2102	897	<i>Abaziah</i> , upon the death of his father <i>Ahab</i> , reigned alone in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> about one year	IV	34
3409	2102	897	<i>Amariah</i> , or <i>Azariah</i> , succeeds his father <i>Azariah</i> in the high-priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i> . 2 Chron. xix. 11.		
3409	2102	897	The <i>Moabites</i> revolt, (who from <i>David's</i> time till now had been subject to <i>Israel</i>), but are entirely defeated by the united force of <i>Israel</i> and <i>Judah</i>	IV	35
3410	2103	896	<i>Johanan</i> , or <i>Jehoiada</i> , the son of <i>Amariah</i> , succeeds his father as high-priest at <i>Jerusalem</i>		
3410	2103	896	<i>Elias</i> being taken up into Heaven alive, is succeeded by <i>Elisba</i> in the prophetic office	IV	35
3410	2103	896	<i>Joram</i> , or <i>Jehoram</i> , the brother of <i>Abaziah</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , (who was killed by the bruises he received in a fall) succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned 12 years	IV	35
3412	2105	894	<i>Lycurgus</i> abdicated his government of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and began his ten years travel, to see the customs and manners of other nations.	V	540

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3413	2106	893	<i>Diognetus</i> ſucceeds <i>Megacles</i> in the archonſhip of <i>Athens</i> , which he held 28 years	V	468
3414	2107	892	<i>Joram</i> is taken into partnership in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , by his father <i>Jehoſaphat</i>	IV	33
3415	2108	891	<i>Agelas</i> , or <i>Agelaſtes</i> , ſucceeds <i>Bacchis</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , where he reigned 30 years	V	527
3415	2108	891	<i>Pygmalion</i> , the ſon of <i>Mettinus</i> , ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Tyre</i> , and reigns 40 years : He is ſaid to have built the city of <i>Carpafia</i> in the iſland of <i>Cyprus</i> , and to preſent the temple of <i>Hercules</i> in the iſland of <i>Gades</i> , with an olive tree made of maſſive gold, whoſe berries were emeralds, &c.	II	342
3417	2110	889	<i>Joram</i> (upon the death of his father <i>Jehoſaphat</i>) reigns alone 4 years, during which time he debauched the peoples manners, and introduced idolatry	IV	37
3417	2110	889	<i>Edom</i> now revolted from the <i>Iſraelitiſh</i> government (to which they had been ſubject from <i>David's</i> time) and having expelled or aſſaſinated their vice-roy, ſet up a king of their own again	II	145
3418	2111	888	The <i>Philiftines</i> and <i>Arabians</i> invade <i>Judah</i> , and take and plunder <i>Jeruſalem</i> , and among others carry away <i>Jehoram's</i> wives, and all his ſons, (except <i>Jehoababſh</i>) and <i>Abazia</i> h, captive	IV	38
3419	2112	887	<i>Pompus</i> , ſon of <i>Simus</i> , began to reign in <i>Arcadia</i>	V	503
3420	2113	885	<i>Jehoram</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , takes his ſon <i>Abazia</i> h partner with him in his kingdom	IV	33
3421	2114	885	Upon the death of <i>Joram</i> his ſon <i>Abazia</i> h reigned king of <i>Judah</i> alone, for about the ſpace of one year, being then killed by <i>Jehu</i> , one of the officers of <i>Jehoram</i>	IV	38
3421	2114	885	<i>Samaria</i> being beſieged by <i>Benhadad</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , the city is reduced to the utmoſt extremity by famine, &c. and is miraculoſly delivered by the prophet <i>Eliſha</i>	IV	39
3421	2114	885	<i>Hazael</i> murders <i>Benhadad</i> king of <i>Syria</i> at <i>Damaſcus</i> , and ſucceeds him in the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , which he raiſed to its meridian of glory	II	275
3422	2115	884	<i>Elifa</i> , ſiſter of <i>Pygmalion</i> king of <i>Tyre</i> , (called alſo <i>Dido</i>) flying from <i>Tyre</i> upon the		

murder

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			murder of her husband <i>Sichæus</i> priest of <i>Hercules</i> , in company with many others, goes and settles in <i>Africa</i> , and builds the famous city of <i>Carthage</i>		
3422	2115	884	<i>Foram</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , killed by his servant <i>Jebu</i> , who reigned 28 years, and destroyed all the house of <i>Abab</i> , and caus'd queen <i>Jezebel</i> to be thrown out of a window, &c.	II	342
3422	2115	884	<i>Haxael</i> , king of <i>Damascus</i> (or <i>Syria</i>) warring against <i>Jebu</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , overcame him, and took almost all his kingdom from him, having slain and taken captive an infinite number of his subjects	IV	46
3422	2115	884	<i>Abaziah</i> dies, and his mother <i>Athaliah</i> (daughter of <i>Abab</i>) reigns 6 years in <i>Judah</i> , during which time she practised and promoted idolatry with all her might, and killed all his children, except <i>Joash</i> , whom <i>Jehosheba</i> (sister of king <i>Abaziah</i> and wife of <i>Jehoiada</i> the high priest) saved, being then but one year old	II	276
3422	2115	884	<i>Lycurgus</i> returns to <i>Lacedemon</i> from his travels, and settles the government by excellent laws	IV	52
3422	2115	884	<i>Iphitus</i> began accounting or computing time by <i>Olympiads</i> , 108 years after the first <i>Olympiad</i>		
3424	2117	882	<i>Ocraxapes</i> succeeds <i>Ophratanes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns there forty-two years	V	560
3425	2118	881	<i>Sybotas</i> , son of <i>Dotadæ</i> , was now king of <i>Messenia</i>	IV	140
3428	2121	878	<i>Jehoiada</i> the high priest shews young <i>Joash</i> (the son of their late king <i>Abaziah</i>) to the heads and people of <i>Judah</i> , who being tired with the cruelty and wickedness of <i>Athaliah</i> , proclaimed <i>Joash</i> king; and the high priest having anointed him and crowned him, slew <i>Athaliah</i> , <i>Joash</i> reigned forty years, &c.	V	444
3432	2125	874	Begins the 22d <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty of the <i>Bubastites</i> , the first king whereof was <i>Se sonchis</i> , who succeeded <i>Psusennes</i> , and reigned 21 years, &c.	IV	53
3432	2125	874	<i>Agrippa</i> , king of the <i>Latins</i> , dies, and is succeeded by <i>Allades</i> , or <i>Alladius</i> , who reigned 19 years	I	498
				XI	147.

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3433	2126	873	<i>Charilaus</i> takes the government of <i>Lacedemon</i> upon himself, and reigned 64 years	V	540
3437	2130	869	<i>Carthage</i> the famous metropolis of <i>Africa</i> , built by queen <i>Dido</i> : <i>Phidon</i> now governed at <i>Argos</i> , and made measures and scales, and coined silver money at <i>Ægina</i>	II	342
3441	2124	865	<i>Pherecles</i> succeeds <i>Diognetus</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 19 years	V	468
3444	2137	862	<i>Jonas</i> prophesied against <i>Nineveh</i>		
3445	2138	861	<i>Eudemus</i> succeeds <i>Agelas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned 25 years	V	522
3449	2142	857	<i>Joash</i> repairs the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , &c.	IV	55
3450	2143	856	<i>Jeboahaz</i> succeeds his father <i>Jebu</i> (now dead) in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned 17 years	IV	57
3451	2144	855	<i>Allades</i> , king of the <i>Latins</i> , together with his palace, is swallowed up by an earthquake, as he was imitating thunder, and was succeeded by <i>Aventinus</i> , who reigned 37 years	XI	147
3452	2145	854	The <i>Lacedemonians</i> , by the help of the <i>Eleans</i> , overthrew the tyrant <i>Phidon</i>	V	542
3453	2146	853	<i>Teleclus</i> succeeds <i>Archelaus</i> in the partnership of the kingdom of <i>Lacedemon</i> , and reigns 40 years	VI	295
3453	2146	853	<i>Osorthon</i> succeeds <i>Sesonchis</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 15 years	I	498
3456	2149	850	<i>Jeboiada</i> the high priest dies, at 130 years old, and is succeeded in that office at <i>Jerusalem</i> by his son <i>Zachariah</i>	IV	56
3458	2151	848	<i>Polymestor</i> , son of <i>Æginetas</i> king of <i>Arcadia</i> , overcame the <i>Lacedemonians</i> , and took <i>Charilaus</i> prisoner, whom they obliged to take an oath that he should not make war any more on the <i>Tegeans</i> , but some time after he broke it	V	503
3460	2153	846	<i>Ariphron</i> succeeds <i>Pherecles</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and reigned 20 years	V	468
3464	2157	842	<i>Jonas</i> prophesies of <i>Israel's</i> deliverance		
3465	2158	841	<i>Jeboahaz</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , takes his son <i>Joash</i> partner with him in the regal government	IV	57
3466	2159	840	<i>Zachariah</i> the high priest having reprov'd <i>Joash</i> king of <i>Judah</i> for falling into and encouraging and promoting idolatry, &c is, by that king's command, stoned to death	IV	57

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3466	2159	840	<i>Tonas Concoleros, or Sardanapalus</i> , succeeds <i>O crazapes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 20 years	IV	140
3467	2160	839	<i>Hazael</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , (or <i>Damascus</i> , he being called by both titles) after taking <i>Gath</i> , and conquering the king of <i>Judah's</i> army, was about investing <i>Jerusalem</i> , but by large presents, &c. departed for that time, but soon after sent a part of his great army, who, (overthrowing <i>Joash</i> , &c.) sack'd <i>Jerusalem</i> , slew the princes, and sent a prodigious spoil to <i>Damascus</i>	II	276
3467	2160	839	<i>Joash</i> being murdered on his bed by his servant, is succeeded by his son <i>Amaziah</i> , who reigned 29 years as king of <i>Judah</i>	IV	57
3467	2160	839	<i>Jeboahaz</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , dies, and <i>Joash</i> his son reigns alone 3 years		
3468	2161	838	<i>Amaziah</i> overcomes the <i>Edomites</i> , slaying 10,000 in battle, and throwing 10,000 prisoners down from the rock whereon <i>Selah</i> their capital city was built, &c.	II	145
3468	2161	838	The prophet <i>Elisba</i> dies	IV	60
3468	2161	838	<i>Tachelotis</i> succeeds <i>Osorthon</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 13 years	I	498
3470	2163	836	<i>Aristodemus</i> succeeds <i>Eudemas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigns 35 years	V	522
3470	2163	836	<i>Joash</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , takes his son <i>Jeroboam</i> to be a partner with him in his kingdom	II	288
3470	2163	836	<i>Hazael</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , dies, and was deified; but being succeeded by his son <i>Benhadad</i> the 3d, he was thrice defeated by <i>Jeboash</i> , the son of <i>Jeboahaz</i> the king of <i>Judah</i> , and made a tributary	II	287
3471	2164	835	<i>Phintas</i> , son of <i>Sobyas</i> , was king of <i>Messenia</i> , in his time the <i>Messenians</i> first sent their sacrifices to <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Delos</i> , with a chorus of men		
3472	2165	834	<i>Eumelus</i> composed the hymn called the <i>Pro sodium</i> , to be sung by the <i>Messenians</i> in their sacrifices to <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Delphos</i>		
3480	2173	826	<i>Thespheus</i> succeeds <i>Aurittion</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and governed 27 years	V	468
3480	2173	826	<i>Amaziah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , challenging <i>Joash</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , is taken by him, and a very large ransom set upon him	IV	61
3481	2174	825	<i>Joash</i> king of <i>Israel</i> dies, and <i>Jeroboam</i> his son reigned alone 41 years	IV	62

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3481	2174	825		
			I	498
3483	2176	823		
			IV	182
3485	2178	821		
			IV	376
3488	2181	818		
			XI	147
3492	2185	814		
			VII	583
3493	2186	813		
			VI	295
3496	2189	810		
			IV	61
3495	2189	810		
			VI	296
3497	2190	809		
			V	522
3505	2198	801		

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3505	2198	801	<i>Capua</i> , a noble city in <i>Campania</i> , built, (but now in ruins) about 12 miles distant from the present city of that name	XI	128
3506	2199	800	<i>Joel</i> prophesied about this time		
3506	2199	800	<i>Osorton</i> the 2d succeeds <i>Petubastes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 9 years	I	498
3507	2200	799	<i>Agamestor</i> succeeds <i>Thespheus</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and governed 20 years	V	468
3509	2202	797	<i>Adryfus</i> , king of <i>Lydia</i> , reigns 35 years, was one of the <i>Heraclidae</i> or descendants of <i>Hercules</i>	V	409
3511	2204	795	<i>Amulius</i> , son of <i>Procas</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Latium</i> , having first put by his elder brother <i>Numitor</i> , to whom <i>Procas</i> had left the kingdom, and reigned 42 years	XI	147
3513	2205	793	<i>Sosarmus</i> succeeds <i>Arbaces</i> as king of <i>Media</i> , and reigns 30 years	IV	377
3515	2208	791	<i>Psammitis</i> succeeds <i>Osorton</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 10 years	I	498
3519	2212	787	<i>Amos</i> prophesied against <i>Jeroboam</i> king of <i>Israel</i>	IV	63
3520	2213	786	<i>Cænus</i> succeeds <i>Caranus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigned 12 years	VII	584
3520	2213	786	The <i>Corinthians</i> now first of all the <i>Greeks</i> had triremes, or boats with 3 oars on each side		
3521	2214	785	<i>Alexander</i> succeeds <i>Agamemnon</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned 25 years	V	522
3521	2214	785	<i>Hosea</i> prophesied against <i>Israel</i>	IV	62
3522	2215	784	<i>Jeroboam</i> king of <i>Israel</i> died; upon which followed an interregnum of 11 years		
3525	2218	781	Begins the 24th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty of the <i>Saites</i> , when <i>Bucchoris</i> succeeds <i>Psammitis</i> in the kingdom, and reigned 44 years	I	499
3527	2220	779	<i>Æschylus</i> succeeds <i>Agamestor</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 23 years	V	468
3530	2223	776	<i>Polydorus</i> succeeds <i>Alcamenes</i> in the half kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 52 years	VI	293
3530	2223	776	This is commonly esteemed the beginning of the first <i>Olympiad</i> , (vulgarly so called.)		
3532	2225	774	<i>Thurimas</i> succeeds <i>Cænus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 45 years	VII	584
3533	2226	773	<i>Zechariah</i> , son of <i>Jeroboam</i> , the 4th and last of the house of <i>Jehu</i> (according to the prophecy 2 <i>Kings</i> , xv. 10.) succeeds in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned but 6 months, being killed by <i>Shallum</i> son of <i>Jabeesh</i> , one of his own domesticks, who		

reigned

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3534	2227	772	reigned in his stead one month, and was killed by <i>Menahem Zachariah's</i> general <i>Ahitub</i> the high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dying, is succeeded by his son <i>Zadok</i> , (called also <i>Azariah</i>)	IV	65
3534	2227	772	<i>Menahem</i> succeeded <i>Shallum</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned 11 years	IV	65
3535	2228	771	<i>Uzziah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , was struck with a leprosy by <i>Azariah</i> the high-priest, till his death, for presuming to burn incense; and his son <i>Jotham</i> governed the kingdom for him 13 years	IV	67
3535	2228	771	<i>Pul</i> in scripture appears to be the first king of <i>Assyria</i>	IV	186
3535	2228	771	<i>Pul</i> , king of <i>Assyria</i> , invading <i>Israel</i> , <i>Menahem</i> gives him 1000 talents of silver as homage-money	IV	188
3536	2229	770	<i>Theopompus</i> , son of <i>Nicander</i> , succeeds his father in the half kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 47 years	VI	273
3543	2236	763	<i>Medius</i> (or <i>Mandaucæ</i>) succeeds <i>Sofarmus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Media</i> , and reigns 40 years	IV	374
3545	2238	761	<i>Pekabiah</i> , son of <i>Menahem</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and reigned two years	IV	69
3545	2238	761	<i>Halyattes</i> succeeds <i>Ardayes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigned 14 years	V	411
3546	2239	760	<i>Ejay</i> began to prophesy		
3546	2239	760	<i>Telestes</i> , son of <i>Aristomenes</i> , having killed <i>Alexander</i> , succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigned there 12 years	V	527
3546	2239	760	<i>Theopompus</i> sets up the <i>Ephori</i> at <i>Lacedæmon</i> , which consisted of five persons, arm'd with power to check even the king, as well as govern the people	VI	303
3547	2240	759	<i>Pekab</i> kills <i>Pekabiah</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , in his royal palace at <i>Samaria</i> , and reigned in his stead 20 years	IV	69
3548	2241	758	<i>Uzziah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Jotham</i> , who reigned alone 16 years	IV	69
3548	2241	758	<i>Nabunæz</i> prophesied against <i>Nineveh</i> , foretelling the dreadful destruction of it, which afterwards happened in the days of <i>Josiah</i>	IV	87
3550	2243	756	<i>Alcmaeon</i> succeeds his father <i>Æschylus</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 2 years when that office for life was dissolved,		

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			and persons chose to hold it for 10 years only	V	468
3552	2245	754	<i>Charops</i> begins the archonship at <i>Athens</i> , upon the new regulation of holding that office 10 years	V	481
3552	2245	754	<i>Romulus</i> kills <i>Amulius</i> , and sets up <i>Numitor</i>	XI	150
3553	2246	753	<i>Romulus</i> having built and finished the city of <i>Rome</i> , is chosen king, and translates the kingdom from <i>Alba</i> to <i>Rome</i> , where he reigned 37 years	XI	157
3554	2247	752	<i>Romulus</i> instituted his year of 10 months, of which <i>March</i> was the first; this kalendar was corrected by <i>Numa</i> , his successor, as is more particularly related and described	XI	181
3554	2247	752	<i>Daicles</i> now first crowned in the olympic games		
3556	2249	750	The rape of the <i>Sabine</i> virgins by the <i>Romans</i>	XI	164
3557	2250	749	<i>Telestes</i> king of <i>Corinth</i> is killed, and the kingly government changed for yearly magistrates, of which <i>Automenes</i> was the first		
3557	2250	749	War between the <i>Romans</i> and the <i>Sabines</i> upon account of the rape: <i>Romulus</i> encounters and kills with his own hand <i>Arcon</i> their king, disperses their army, razes their city, and incorporates the prisoners among his own people	XI	166
3559	2252	747	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Sabines</i> conclude a peace, and become one people; and <i>Tatius</i> , then <i>Sabine</i> king, reigned jointly with <i>Romulus</i> , and the people were called <i>Quirites</i> .	XI	169
3559	2252	747	<i>Tiglath-pileser</i> becomes king of <i>Affyria</i> as successor to his father <i>Pul</i>	IV	189
3559	2252	747	<i>Nabonassar</i> , king of <i>Babylon</i> , lays the foundation of the first of the four great monarchies, and reigns 14 years	IV	288
3559	2252	747	<i>Melles</i> succeeds <i>Halyattes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns 12 years	V	409
3562	2255	744	<i>Æsimeles</i> succeeds <i>Charops</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> for 10 years	V	482
3563	2256	743	<i>Androcles</i> , one of the kings of <i>Messenia</i> , killed in a quarrel with his brother <i>Antiochus</i> , soon after which accident <i>Euphaes</i> reigned in <i>Messenia</i>	VI	297
3564	2257	742	<i>Tatius</i> , joint king with <i>Romulus</i> , killed by the <i>Lavinians</i> at the foot of the altar, while he and <i>Romulus</i> were offering a sacrifice to the tutelary gods	XI	173

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3565	2258	741	<i>Abaz</i> succeeds his father <i>Jotbam</i> in the kingdom of <i>Judab</i> , and reigned sixteen years; but being a wicked prince and committing idolatry, &c. was very unsuccessful	IV	70
3565	2258	741	<i>Pekab</i> king of <i>Israel</i> warring against <i>Judab</i> , kills 120,000 in one day, and carries 200,000 away prisoners	IV	72
3566	2259	740	<i>Tiglath pileser</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , invades <i>Damascus</i> , and takes <i>Rezin</i> their king, transplants the inhabitants, and dissolves the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , and made <i>Abaz</i> king of <i>Judab</i> tributary	II	290
3567	2260	739	<i>Pekab</i> king of <i>Israel</i> is killed by <i>Hosea</i> , son of <i>Elah</i> , upon which followed a state of anarchy for 9 years	IV	73
3568	2261	738	The <i>Romans</i> make a triumph for their victory over the <i>Camerini</i>	XI	172
3569	2262	737	The 25th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty called the <i>Æthiopes</i> , the first king whereof was <i>Sabakon</i> , who reigned 12 years	I	499
3571	2264	735	<i>Candaules</i> succeeds <i>Melles</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigned 17 years	V	409
3572	2265	734	<i>Clidicus</i> , the son of <i>Æsmedes</i> , succeeds his father in the archonshop of <i>Athens</i> , for the space of 10 years	V	482
3573	2266	733	<i>Nadius</i> succeeds <i>Nabonassar</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigned 2 years	IV	297
3573	2266	733	<i>Naxos</i> in <i>Sicily</i> built by the first <i>Greek</i> colony that came from <i>Chalcis</i> in <i>Eubœa</i> to settle in <i>Sicily</i>	VII	481
3574	2267	732	The <i>Romans</i> make a triumph for their conquering the <i>Veientes</i>	XI	173
3574	2267	732	<i>Syracuse</i> , formerly the metropolis of all <i>Sicily</i> , was built by <i>Archias</i> of <i>Corinth</i>	VII	74
3575	2268	731	<i>Cincirus</i> and <i>Porus</i> succeed <i>Nadius</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i>	IV	297
3576	2269	730	<i>Euphaes</i> being killed in battle, was succeeded by <i>Aristodemus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Messenia</i>	VI	302
3576	2269	730	<i>Hosea</i> becomes king of <i>Israel</i> , and reigns 9 years	IV	74
3577	2270	729	<i>Perdiccas</i> succeeds <i>Thurimas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 51 years	VII	585
3578	2271	728	<i>Shalmaneser</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , conquers and makes <i>Hosea</i> king of <i>Israel</i> tributary	IV	74
3579	2272	727	<i>Abaz</i> king of <i>Judab</i> , takes his son <i>Hezekiah</i> partner with him in the kingdom: The prophet <i>Isay</i> foretels the birth of		

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			<i>Emmanuel</i> (or <i>Christ</i>) and that he should be born of a virgin	IV	71
3579	2272	727	<i>Leontinis</i> in <i>Sicily</i> built by the inhabitants of <i>Naxos</i> , and afterwards <i>Catana</i> , another famous city of the same island	VII	73
3580	2273	726	Upon the death of <i>Abaz</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , his son <i>Hezekiah</i> reigns alone 28 years: he endeavours to reform <i>Judah</i> by purging away idolatry, solemnizing the passover, &c. in which <i>Azariah</i> the high priest was greatly serviceable	IV	74
3580	2273	726	<i>Jugæus</i> succeeds <i>Cincirus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigned 5 years	IV	297
3581	2274	725	<i>So</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , intices <i>Hosea</i> king of <i>Israel</i> to rebel against <i>Shalmaneser</i> king of <i>Affyria</i>	IV	74
3581	2274	725	The prophet <i>Hosea</i> declared his last pro- phesy		
3581	2274	725	<i>Sevechus</i> succeeds <i>Sabacon</i> in the kingship of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns there 12 years	I	499
3582	2275	724	<i>Hippomenes</i> succeeds <i>Clidicus</i> in the archon- ship of <i>Athens</i> , which he enjoyed 5 years	V	482
3582	2275	724	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> end the long war with the <i>Messenians</i> with the taking of <i>Ithome</i> , upon which the <i>Messenians</i> serve the <i>La- cedæmonians</i> 39 years	VI	316
3582	2275	724	<i>Polydorus</i> being killed by one <i>Polemarchus</i> , a person of mean extract, is succeeded by his son <i>Eurycrates</i> in the joint kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i> for 17 years	VI	308
3582	2275	724	<i>Aristodemus</i> kills himself at his daughter's tomb, whom he had sacrificed 13 years before		
3583	2276	723	<i>Cardiccas</i> succeeds <i>Medidus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigns 13 years	IV	374
3583	2276	723	<i>Theopompus</i> , one of the partier kings of <i>La- cedæmon</i> , dying, is succeeded by his grandson <i>Zeuxidamas</i> , (son of <i>Archidamus</i> , who died before his father <i>Theopompus</i> who reigns 33 years	VI	308
3585	2278	721	<i>Mardokempad</i> succeeds <i>Jugæus</i> in the king- dom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 12 years (In scripture this prince is called <i>Merodak Ba- ladan</i> .)	IV	297
3585	2278	721	<i>Shalmaneser</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , takes <i>Samaria</i> after a siege of three years, and carried away the ten tribes of <i>Israel</i> into capti- vity, and so put an end to the kingdom of		

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			<i>Israel</i> , after it had stood 234 years divided from <i>Judah</i>	IV	78
3586	2279	720	<i>Azariah</i> , the high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Shallum</i>		
3588	2281	718	<i>Candaules</i> being slain by <i>Gyges</i> (the first of the <i>Mermnadae</i> , who ruled 170 years) is succeeded by him in the kingdom of <i>Ly-</i> <i>dia</i> , who reigned there 38 years. <i>Gyges</i> sends many rich presents to the oracle at <i>Delphos</i> , &c.	V	409
3588	2281	718	The <i>Tyrians</i> intirely defeat <i>Shalmaneser</i> king of <i>Affyria</i> 's fleet	IV	194
3589	2282	717	<i>Shalmaneser</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , besieges <i>Tyre</i> , which held out 5 years against him	IV	194
3589	2282	717	<i>Hezekiah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , revolts and re- fuses to pay tribute to the king of <i>Affy-</i> <i>ria</i> any longer	IV	194
3589	2282	717	<i>Romulus</i> killed, upon which followed an interregnum for upwards of one year in <i>Rome</i>	XI	175
3591	2284	715	<i>Numa</i> becomes king or governor in <i>Rome</i> , but more like <i>Pontifex</i> than <i>Rex</i> , for the space of 43 years	XI	177
3592	2285	714	<i>Leocrates</i> succeeds <i>Hippomenes</i> in the archon- ship of <i>Athens</i> , and ruled there 10 years	V	482
3593	2286	713	<i>Sennacherib</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , goes up against <i>Hezekiah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , who being sick of the plague, upon his earnest prayer to God, has an addition of 15 years made to his life, and <i>Sennacherib</i> goes away against <i>Egypt</i>	IV	79
3593	2286	713	<i>Taracus</i> succeeds <i>Sevechus</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 20 years in that kingdom	I	499
3596	2289	710	<i>Numa Marcius</i> is made the first <i>Pontifex</i> <i>Maximus</i> among the <i>Romans</i>	XI	179
3596	2289	710	<i>Tirbakah</i> , king of <i>Ethiopia</i> , helps the <i>Egyp-</i> <i>tians</i> and <i>Jews</i> against <i>Sennacherib</i> king of <i>Affyria</i>	IV	197
3596	2289	710	<i>Sennacherib</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , returns from <i>E-</i> <i>gypt</i> and besieges <i>Lachish</i> ; <i>Hezekiah</i> buys his peace, but <i>Sennacherib</i> breaks his promise, and returns against <i>Jerusalem</i> with his whole army, of which God, by his angel, destroys 185,000 in one night	IV	85
3596	2289	710	<i>Sennacherib</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , returning to his royal palace at <i>Nineweb</i> , grew sullen and tyrannical upon his defeat at <i>Jerusa-</i> <i>lem</i> , and thereby becoming hateful to all		

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			about him <i>Adrammelech</i> and <i>Sharezer</i> , two of his sons, killed him, as he was worshipping his god <i>Nisroch</i> , and <i>Esarhaddon</i> , his third son, reigned in his stead	IV	201
3597	2290	709	<i>Pityusæ</i> first planted with a colony of <i>Carthaginians</i>	XVII	728
3597	2290	709	An order of 12 priests instituted among the <i>Romans</i> called <i>Salii</i>	XI	178
3597	2290	709	<i>Arcianus</i> succeeds <i>Mardokempad</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 15 years	IV	298
3598	2291	703	<i>Ecbatana</i> ; the metropolis of all <i>Media</i> and seat of the <i>Median</i> and <i>Persian</i> monarchs; built by <i>Dejoces</i> , and <i>Sybaris</i> by the <i>Thurians</i>	IV	381
3599	2292	707	The <i>Parthenians</i> under <i>Phalantus</i> build <i>Tarentum</i>		
3602	2295	704	<i>Arcianus</i> dies, and an interregnum follows in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> for two years	IV	298
3602	2295	704	<i>Aminocles</i> of <i>Corinth</i> built for the <i>Samians</i> their first triremes, or galleys, with 3 oars on a side	VII	420
3602	2295	704	<i>Apsander</i> succeeds <i>Leocrates</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> for 10 years	V	482
3603	2296	703	<i>Corcyra</i> built by the <i>Corinthians</i>	VII	521
3604	2297	702	<i>Belibus</i> succeeds, after an interregnum of 2 years, in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 3 years	IV	299
3607	2300	699	<i>Apronadius</i> succeeds <i>Belibus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 6 years	IV	299
3607	2300	699	<i>Dejoces</i> is chosen the first real king of <i>Media</i> , (those before this time being only nominal ones) and sets about reforming abuses, &c. (<i>Marshal's</i> tables call him the son of <i>Phraortes</i> , and puts his creation in 710.) He reigned 54 years	IV	380
3608	2301	698	<i>Hezekiah</i> , the good king of <i>Judah</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Manasses</i> , a youth of 12 years o'd, who reigned 55 years in the most wicked infamous manner possible	IV	87
3609	2302	697	<i>Midas</i> , king of <i>Phrygia</i> , dies	V	347
3612	2305	694	<i>Eryxias</i> succeeds <i>Apsander</i> in the archonship of <i>Athens</i> for 10 years	V	482
3613	2306	693	The 26th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty of the <i>Saites</i> begins with the reign of <i>Nerres</i> , who governed that kingdom 12 years, and succeeded <i>Taracus</i>	I	199
3613	2306	693	<i>Rigebelus</i> succeeds <i>Apronadius</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigned but one year	IV	222

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Y. of world	Y. of Rood	3600 A.				
3614	2307	690	<i>Meseffimordacus</i> succeeds <i>Rigebelus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns four years		IV	299
3616	2309	690	<i>Anaxidamus</i> , son of <i>Zeuxidamus</i> , succeeds his father as one of the two kings of <i>Lacedæmon</i>		VI	309
3618	2311	688	<i>Dejoces</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , extended his empire to the river <i>Halys</i> . <i>Usher</i>			
3618	2311	688	Upon the death of <i>Meseffimordachus</i> king of <i>Babylon</i> , follows an interregnum, which lasted 8 years		IV	299
3619	2312	687	<i>Gela</i> in <i>Sicily</i> built on a river of the same name, by <i>Antiphemus</i> a <i>Rhodian</i> , and <i>Entimus</i> a <i>Cretan</i> , who each of them heading a colony of their countrymen, came and settled here		VII	89
3619	2312	687	<i>Anaxanier</i> , son of <i>Eurycrates</i> , succeeds his father as one of the two kings of <i>Lacedæmon</i>		VI	309
3620	2313	686	<i>Archilochus</i> , the famous inventor of <i>Iambick</i> verse, a native of <i>Paros</i> , now flourished; he wrote so satyrically against <i>Lycambes</i> , his father in law, for taking his daughter from him, that <i>Lycambes</i> hanged himself		VII	486
3621	2314	685	The <i>Messenians</i> rebel against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , which occasions a second war, which lasted 18 years, in which the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> are beat at <i>Deræ</i> , where <i>Aristomenes</i> for his bravery was made general, and offered the kingdom of <i>Messenia</i>		VI	309
3622	2315	684	The government of <i>Athens</i> is now changed into annual archons, chose from among the most considerable of the citizens; the first was <i>Creon</i>		V	481
3623	2316	683	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> are beaten again by the <i>Messenians</i> , under their general <i>Aristomenes</i>		VI	310
3624	2317	682	<i>Lyfias</i> is archon at <i>Athens</i>		VI	4
3624	2317	682	The <i>Messenians</i> are betrayed by the <i>Arcadians</i> to the <i>Lacedæmonians</i>		VI	312
3624	2317	682	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> consult the oracle at <i>Delphos</i> about the success of the <i>Messenian</i> war, and are answered, they must have an <i>Athenian</i> leader; upon which, applying to <i>Athens</i> , they send one <i>Tyrtaeus</i> , a school master, who did them mighty service		VI	310

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Y. of w. m.	Y. of 1000	3650 This				
3625	2318	681	<i>Stephinales</i> succeeds <i>Merres</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns seven years		I	499
3625	2318	681	<i>Aristomenes</i> , the <i>Messenian</i> general, celebrates a second time the <i>Hecatombonia</i> , or sacrifice appointed for those who had killed 100 of the enemy with their own hands ; after which he lived to do it a third time		VI	314
3626	2319	680	<i>Ardisius</i> , or <i>Ardis</i> son of <i>Gyges</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigned 49 years ; during which time the <i>Cimmerians</i> over-run all <i>Asia Minor</i>		V	411
3626	2319	681	<i>Assaradinus</i> , or <i>Esharhaddon</i> , (king of <i>Nineveh</i> or <i>Assyria</i>) makes himself king of <i>Babylon</i> , for the space of 13 years		IV	201
3628	2321	678	<i>Agereus</i> , son of <i>Perdiccas</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Macedonia</i> , and reigns 38 years		VII	582
3629	2322	677	<i>Manasses</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , being conquered by <i>Esharhaddon</i> king of <i>Babylon</i> , is bound with chains, and so carried prisoner to <i>Babylon</i> , and cast into a dungeon		IV	89
3629	2322	677	<i>Esharhaddon</i> transplants the remnant of the <i>Israelites</i> , and supplies their country with strangers ; so that from this time forward it was no more a kingdom in name or thing		IV	202
3630	2323	676	<i>Manasses</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , returns from his <i>Babylonish</i> captivity, and reigns 38 years in <i>Judah</i> , where he wrought a great reformation		IV	90
3631	2324	675	<i>Chalcedon</i> , a famous city of <i>Bithynia</i> , built on the <i>Bosporus</i> , which parts <i>Europe</i> from <i>Asia</i> , and joins the <i>Propontis</i> with the <i>Euxine Sea</i>		IX	432
3632	2325	674	<i>Nechepfos</i> succeeds <i>Stephinales</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 6 years		I	499
3633	2326	673	<i>Esharhaddon</i> , king of <i>Babylon</i> , reduces the <i>Ethiopians</i> and <i>Egyptians</i> to be his tributaries		IV	203
3635	2328	671	<i>Leosthratus</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>		VI	5
3637	2330	669	<i>Pisistratus</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>		VI	4
3638	2331	668	<i>Necho</i> succeeds <i>Nechepfos</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 8 years		I	499
3638	2331	668	<i>Esharhaddon</i> dies, and is succeeded in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> by his son <i>Saosduchinus</i> , who reigned 20 years		IV	205
3638	2331	668	<i>Ira</i> taken by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and <i>Aristomenes</i> dies, which puts an end to the war by driving the <i>Messenians</i> out of <i>Peloponnesus</i>		VI	317
3638	2331	668	<i>Autoclythenes</i> is made archon at <i>Athens</i>		VI	1

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chr.?		Vol.	Page
3638	2331	668	The second <i>Messenian</i> war ends, and <i>Aristocrates</i> , king of the <i>Arcadians</i> , is stoned to death by his people	VI	316
3639	2332	667	The <i>Messenians</i> being invited by <i>Anaxilas</i> , tyrant of <i>Rhegium</i> , they go into <i>Sicily</i> , settle there, and build the famous city of <i>Messene</i> , now called <i>Messina</i>	VI	317
3640	2333	666	<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> succeeds <i>Numa</i> as king of the <i>Romans</i> (after a short interregnum) and reigned 32 years	XI	183
3642	2335	664	<i>Miltiades</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3642	2335	664	The <i>Messenians</i> assist <i>Anaxilas</i> , and take <i>Zancle</i> , and change its name into <i>Messena</i> or <i>Messene</i>	VII	72
3642	2335	664	A sea fight between the <i>Corinthians</i> and <i>Corcyrians</i> , wherein the latter are beat, and the former take the city of <i>Epidamnium</i>	VII	599
3642	2335	664	<i>Eurycrates</i> the son of <i>Anaxander</i> , and <i>Archidamus</i> (or <i>Hegisicles</i>) the son of <i>Anaxadimus</i> , succeed their father jointly in the kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i>	VI	318
3643	2336	663	The famous battle between the three <i>Horatii</i> and <i>Curiatii</i> , by which the kingdom of <i>Alba</i> was joined to <i>Rome</i>	XI	189
3643	2336	663	<i>Suffetius</i> , the <i>Alban</i> king, ordered by the <i>Romans</i> to be ty'd to two chariots, and torn to pieces by horses, for treachery, and all his accomplices to be put to the sword	XI	192
3644	2337	662	The <i>Romans</i> triumph upon their conquering the <i>Fidenates</i>	XI	192
3644	2337	662	<i>Acræ</i> in <i>Sicily</i> built by the <i>Syracusans</i> upon the mouth of the <i>Eurotas</i> , &c.	VII	89
3646	2339	660	<i>Psammitichus</i> succeeds <i>Necho</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 44 years	II	44
3647	2340	659	<i>Miltiades</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3647	2340	659	<i>Cypselus</i> began to tyrannize at <i>Corinth</i> : he reigned 30 years, (being the first king after the aristocracy)	V	522
3648	2341	658	<i>Byzantium</i> built (by <i>Pausanias</i> , a <i>Spartan</i> captain) in <i>Thrace</i> , now called <i>Constantinople</i>	XV	346
3649	2342	657	<i>Alcmæon</i> and <i>Lesches</i> flourished		
3650	2343	656	<i>Acanthus</i> and <i>Stagira</i> built, (the latter famous for the birth of <i>Hipparchus</i> and <i>Aristotle</i> , who is called the <i>Stagyrite</i> philosopher)	VII	554
3651	2344	655	<i>Istrus</i> , <i>Borysthenes</i> , <i>Lampsacus</i> and <i>Abdera</i> built	V	394
3652	2345	654	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Sabines</i> make war	XI	193

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Y. of 1000	Y. of our era	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
3658	2351	648	<i>Phraortes</i> , son of <i>Dejoces</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Media</i> , and reigns 22 years, during which time he subdued <i>Persia</i> and <i>Asia</i>	IV	382
3659	2352	647	<i>Chyniladanus</i> (called also <i>Nabuchadonosor</i> in the Scripture) succeeds <i>Saosduchinus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 22 years	IV	279
3661	2354	645	<i>Dropis</i> made archon of <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3661	2354	645	<i>Terpander</i> wrote		
3663	2356	643	<i>Ammon</i> , the son of <i>Manasses</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , and reigned 2 years. (He was an idolater.)	IV	91
3665	2358	641	<i>Ammon</i> king of <i>Judah</i> killed by his servants, and was succeeded by his son <i>Josiah</i> , (but 8 years old) who reigned 31 years, and was the best king ever <i>Judah</i> had	IV	91
3666	2359	640	<i>Philip</i> , son of <i>Argæus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigned 38 years	VII	582
3666	2359	640	<i>Pyrtæus</i> , the lame <i>Athenian</i> school-master, flourished	VI	310
3667	2360	639	<i>Damastias</i> chose archon of <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3668	2361	638	<i>Thales</i> , the prince of the <i>Ionic</i> philosophers, born, &c.	VI	35
3670	2363	636	<i>Chyniladan</i> (or <i>Nabuchadonosor</i>) conquers and kills <i>Arphaxad</i> king of <i>Media</i> , and makes his kingdom tributary	IV	208
3670	2363	636	<i>Holofernes</i> , the chief general of <i>Nabuchadonosor</i> (<i>Chyniladan</i>) besieges <i>Bethulia</i> with a prodigious army, is charmed by the beauty, &c. of <i>Judith</i> ; she cuts off his head, his army flies and is plundered, &c.	IV	212
3673	2366	633	<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> , king of the <i>Romans</i> , and all his family, is destroyed by lightning, upon which a short interregnum follows, and then the senate chose <i>Ancus Marcius</i> grandson of <i>Numa</i> by his daughter <i>Pompi- lia</i> , king, who reigned 24 years in <i>Rome</i>	XI	195
3673	2366	633	<i>Ancus</i> wars with the <i>Sabines</i> , takes <i>Polyto- rium</i> , and lays it waste	XI	198
3674	2367	632	<i>Sinope</i> and <i>Lipara</i> built, (famous <i>Greek</i> cities on the coast of <i>Paphlagonia</i>)	IX	242
3675	2368	631	<i>Jeremiah</i> began to prophesy	IV	102
3675	2368	631	<i>Battus</i> , son of <i>Polymnestes</i> , founded and built the city and kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reign- ed 40 years	VII	472
3675	2368	631	<i>Sadyattes</i> , the son of <i>Ardysius</i> , succeeds his fa- ther in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns 15 years	V	411

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Y. of worl	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Page	
3676	2369	630	<i>Josiah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , begins a reformation in <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i>	IV	95
3676	2369	630	<i>Zephaniah</i> began to prophesy		
3677	2370	629	<i>Prusias</i> in <i>Bitbunia</i> built		
3677	2370	629	<i>Periander</i> succeeds <i>Cypselus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and reigns 40 years	V	522
3679	2372	627	<i>Epidamnus</i> (or <i>Dyrrbachium</i>) built, and the <i>Megarians</i> send a colony into <i>Sicily</i>	VII	549
3680	2373	626	<i>Nabopalassar</i> succeeds <i>Chyniladanus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , (or <i>Chaldæa</i>) and reigns 21 years; during which time he transferred the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> to <i>Babylon</i>	IV	301
3680	2373	626	The <i>Fidenates</i> and <i>Sabines</i> rebel against the <i>Romans</i>	XI	198
3680	2373	626	<i>Lucumo Tarquin</i> (called <i>Priscus</i>) an <i>Etrurian</i> , got a command among the <i>Romans</i> , and did great service against the <i>Latins</i>	XI	199
3681	2374	625	<i>Cyaxares</i> succeeds his father <i>Phraortes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Media</i> , and reigns 40 years: He conquered all above the river <i>Halys</i> , and destroyed <i>Nineveh</i>	IV	384
3682	2375	624	<i>Draco</i> (the bloody law-giver) is chose archon at <i>Athens</i> , and publishes his laws, which he called <i>Sanctions</i>	VI	9
3683	2376	623	<i>Hilkiah</i> , the high priest of the <i>Jews</i> , finds a true copy of the original book of the law, as they were repairing and purging the temple	IV	95
3683	2376	623	All <i>Israel</i> kept the passover, and utterly destroyed idolatry	IV	98
3684	2377	622	The <i>Veientes</i> conquered by the <i>Romans</i>	XI	198
3684	2377	622	The <i>Gauls</i> , (under <i>Bellovesus</i> , nephew of <i>Ambigatus</i> king of <i>Celtogallia</i>) crossed the <i>Rhods</i> and the <i>Alps</i> , and settled themselves in that spot of <i>Italy</i> now called <i>Piedmont</i> and <i>Lombardy</i> , then inhabited by the <i>Hebrurians</i>	XVIII	128
3686	2379	620	<i>Hilkiah</i> , the high priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies, and is succeeded in that office by his son <i>Azariah</i> the 3d		
3686	2379	620	The <i>Veientes</i> conquered by the <i>Romans</i> again	XI	198
3686	2379	620	The city of <i>Ostia</i> (a sea port) built by the <i>Romans</i>	XI	198
3687	2380	619	<i>Tarquin</i> made a patrician and a senator, as a reward for his bravery against the <i>Veientes</i>	XI	199
3690	2383	616	The <i>Samians</i> hinder the <i>Corinthians</i> , from carrying away 300 youth of the principal families of the <i>Corinthians</i> to be made eunuchs	VII	423

Necho,

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
3690	2383	616	<i>Necho</i> , son of <i>Psammiticus</i> , (called in scripture <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i>) succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 16 years	II	46
3691	2384	615	<i>Heniochides</i> chose archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3692	2385	614	<i>Panæti</i> was the first tyrant (or absolute prince) in <i>Sicily</i>		
3696	2389	610	<i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , goes against the king of <i>Affyria</i> , to besiege <i>Carchemish</i> , a city upon the banks of the river <i>Euphrates</i>	IV	99
3696	2389	610	As <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> was going against the king of <i>Affyria</i> , in his march through <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Josiah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , rashly opposes him, and is slain in battle, upon which the people set up his son <i>Shallum</i> (or <i>Jehoahaz</i>) who after a reign of three months, is carried away prisoner to <i>Egypt</i> by <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> , who set up his elder brother <i>Eliakim</i> (or <i>Jehoiakim</i>) who reigned 11 years	IV	101
3697	2390	609	<i>Leucumo Tarquin</i> , the Greek, who fled from <i>Corinth</i> to save his wealth and his life, took shelter at <i>Rome</i> , is chose to succeed <i>Ancus</i> (now dead) as king of the <i>Romans</i> , whom he governed 38 years	XI	199
3697	2390	609	The <i>Romans</i> conquer the <i>Apulani</i> , and build the <i>Circus</i> for the <i>Roman</i> games	XI	201
3697	2390	609	<i>Habakkuk</i> prophecy'd the <i>Jewish</i> captivity	IV	103
3697	2390	609	<i>Jeremiah</i> prophesies the <i>Jewish</i> captivity, and likewise <i>Uriah</i> , whom king <i>Jehoiakim</i> puts to death	IV	102
3698	2391	608	<i>Tarquin</i> having overthrown the <i>Hetrurians</i> , &c. <i>Rome</i> , being now at peace, sets about beautifying, cleansing, and fortifying <i>Rome</i> , by building the walls with hewn stone, the famous aqueducts, &c.	XI	206
3699	2392	607	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> drives the <i>Egyptians</i> home, and besieges and takes <i>Jerusalem</i> , &c.	IV	104
3700	2393	606	<i>Jehoiakim</i> burns the roll of the prophecy wrote by <i>Baruch</i> from the mouth of <i>Jeremiah</i>	IV	103
3700	2393	606	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> puts <i>Jehoiakim</i> king of <i>Judah</i> in irons, but soon releases him, and leaves him king under tribute, takes away <i>Daniel</i> and many others to <i>Babylon</i> ; This begins the seventy years captivity foretold by <i>Jeremiah</i> the prophet	IV	105

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3700	2393	606	<i>Pittacus</i> the <i>Mytilenæan</i> commander, kills <i>Phrynon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> commander, in single combat	VI	11
3701	2394	605	<i>Aristocles</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3702	2395	604	<i>Critias</i> I. made archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3702	2395	604	<i>Nabocolasor</i> (in scripture <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>) becomes king of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 43 years	IV	303
3703	2396	603	<i>Daniel</i> interprets king <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 's dream, is made governor of the whole province of <i>Babylon</i> , &c.	IV	309
3703	2396	603	<i>Jehoiakim</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , depending upon assistance from <i>Egypt</i> , rebels against <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , who sends a great army against him, overthrows him, kills him, &c.	IV	105
3704	2397	602	<i>Sappho</i> (the famous poetess, the inventress of the <i>Sapphick</i> verse) now flourished	VII	450
3704	2397	602	<i>Æropas</i> son of <i>Philip</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 26 years	VII	582
3705	2398	601	The <i>Medes</i> and <i>Lydians</i> being at war, while they were engaged in a battle very furiously together, happens an eclipse of the sun and parts them	IV	389
3706	2399	600	<i>Cylon</i> and his companions are killed in an attempt of aspiring to the government of <i>Athens</i>	VI	13
3706	2399	600	<i>Psammiss</i> succeeds his father <i>Nechus</i> in the throne of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 6 years	II	48
3706	2399	600	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 's army over-runs and destroys all <i>Judah</i> , and takes <i>Jerusalem</i>	IV	104
3706	2399	600	<i>Azariab</i> the high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> dies, and is succeeded in that office by his son <i>Seraiah</i>		
3707	2400	599	<i>Mordecai</i> , queen <i>Esther</i> 's uncle, and <i>Ezekiel</i> carried into captivity	IV	106
3707	2400	599	<i>Jehoiakim</i> king of <i>Judah</i> taken, and killed by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , who buries him with the burying of an ass, as prophesied by <i>Jeremiah</i> , &c. <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> sets up his son <i>Jehoiachim</i> (called also <i>Conias</i> , or <i>Jeconias</i>) king in his stead; but after a reign of 3 months and 10 days, <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> takes him and all <i>Jerusalem</i> captive to <i>Babylon</i> , and sets up his uncle <i>Mattaniab</i> king in his stead, and changed his name into		

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			<i>Zedekiah</i> , who reigned tributary to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 11 years	IV	105
3707	2400	599	<i>Cyrus</i> , the son of <i>Cambyfes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , and of <i>Mandane</i> daughter of <i>Astyages</i> king of <i>Media</i> , born. (He was surnamed <i>Cyrus the Great</i>)	IV	532
3707	2400	599	The <i>Romans</i> , under king <i>Tarquin</i> , conquer the <i>Fidenæ</i> and the <i>Camerini</i>	XI	204
3708	2401	598	The <i>Romans</i> intirely conquer the <i>Latins</i>	XI	201
3709	2402	597	The <i>Sabines</i> and <i>Romans</i> make a drawn battle	XI	193
3709	2402	597	<i>Camarina</i> (a famous city in <i>Sicily</i>) built by the <i>Syracusians</i>	VII	89
3709	2402	597	<i>Anaxandrides</i> and <i>Ariston</i> jointly reign in <i>Lacedæmon</i>	VI	220
3709	2402	597	The <i>Sabines</i> defeated, beg a truce of six years, which is granted	XI	194
3711	2404	595	The destruction of <i>Babylon</i> by the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Persians</i> , and the restoration of <i>Israel</i> foretold by <i>Jeremiah</i> the prophet, Ch. L. LI. and <i>Baruch</i> in captivity read his book, and <i>Ezekiel</i> being in captivity, had his first vision	IV	103
3711	2404	595	<i>Epimenides</i> the <i>Phestian</i> is sent for to <i>Athens</i> from <i>Crete</i> , to expiate the <i>Athenians</i> , &c.	IV	14
3711	2404	595	<i>Phisambrotus</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3712	2405	594	<i>Apries</i> (the <i>Pharaoh-Hopbra</i> of scripture) succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i>	II	48
3712	2405	594	<i>Solon</i> , the wise law giver, archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3714	2407	592	<i>Eucrates</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3714	2407	592	<i>Anacharsis</i> , having vowed to introduce the worship of the mother of the gods among the <i>Scythians</i> , is slain in the midst of his ceremonial performance	V	316
3715	2408	591	<i>Zedekiah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , rebelling, <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> went up against <i>Judea</i> , lays all the country waste, and comes up against <i>Jerusalem</i>	IV	107
3715	2408	591	<i>Archefilaus</i> succeeds <i>Battus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigns 16 years	VII	472
3716	2409	590	About the middle of winter <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> begins the siege of <i>Jerusalem</i> in form	IV	107
3717	2410	589	<i>Jerusalem</i> closely besieged for 300 days; from hence the 70 years of indignation, mentioned. <i>Zech</i> I. 12. VII. 5, are supposed to commence	IV	107

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3717	2410	589	<i>Psammiticus</i> succeeds <i>Periander</i> in the government of <i>Corinth</i> for 3 years		
3717	2410	589	<i>Jeremiah</i> being in prison, has his own deliverance revealed to him by God <i>Jer.</i> xxxix. 15, 18.	IV	107
3718	2411	588	<i>Jeremiah</i> carried captive as far as <i>Ramah</i> , is there released by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , upon which he returns home, (and, 'tis supposed, wrote the two books of the <i>Kings</i>)	IV	110
3718	2411	588	The famine prevailing, <i>Jerusalem</i> is broken up by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , upon which king <i>Zedekiah</i> flies, but is pursued and taken, and his sons first slain in his presence, then his own eyes are put out, and afterwards he is carried in chains captive to <i>Babylon</i> : On the third day after the taking and plundering the city by <i>Nebuzar-Adan</i> , <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 's general, being the 10th of the 4th month, (our 27th <i>August</i>) the temple, palace, and whole city was burnt to the ground, &c. the walls and fortifications all demolished, and the people carried away captive. Such was the dreadful end of that glorious kingdom, and of the <i>Israelitish</i> monarchs, after it had stood 468 years from the beginning of <i>David</i> 's reign, 388 from the revolt of the 10 tribes, and 124 from the excision of the <i>Israelitish</i> commonwealth	IV	109
3718	2411	588	<i>Seraiah</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, killed at <i>Riblah</i> by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , and his son <i>Jozadek</i> carried to <i>Babylon</i>	IV	315
3718	2411	588	<i>Nebuzar-adan</i> leaves <i>Gedaliah</i> governor of <i>Judah</i> , with the power of life and death, who, about three months after was treacherously killed by one <i>Ishmael</i> , &c.	IV	110
3719	2412	587	<i>Obed</i> prophesied against the <i>Edomites</i>		
3720	2413	586	The <i>Pythia</i> (or games in honour of <i>Apollo</i>) exhibited at <i>Delphos</i> , where the victors were crowned with oak-leaves	V	506
3722	2415	584	<i>Astyages</i> (called in scripture <i>Abasuerus</i>) the son of <i>Cyaxares</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Media</i> , and reigns 35 years	IV	394
3722	2415	584	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> besieging <i>Tyre</i> , was the last carrying away of the <i>Jews</i> by <i>Nebuzar-adan</i> , the <i>Babylonish</i> general	IV	319

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3724	2417	582	The victors at the <i>Pythian</i> games are now first crowned with laurel, from whence some call this the first <i>Pythia</i> :	V 506
3724	2417	582	The <i>Isthmian</i> games now restored, (first instituted by <i>Theseus</i> at <i>Corinth</i> in honour of <i>Neptune</i> ;) the victors were crowned with pine leaves	V 475
3724	2417	582	<i>Damafias</i> archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI 4
3730	2423	576	<i>Alcetas</i> , the son of <i>Æropas</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 29 years	VII 582
3731	2424	575	<i>Battus</i> II. succeeds <i>Arcefilas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigns 21 years	VII 472
3734	2427	572	<i>Phalaris</i> , the cruel tyrant of <i>Agrigentum</i> , begun his 16 years reign	VII 315
3734	2427	572	<i>Tyre</i> , after 13 years siege, yields to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , <i>Ezek. xxix. 18.</i>	IV 318
4734	2427	572	<i>Tarquin</i> , king of <i>Rome</i> , treacherously murdered, and succeeded by his son-in-law <i>Servius Tullius</i> , who reigned 44 years	XI 211
3735	2428	571	The <i>Jews</i> in <i>Egypt</i> carried to <i>Babylon</i>	IV 319
3735	2428	571	<i>Servius Tullius</i> defeats the <i>Veientes</i> , &c. for which he has a triumph, and is legally elected king by the <i>Curia</i>	XI 215
3735	2428	571	<i>Apries</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , is drove out of his kingdom by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> king of <i>Babylon</i>	II 51
3736	2429	570	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 's dream of the great tree, &c. and <i>Daniel</i> 's interpretation, &c.	IV 333
3736	2429	570	<i>Servius</i> a second time defeats the <i>Hetrurians</i> , and has a second triumph, and then enlarges the city of <i>Rome</i> , &c.	XI 216
3736	2429	570	<i>Aristomenes</i> made archon at <i>Athens</i>	VI 4
3737	2430	569	<i>Apries</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> gives battle to <i>Amasis</i> , viceroy of <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , but is defeated, taken prisoner and strangled, and <i>Amasis</i> reigned 44 years as king of <i>Egypt</i>	II 52
3737	2430	569	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> becomes mad, and is driven out of his kingdom for 7 years	IV 334
3739	2432	567	The <i>Nemean</i> games renewed	
3744	2437	562	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> throws his son <i>Evil-merodach</i> into prison, for male-administration during his illness	IV 335
3744	2437	562	<i>Cræsus</i> , son of <i>Hallyattes</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigned 14 years	V 413
3744	2437	562	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> is restored to his senses	IV 339

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3744	2437	562	The first comedy at <i>Athens</i> made by <i>Susa- rion</i> , and acted upon a moveable scaf- fold		
3745	2438	561	<i>Iloardudamus</i> (called in scripture <i>Evil- merodach</i>) becomes king of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 2 years, when he is murdered by <i>Neriglissar</i> (his sister's husband) who suc- ceeds him in the kingdom	IV	336
3745	2438	561	<i>Comias</i> made archon at <i>Athens</i> . During his reign, <i>Pisistratus</i> set up his tyranny or ab- solute government in <i>Athens</i>	VI	4
3745	2438	561	<i>Evil-merodach</i> prefers <i>Jeconiah</i> king of <i>Ju- dah</i> above all his captive kings	IV	338
3745	2438	561	The prophet <i>Daniel</i> obtains great favour in the eyes of <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>	VI	310
3745	2438	561	<i>Æsop</i> , the famous fabulist, dies		
3746	2439	560	<i>Pisistratus</i> , <i>Solon</i> 's kinsman, having obtained a guard for his private person, seizes the citadel of <i>Athens</i> , and turns the common- wealth into a kingdom, reigning alone un- der the name of a tyrant, (though a very good prince)	VI	59
3746	2439	560	<i>Thespis</i> the <i>Athenian</i> poet, the inventor of tragedy, about this time introduced it into <i>Athens</i> , together with the use of masks or painted faces, &c.	VI	58
3746	2439	560	<i>Servius Tullius</i> having spent his time in re- gulating the kingdom by good laws, &c, established a <i>Census</i> (or valuation of each man's estate to be taken, and the posses- sors to be esteemed of such and such a rank, in proportion to the value thereof,) every five years, at which time a solemn lustration, or expiatory sacrifice for all the people, was performed: From this institution the <i>Romans</i> computed time, making this first an <i>Æra</i> to reckon from. <i>Servius</i> is supposed to coin the first money in <i>Rome</i> with the figures of the animals that were then sacrificed upon it	XI VI	220 4
3746	2439	560	<i>Hegesstratus</i> made archon at <i>Athens</i>		
3746	2439	560	<i>Cyrus</i> (son of <i>Cambyses</i> , by <i>Mandane</i> daugh- ter of <i>Astyages</i>) began to reign over <i>Persia</i>	IV	521
3747	2440	559	<i>Solon</i> dies, aged 79 years	VI	62
3747	2440	559	<i>Niricassalassar</i> succeeds <i>Evil merodach</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigned 4 years	IV	340

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			<i>Sardinian sea, and sink or disable their whole fleet, upon which the Phœnians are obliged to quit the island of Cynus (now Corsica) to the Carthaginians and Etruscans</i>	XVI	543	
3768	2461	538	<i>Daniel interprets the hand-writing upon the wall to Belshazzar, and is promoted to be the chief of the three princes over the whole kingdom of Babylon</i>	IV	349	
3768	2461	538	<i>Daniel is cast into the lion's den, but is preserved, and sees the vision of the seventy weeks, &c.</i>	IV	350	
3768	2461	538	<i>Cyrus takes Babylon, and kills Belshazzar; Darius (or Cyaxares) becomes king of Babylon for 2 years</i>	IV	543	
3769	2462	537	<i>Machæus, the Carthaginian general, gains great advantages for his countrymen over the Africans</i>	XVI	523	
3770	2463	536	<i>Cyrus makes a decree, and sends Zerubbabel (or the supreme judge over all that returned) of the seed of David, and the high priest Jeshua, with a great number of Jews to Jerusalem, with authority to rebuild the temple, and to have the free exercise of their religion</i>	IV	544	
3770	2463	536	<i>Athenæus made archon at Athens</i>	VI	4	
3770	2463	536	<i>The first great monarchy of Babylon dissolved, after it had stood two hundred and ten years under 21 kings and two inter-regnums</i>	IV	543	
3770	2463	536	<i>Cyaxares (or Darius the Mede) dies, and is succeeded by Cyrus, whose father, Cambyses king of Persia, dying likewise, he unites the two kingdoms, and forms the second great monarchy, under the name of the Persian monarchy, over which he reigned 7 years</i>	IV	543	
3770	2463	536	<i>Machæus (the Carthaginian general) reduces a great part of the island of Sicily to the obedience of Carthage</i>	XVI	544	
3771	2464	535	<i>The foundation of the new temple at Jerusalem is laid, and Jeshua the son of Jozadak made high-priest. The Cuthim offer to assist in building, but being refused, get a stop to be put to it</i>	IV	545	
3771	2464	535	<i>The plague makes dreadful havock at Carthage, whereupon the Carthaginians sacrifice their children to appease the gods</i>	XVI	544	

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3772	2465	534		
3774	2467	532	IV	350
3776	2469	530	VII	423
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3777	2470	529	IV	547
3778	2471	528	XI	224
3780	2473	526	VI	70
3781	2474	525	XVII	458
3782	2475	524	IV	548

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			<i>dyas</i> , which was 365 cubits in circumference, and had upon it the representation of the motions of the several constellations, &c.	IV	551
3782	2475	524	<i>Cambyfes</i> first marries, and then murders his own sister <i>Meroe</i> , by kicking her on the belly while great with child	IV	553
3783	2476	523	<i>Polycrates</i> , tyrant of <i>Samos</i> , is treacherously murdered by <i>Orætes</i> the <i>Persian</i> governor of <i>Sardis</i> (under <i>Cyrus</i>) at <i>Sardis</i> ; upon hearing whereof <i>Meandrus</i> , secretary to <i>Polycrates</i> , sets himself up for his successor, and being established in the supreme power, offers to restore the <i>Sami-ans</i> to their former liberty, &c.	VII	430
3783	2476	523	<i>Machæus</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general endeavours to overturn the government of <i>Carthage</i> , and introduce arbitrary power, for which he was put to death, and succeeded in the generalship by <i>Mago</i>	XVI	548
3783	2476	523	<i>Cambyles</i> king of <i>Persia</i> orders his brother <i>Smerdis</i> to be murdered, for fear he should, during his absence, take the kingdom from him	IV	553
3784	2477	522	<i>Cambyfes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Smerdis</i> , brother of <i>Patizithes</i> , who being personally like <i>Smerdis</i> the son of <i>Cyrus</i> and brother of <i>Cambyfes</i> , pretended to be the real person, and so got himself established in the empire, and reigned about 8 months	IV	556
3784	2477	522	<i>Darius</i> son of <i>Hystaspes</i> , a noble <i>Persian</i> of the royal family of <i>Achamenes</i> , governor of the province of <i>Persia</i> , with 7 other lords, conspire against and murder the impostor <i>Smerdis</i> , the then reigning <i>Persian</i> monarch, and is chosen king in his stead: To strengthen his interest he married <i>Atossa</i> and <i>Artystona</i> , the two daughters of <i>Cyrus</i> ; also <i>Parmys</i> the daughter of <i>Smerdis</i> the real son of <i>Cyrus</i> , (who was murdered by order of his brother <i>Cambyfes</i>) and <i>Phedyma</i> the daughter of <i>Oianes</i> , (one of the seven lords who assisted <i>Darius</i> , and who detected <i>Smerdis</i> the impostor.) He reigned 36 years	IV	560
3786	2479	520	<i>Arcefilaus</i> III. king of <i>Cyrene</i> , revolts from <i>Persia</i> , but being pursued to <i>Barce</i> was kill'd there: upon which his mother		

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			<i>Pheretyme</i> , getting an army in <i>Egypt</i> re- turns to <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigned there 6 years	XVII	458
3788	2481	518	<i>Darius</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , makes a decree to enable the <i>Jews</i> to go on with rebuilding the temple at <i>Jerusalem</i>	IX	515
3789	2482	517	The <i>Babylonians</i> revolt from <i>Darius</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , upon which <i>Darius</i> comes with a great army and besieges <i>Babylon</i> ; the <i>Babylonians</i> to make their provisions hold out, collect the women, old men, and children, and strangle them without dis- tinction	IV	564
3790	2483	516	The temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> finished by <i>Zerub- babel</i> , the civil governor under <i>Darius</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , and <i>Jebu</i> the high-priest, in the month <i>Adar</i> , answering in part to our <i>February</i>	IX	515
3791	2484	515	<i>Darius</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , puts away his wife <i>Vashti</i> , and promotes <i>Esther</i> , a <i>Jewess</i> , to be queen in her stead	IX	518
3791	2484	515	<i>Darius</i> takes <i>Babylon</i> , by the assistance and artifice of <i>Zopyrus</i> , one of his chief com- manders, and broke down the walls that were 200 cubits high to 50 cubits high	IV	566
3792	2485	514	<i>Pheretyme</i> dying in <i>Egypt</i> , is succeeded by <i>Battus</i> IV. in the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , where he reigned 48 years	XVII	459
3793	2486	513	<i>Hipparchus</i> , one of the tyrants of <i>Athens</i> , is killed by <i>Harmodius</i> and <i>Aristogiton</i> ; and then <i>Hippias</i> reigned alone in so cruel a manner, that the people expelled him in three years afterwards	VI	73
3796	2489	510	<i>Cleomenes</i> and <i>Demaratus</i> jointly reign kings in <i>Lacedæmon</i>	VI	273
3797	2490	509	<i>Haman</i> , an <i>Amalekite</i> , having got into fav- our at <i>Darius's</i> court, out of spite to <i>Mor- decai</i> , queen <i>Esther's</i> uncle, he gets an order to destroy all the <i>Jews</i> on the 13th of the month <i>Adar</i> ; but <i>Esther</i> petitions the king, and gets an order for the <i>Jews</i> to kill all their enemies, on that and the following days, throughout all the pro- vinces of his vast dominions, upon which <i>Haman</i> was hang'd, &c. In memory of this deliverance the <i>Jews</i> keep the feast of <i>Purim</i> to this day, on the 13th and 14th days of <i>Adar</i>	IX	518
3797	2490	509	The tyrant <i>Hippias</i> flies from <i>Athens</i> to <i>Da- rius</i> king of <i>Persia</i>	VII	591

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ			Vol.	Page
3797	2490	509	In the bloody war between the <i>Crotonians</i> and <i>Sybarites</i> , <i>Milo</i> , the general of the <i>Crotonians</i> , conquers 300,000 <i>Sybarites</i> with 100,000 <i>Crotonians</i> ; upon which <i>Milo</i> destroys <i>Sybaris</i> , &c. This <i>Milo</i> was the disciple of <i>Pythagoras</i> , and had been six times victor in the <i>Olympic</i> games, and often in others. (See note E.)		VI	147
3798	2491	508	The <i>Carthaginians</i> and <i>Romans</i> make a league of amity together for the first time		XVI	524
3800	2493	506	<i>Pythagoras</i> the famous philosopher died. (Note O.)		VII	431
3800	2493	506	<i>Tarquin</i> , king of the <i>Romans</i> , buys the <i>Sibylline</i> books, and appoints two persons, called the <i>Duumviri</i> , to be their guardians, and orders them to be lock'd up in a vault under the temple of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> (the most magnificent and expensive building that ever was erected) where they remain'd till they and the temple were burnt together		XI	230
3800	2493	506	Upon a raging plague breaking out at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Tarquin</i> sends his two sons to consult the oracle at <i>Delphos</i> , who being ask'd, who should be prince of <i>Rome</i> , answer'd, he that first kiss'd his mother, which <i>Brutus</i> and the company explained mystically, by falling down upon the ground as soon as he came within the limits of <i>Italy</i> and kiss'd the earth, the common parent of mankind		XI	233
3801	2494	505	<i>Tarquin</i> , king of the <i>Romans</i> , having ravished <i>Lucretia</i> , the wife of <i>Collatinus</i> , she assembles her father, &c. tells them what had happened, and then stabs herself; upon which <i>Junius Brutus</i> assembles the senate, inveighs bitterly against <i>Tarquin</i> , &c. so that the senate and people deprived <i>Tarquin</i> of the crown, banished him and all his family for ever, and dissolved the regal government, and turned it into a commonwealth under the management of two annual consuls, &c. the first whereof were <i>Junius Brutus</i> and <i>Tarquinius Collatinus</i> , &c.		XI	234
3802	2495	504	<i>Collatinus</i> is obliged to resign the consulship with shame, and <i>Publius Valerius</i> is chose in his stead		XI	248

Ys of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
3802	2495	504	<i>Tarquin</i> raises the <i>Veientes</i> , &c. and comes against <i>Rome</i> : The consuls command the <i>Roman</i> army ; <i>Brutus</i> is slain, but <i>Valerius</i> comes off conqueror	XI	249
3802	2495	504	<i>Valerius</i> summons the people, and they chuse <i>Sp. Lucretius</i> his colleague; but he dying in a few days, <i>Valerius</i> reigns alone, and from his love to the real interest of his country was called <i>Poplicola</i> or <i>Popular</i>	XI	251
3803	2496	503	<i>Poplicola</i> and <i>T. Lucretius</i> chose consuls ; they revive the <i>Census</i> and <i>Lustrum</i> , and find 130,000 men in <i>Rome</i> past the age of puberty	XI	254
3803	2496	503	<i>Naxos</i> , the famous and fruitful island of the <i>Cyclades</i> besieged by <i>Aristagoras</i> , governor of <i>Miletus</i> in <i>Ionia</i> , assisted with 200 ships and a considerable army of land forces from <i>Darius</i> king of <i>Persia</i> ; but after four months the siege was raised, &c. by their being forewarned of the design, by <i>Megabates</i> the <i>Persian</i> general, out of pique to <i>Aristagoras</i> , with whom he had quarrelled	VII	483
3804	2497	502	<i>Histiæus</i> tyrant of <i>Miletus</i> in <i>Ionia</i> , persuades <i>Aristagoras</i> to revolt from <i>Darius</i> , which he does, and gets many of the <i>Greeks</i> on his side	IV	571
3804	2497	502	<i>Porfena</i> , king of <i>Clusium</i> , at the head of a great multitude of <i>Ettrurians</i> , espouses <i>Tarquin's</i> cause, which defeat and intimidate the <i>Romans</i> for a while ; but by the bravery of <i>Horatius Cocles</i> the <i>Romans</i> were supported, and by means of <i>Matius Scævola's</i> extraordinary courage a peace is made, and the <i>Tarquins</i> rejected by <i>Porfena</i> , &c.	XI	254
3805	2498	501	<i>Spurius Lartius</i> and <i>T. Herminius</i> chosen consuls at <i>Rome</i> for this year	XI	260
3806	2499	500	<i>M. Valerius</i> and <i>P. Posthumius</i> being consuls, twice defeat the <i>Sabines</i> , who invaded the <i>Roman</i> territories, for which they were decreed a triumph, and extraordinary honours and privileges	IX	260
3806	2499	500	<i>Gorgus</i> , brother of <i>Onesilus</i> , being king of <i>Salamis</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> , <i>Onesilus</i> raises a party, drives out <i>Gorgus</i> , and shakes off the <i>Persian</i> yoke	VII	399

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ				
3807	2500	499	<i>Zeno Eleates</i> , the famous <i>Athenian</i> philosopher, born at <i>Pergamus</i> , now flourished and taught the doctrine of <i>Xenophanes</i> , viz. That God and the world is one and the same thing, &c.		I	12
3807	2500	499	<i>Poplicola</i> being the 4th time consul of <i>Rome</i> , the <i>Sabines</i> resolve to renew the war; upon which <i>Astius Clausus</i> , the greatest man in all <i>Sabinia</i> , with 5000 families, comes over to the <i>Romans</i> , and changes his name for <i>Appius Claudius</i> : <i>Poplicola</i> engages and intirely routs the <i>Sabines</i> , is honoured with a triumph, and dies, &c.		XI	261
3808	2501	498	<i>Aristagoras</i> , the <i>Ionian</i> , killed in <i>Thrace</i> , by the <i>Persians</i> in battle, from whom he had persuaded the <i>Ionians</i> to revolt		IV	575
3808	2501	498	The <i>Sabines</i> again attack the <i>Romans</i> , and are entirely defeated by <i>Menenius</i> the consul, for which he is granted a triumph, and his colleague <i>Posthumius</i> an ovation		XI	263
3809	2502	497	<i>Histiæus</i> , the <i>Ionian</i> , crucify'd at <i>Sardis</i> by <i>Artaphernes</i> , general of the <i>Persian</i> army under <i>Darius</i> king of <i>Persia</i>		IV	576
3809	2502	497	<i>Hippocrates</i> began his tyranny at <i>Gela</i>		VII	95
3809	2502	497	The <i>Sabines</i> being troublesome, the new consul <i>Cassius Ufellinus</i> overthrows them in a pitched battle, kills 10,000 upon the spot, upon which they sue for peace, which is granted them upon condition of their paying great sums of money, and furnishing large quantities of corn, and yielding up 10,000 acres of arable land		XI	264
3809	2502	497	<i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Amyntas</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigned 43 years		VII	582
3810	2503	496	The conspiracy of the <i>Tarquins</i> to murder the senators, and establish themselves upon the <i>Roman</i> throne again, is discovered by <i>Publius</i> and <i>Marcus</i> , upon which the conspirators were taken and put to death, &c.		XI	266
3811	2504	495	<i>Darius</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , first reduces the <i>Greek</i> islands under his dominions, and lays a tribute on all the provinces, (<i>Esther</i> X.) which before only paid a free gift		VII	438
3812	2505	494	<i>Mardonius</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, loses 300 ships about mount <i>Athos</i> , and more than 20,000 men, by a violent storm that drove about half his fleet on shore, &c.		VII	592
3813	2506	493	The dignity of dictator, or absolute governor in the <i>Roman</i> commonwealth for six			

months

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			months, is created, and <i>Lartius</i> the consul is made the first dictator, who promoted <i>Sp. Cassius</i> general of the horse, or second man in the government, which office died with the dictatorship	XI	269
3813	2506	493	<i>Lartius</i> the dictator, having made a truce with the <i>Latins</i> for a year, lays down the dictatorship before the expiration of the time appointed for the continuance of that office	XI	271
3814	2507	492	<i>Posthumius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, being made dictator goes against and engages the <i>Latins</i> , kills 33,000 men, and their three generals, and so ended the war entered into to resettle <i>Tarquin</i> on the <i>Roman</i> throne, who hereupon retired to <i>Cumæ</i> , and died there in the 90th year of his age and 14th of his exile.	XI	271
3815	2508	491	<i>Hybrilides</i> made archon (or judge) at <i>Athens</i> this year	VI	4
3815	2508	491	<i>Cleomenes</i> , joint king of <i>Sparta</i> , thrusts out his colleague <i>Demaratus</i> , and <i>Leotychides</i> succeeds and reigns with <i>Leonidas</i>	VI	322
3815	2508	491	<i>Cleomenes</i> , joint king of <i>Sparta</i> , kills himself, and is succeeded by <i>Leonidas</i> , the second son of <i>Anaxandrides</i>	VI	324
3815	2508	491	The <i>Romans</i> make a law, that all persons entering themselves into the army should be free from all prosecutions for debt, upon which the army under <i>P. Servilius</i> the consul becomes very numerous, with which he engages the <i>Volsci</i> and defeats them entirely; whereupon demanding a triumph, he is denied it, but gives himself one by force of arms	XI	278
3815	2508	491	<i>Miltiades</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, with only 10,000 men overcomes the <i>Persian</i> general <i>Datis</i> , with 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse in the plains of <i>Marathon</i> , killing vast numbers, and driving the rest on board their ships, many of which he also burnt and destroyed	IV	579
3816	2509	490	The book of <i>Esther</i> is now supposed to be wrote by <i>Mordecai</i> , uncle to <i>Esther</i> the <i>Jewish</i> queen of <i>Persia</i> instead of <i>Vashti</i> , who was put away for disobedience		
3816	2509	490	<i>Pausanias</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , conspires with <i>Artabazus</i> the <i>Persian</i> general to make himself sovereign of all <i>Greece</i> , for which the allies deprive him of his command of		

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			the allied army and even besiege him in <i>Byzantium</i> , from whence flying to <i>Hera- clea</i> he returned to <i>Sparta</i> , where the <i>Ephori</i> try him, but pass him by for a time ; but continuing his male practices, and being pursued, fled into the temple of <i>Minerva Chalcidica</i> , where he was starved to death	VI	340
3816	2509	490	<i>Manius Valerius</i> , brother of <i>Poplicola</i> , is chose dictator of <i>Rome</i> ; by whose wise management the publick dissentions be- tween the people and patricians were ap- peased, and all the foreign enemies of <i>Rome</i> subdued ; for which he was decreed a triumph	XI	282
3816	2509	490	The city of <i>Eretria</i> in <i>Eubæa</i> being trea- cherously delivered into the hands of the <i>Persians</i> , was by them first pillaged, then burnt, and the inhabitants sold for slaves	VI	85
3817	2510	489	<i>Leotychides</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , takes bribes of the <i>Thessalians</i> , professed enemies of his country ; but being detected, he flies to <i>Tegea</i> , and dies there in exile	VI	323
3817	2510	489	<i>Valerius</i> lays down the dictatorship, and the <i>Roman</i> people rise in arms, upon account of the law of indemnity from debt not being confirmed, &c.	XI	283
3817	2510	489	<i>Mago</i> , having thoroughly introduced a strict military discipline into the <i>Carthaginian</i> troops, and behaved in an unexceptiona- ble manner in all his great posts and em- ployments, dies, and is succeeded in his honours and estates by his two sons <i>Asdru- bal</i> and <i>Hamilcar</i>	XVI	524
3817	2510	489	The <i>Carthaginians</i> endeavour to free them- selves from paying an annual tribute to the <i>Africans</i> for the ground whereon their city of <i>Carthage</i> stood, are beat by the <i>Africans</i> , and the tribute fixed more firmly than before	XVI	551
3818	2511	488	The <i>Roman</i> senate agrees to pass the law of indemnity from debt, and choose five officers out of the people, or plebeians, called them tribunes, whose office was to examine and disannul all laws pass'd by the senate that were injurious to the peo- ple ; upon which the people return to their duty, &c.	XI	289

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3818	2511	488		
3818	2511	488	VI	94
3819	2512	487	XVI	551
3820	2513	486	XI	291
3820	2513	486	XI	292
3820	2513	486	IV	584
3820	2513	486	XI	300
3820	2513	486	XVI	524

Miltiades (one of the ten *Athenian* generals) going against the *Parians*, miscarries ; at his return to *Athens* he is tryed, and condemned to pay fifty talents, (the whole charge of the expedition ; but not being able to pay, is cast into prison, &c.

Darius king of *Persia* sends embassadors to *Carthage*, to desire those people to abstain from human sacrifices, and the eating of dogs flesh, to burn their dead and not to bury them, and to furnish him with a body of auxiliary troops against the *Greeks* ; all which they comply'd with, except the last

Cominius the *Roman* consul honours *Caius Martius* with the surname of *Coriolanus*, for his taking *Corioli*, the metropolis of the *Volsci*, and being greatly instrumental in defeating the armies of the *Volscians* and *Antiates* ; this consulship ended with a census and lustrum, when it appeared there were but 100,000 men in *Rome* fit to bear arms

A great famine in *Rome* breeds a civil dissention, upon which the *Antiates* make incursions into the *Roman* territories, and even threaten *Rome* itself ; upon which *Coriolanus* assembles a band of volunteers, advances into the enemies country, defeats them several times, and returns loaded with booty, &c.

Xerxes (son of *Darius Hystaspis*, by *Atossa* the daughter of *Cyrus*) succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Persia*, and reigned 21 years. *Artamenes*, his half brother, son of *Darius* by the daughter of *Gobryas*, opposed him, pleading his primogeniture, but finding himself too weak to contest it, yields the kingdom to him

Coriolanus, after a long dispute between the senate and people, is condemned to banishment ; upon which he goes over to the *Volsci*

Asdrubal, the *Cartaginian* general in *Sardinia*, dying of his wounds, the command of that army falls upon his brother *Hamilcar*

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3821	2514	485	<i>Xerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , renews, confirms, and enlarges the former privileges granted to the <i>Jews</i>	IX	517
3821	2514	485	<i>Coriolanus</i> , as general of the <i>Volscian</i> army, besieges <i>Rome</i> , is wrought upon by his mother, wife, and the <i>Roman</i> matrons, to raise the siege, for which he was stabbed in the <i>Volscian</i> senate, when he appeared to answer the complaints exhibited against him		
3821	2514	485	<i>Gelon</i> (a native of <i>Gela</i> in <i>Sicily</i>) upon the death of <i>Hippocrates</i> , under pretence of defending the rights of <i>Hippocrates's</i> children, after several engagements with, and overcoming, the <i>Syracusans</i> , &c. was declared the first king thereof, and reigned 18 years with great applause, striving all that time to do all the good possible	XI	303
3821	2514	485	The <i>Sicilians</i> beg the assistance of <i>Leonidas</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, against the <i>Carthaginians</i> , but are refused; whereupon <i>Gelon</i> defends himself, &c.	VII	96
3822	2515	484	<i>Xerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> goes against the <i>Egyptians</i> , who had revolted from him, overcame them, and fixed his brother <i>Achæmenes</i> viceroy, and then returns to <i>Susa</i>	XVI	552
3823	2516	483	<i>Aristides</i> is banish'd <i>Athens</i> , by ostracism; viz. a writing the accused person's name upon a shell by the freemen, which, if they amounted to 6000, banished the person for ten years	IV	585
3823	2516	483	<i>Aquilius Tuscus</i> and <i>Sicinnius</i> being consuls at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Tuscus</i> gains a complete victory over the <i>Hernici</i> , and is voted an ovation. <i>Sicinnius</i> overcomes the <i>Volsci</i> , kills their general, and takes their camp, for which he is decreed a triumph, &c.	VI	100
3824	2517	482	The <i>Agrarian</i> law for dividing the conquered lands among the people, &c.	XI	310
3825	2518	481	<i>Cassius</i> is accus'd by his own father of aspiring to the <i>Roman</i> sovereignty, and is condemned and executed, by being cast headlong from the <i>Tarpeian</i> rock	XI	311
3826	2519	480	The <i>Roman</i> senate order the consecration of the temple of <i>Castor</i> and <i>Pollux</i>	XI	314
3826	2519	480	<i>Themistocles</i> buys off <i>Epeicydes</i> from soliciting to be made general of the <i>Athenian</i> forces, and gets himself elected; procures an	XI	315

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			act to recall all the banished, by which means <i>Aristides</i> returns home. at the end of three instead of ten years	VI	102
2826	2519	480	<i>Jeshuab</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest dies, and is succeeded in that office by his son <i>Joiahim</i> , who held that office 36 years	IX	517
3826	2519	480	About this time the <i>Rhodians</i> laid aside the monarchic form of government, and introduced the republican form among them	VII	318
3826	2519	480	<i>Xerxes</i> makes his first expedition into <i>Greece</i> , whose army, when he arrived at <i>Thermopylae</i> , a narrow pass that divides <i>Thessaly</i> from <i>Greece</i> , consisted of 2,641,610 soldiers, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, &c. computed at as many more	IV	591
3826	2519	480	<i>Leonidas</i> , joint king of <i>Sparta</i> , and 300 <i>Spartans</i> , resolutely resist the <i>Persians</i> at <i>Thermopylae</i> , and are all slain; and is succeeded in the kingdom by his son <i>Cleombrotus</i> , who dying very soon, was succeeded by his son <i>Pausanias</i> , tutor to <i>Plistarchus</i> son of <i>Leonidas</i>	IV	596
3826	2519	480	<i>Xerxes</i> takes <i>Athens</i> , and burns the city and all its temples down to the ground, and lays waste and destroys the country all about; but being soon after engaged by the united confederate <i>Grecian</i> fleet, (consisting of 380 sail, under the sole command of <i>Themistocles</i> the <i>Athenian</i> commander at <i>Salamis</i>), the <i>Persians</i> and their confederates, being 2000 sail, <i>Themistocles</i> took and destroy'd upwards of 200 sail, with all the men and ammunition, and dispersed the rest, &c.	IV	600
3826	2519	480	<i>Hamilcar</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, is killed by <i>Gelon</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> tyrant, and his army intirely defeated; whereupon his son <i>Gisco</i> is banished, and a peace concluded	XVI	524
3827	2520	479	The <i>Spartans</i> decree the prize of prudence to <i>Themistocles</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general, honour him with a crown of olive leaves, and bellow a most magnificent chariot upon him, and escort him home with a guard of 500 men, an honour never by them paid to any one before	VI	112
3828	2521	478	<i>Athens</i> laid in ashes by <i>Mardonius</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, a second time, who was soon		

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Y. of world	Y. of Anod	Before Christ			Vol.	Page
3834	2527	472	<i>Epicharmus</i> , a famous <i>Syracusan</i> poet, that either invented or introduced comedy among them, flourished in the times of <i>Gelon</i> and <i>Hiero</i> , kings of <i>Syracuse</i> , ——— <i>Marshall</i> .			
3834	2527	472	The <i>Roman</i> consuls, <i>Virginius</i> and <i>Servilius</i> , intirely defeat the <i>Hetrurians</i> , who besieged <i>Rome</i> , and caused a famine, by which overthrow, plenty, liberty, &c. was again restored to the city, and the inhabitants thereof		XI	311
3832	2529	470	The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Manlius</i> , without any loss, reduces the <i>Veientes</i> to sue for peace, and a truce of forty years is granted them : For this unbloody victory, he is granted an ovation		XI	328
3832	2529	470	<i>Democritus</i> , the supposed author of the <i>Atomic</i> system, (Vol. I. p. 19.) and of <i>Fatal Necessity</i> , &c. now flourished. He was a great astronomer and geometrician ; he us'd to ridicule the <i>Athenians</i> unreasonable pursuit after wealth, by laughing at them ; he made himself blind, by looking upon a brazen globe when the sun shone upon it : He was born at <i>Abdera</i> in <i>Thrace</i> , and called the <i>Abderite</i>		IX	362
3837	2530	469	<i>Pausanias</i> joint king of <i>Sparta</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Plistarchus</i> , who reigned 3 years		VI	342
3837	2530	469	<i>Cimon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , (son of <i>Miltiades</i> by the daughter of the king of <i>Thrace</i>) a man of consummate wisdom, integrity, and courage, chose admiral of the <i>Grecian</i> fleet, and sent against the <i>Persians</i>		VI	127
3837	2530	469	<i>Leotychides</i> , joint king of <i>Sparta</i> , (<i>Lacedæmon</i>) dies in exile, and was succeeded by his grandson <i>Archidamus</i> , the son of <i>Zeuxidamus</i> , who died before his father <i>Leotychides</i>		VI	342
3838	2531	468	<i>Diagoras</i> , the <i>Greek</i> philosopher, born at <i>Melos</i> , one of the islands in the <i>Ægean</i> sea, was the first that affirmed that there were no gods, (for which he was called an atheist) now flourished ——— <i>Marshall</i> .			
3838	2531	468	<i>Cimon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, taking the city <i>Eion</i> from the <i>Persians</i> , the <i>Persian</i> commander burnt the palace, his garison, all his wealth, and himself		VI	128
3838	2531	468	A most dreadful earthquake happened at <i>Sparta</i> in which 20,000 inhabitants and			

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			all the houses but five, were destroyed ; upon which the <i>Helotes</i> and <i>Messenians</i> , &c. revolt	VI	342
3838	2531	468	<i>Cimon</i> performs great things in <i>Caria</i> , sails to <i>Cyprus</i> , and obtains a complete victory over the <i>Persian</i> fleet, takes 100 of their ships, pursues and attacks them on land, routs them, and so gains two victories in one day	VI	129
3838	2531	468	<i>Cimon</i> , with only four ships, takes 13 of the enemies gallies, reduces all <i>Chersonesus</i> , conquers the revolted <i>Thasians</i> , recovers the gold mines from them, lying between the rivers <i>Nyffus</i> and <i>Strymon</i> , upon which the <i>Athenians</i> send a colony to settle in <i>Amphipolis</i> , a famous city of <i>Thrace</i>	VI	131
3838	2531	468	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> solicit the <i>Athenians</i> for help against their revolted subjects, the <i>Helotes</i> , &c. upon which <i>Cimon</i> is sent with an army, and does wonders	VI	132
3839	2532	467	<i>Aristides</i> , the great <i>Athenian</i> commander, dies. (Note C.)	VI	134
3840	2533	466	<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. succeeds <i>Battus</i> IV. in the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigned 35 years	XVII	459
3840	2533	466	Upon the death of <i>Hiero</i> , tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , his brother <i>Thrasylulus</i> succeeded him, but after 11 months reign, the people drove him out, and thereby enjoyed their liberty sixty years	VII	110
3840	2533	466	<i>Plistoanax</i> succeeds <i>Plistarchus</i> in the joint kingship of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 58 years	VI	342
3841	2534	465	<i>Appius</i> , now out of his consulship, is cited to appear before the people of <i>Rome</i> , to answer the complaints exhibited against him ; he being conscious of his own guilt, murders himself	XI	336
3842	2535	464	The <i>Roman</i> consul, <i>Servilius</i> , defeats the <i>Sabines</i> , and <i>Quintilius</i> , the <i>Equi</i> and <i>Volsci</i> , and takes the city of <i>Antium</i> , and has a triumph decreed him	XI	337
3842	2535	464	<i>Xerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> giving himself up to luxury, &c. <i>Artabanus</i> , the captain of his guards, conspires against him, with <i>Mithridates</i> his chamberlain, and murders him upon his bed	V	9
3842	2535	464	<i>Artaxerxes</i> I (called <i>Longimanus</i>) succeeds his father <i>Xerxes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Per</i> <i>sia</i> , after having killed his uncle <i>Artabanus</i> ,		

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			who had usurped the crown seven months, and reigned 41 years	V	11
3842	2535	464	<i>Cimon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> commander, after all his heroic actions, is rewarded with ostracism or banishment for 10 years	VI	137
3843	2536	463	The <i>Bætrian</i> rebellion gives rise to the <i>Li- byan</i> rebellion of <i>Inarus</i> , and the <i>Egyptian</i> rebellion of <i>Amyrteus</i>	V	12
3846	2539	460	The <i>Carthaginians</i> war against the <i>Moors</i> , <i>Numidians</i> , &c the success whereof was, that they were excus'd the annual tribute they formerly paid, &c.	XVI	525
3847	2540	459	After ten years war, the <i>Spartans</i> reduce the <i>Helotæ</i> , and expell the <i>Messenians</i> from <i>Ithome</i>	VI	344
3847	2540	459	<i>Ephialtes</i> , one of the great sticklers for li- berty at <i>Athens</i> , having gained over a considerable party, became a great check upon the <i>Areopagite</i> court, for which he was murdered by <i>Aristodicus</i> , a <i>Tanagrian</i> . in the street	VI	137
3847	2540	459	A dreadful plague broke out in <i>Rome</i> , which swept away the flower of their youth, the fourth part of the senators, the greatest part of the tribunes, the two consuls, and the two augurs, &c.	XI	339
3848	2541	458	<i>Ezra</i> the <i>Jew</i> sent by <i>Artaxerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , in the seventh year of his reign, to <i>Jerusalem</i> , with great presents for the temple, and full power to rectify the <i>Jew- ish</i> church and state, &c. and also to have power over life and death	IX	518
3848	2541	458	The consul <i>Lucretius Tricipitinus</i> , at the head of a large army, goes against the <i>Equi</i> and <i>Volsci</i> , to revenge the affronts they had given the <i>Romans</i> during the plague, engages and kills both their generals, and 13,460 men	XI	339
3849	2542	457	The <i>Athenians</i> engage the <i>Lacedemonians</i> at <i>Tanagra</i> , and are overcome with a great slaughter; soon after they engage again, but both sides suffering greatly, a truce is made for a short time	VI	138
3849	2542	457	The <i>Spartans</i> take the <i>Thebans</i> into their protection, and give them <i>Bæotia</i> , &c. upon which the <i>Athenians</i> send a small army against them, under <i>Alcyonides</i> , who gained a complete victory over a very great army, then marches to <i>Tanagra</i> , and took it by storm, and razed it to		

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			the ground, then plunders <i>Boeotia</i> ; and overthrows an army of the inhabitants; falls upon the <i>Locrians</i> , pierces into <i>Thes-saly</i> , and chastises their treachery, and then returns to <i>Athens</i> laden with riches and glory	VI	140
3850	2543	456	<i>Tolmides</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, takes <i>Metben</i> (a sea-port in <i>Laconia</i> , belonging to the <i>Spartans</i>) but being forced to quit it, takes <i>Gythium</i> , another sea-port, which he burnt with all the shipping and naval stores; then he reduced <i>Zacynthus</i> , and all the neighbouring cities, and also <i>Nau-pactus</i> , by composition, turns out the <i>Spartans</i> , and plants a colony of <i>Messenians</i> in their stead	VI	141
3850	2543	456	<i>Appius Herdonius</i> , a <i>Sabine</i> , attempts the re-duction of <i>Rome</i> by surprize, puts all to the sword he meets with, and lodges him-self in the capitol, from whence he kills the consul <i>Valerius</i> , who went against him, &c.	XI	349
3850	2543	456	<i>Quinctius Cincinnatus</i> , father of <i>Cæso</i> , is sent for from his country seat, where he prac-tis'd farming, to be the <i>Roman</i> consul. As soon as his time was out, he left the city, and went home to farming again	XI	351
3850	2543	456	The <i>Persians</i> , with a great army under <i>Me-gabyzus</i> , go to raise the siege of <i>Memphis</i> ; <i>Inarus</i> and his confederates engage him, but are overthrown with a great slaughter, by which <i>Egypt</i> was again reduced to the subjection of <i>Persia</i> , and <i>Sartamus</i> was made governor thereof	V	14
3851	2544	455	<i>Pericles</i> the <i>Athenian</i> invades <i>Peloponnesus</i> with fifty ships, &c. and burns and spoils all before him; but <i>Cimon</i> being recalled from banishment, a peace is concluded	VI	141
3851	2544	455	The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>L. Cornelius Maluginensis</i> intirely reduces the <i>Equi</i> , and the consul <i>Fabius Vibulanus</i> the <i>Volsci</i> , and make both become tributaries to the <i>Romans</i> , for which the two consuls have a triumph	XI	353
3852	2545	454	<i>Perdiccas II.</i> succeeds his father <i>Alexander</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 41 years	VII	582
3852	2545	454	<i>Inarus</i> , and the <i>Athenians</i> that escaped at <i>Memphis</i> , having long defended themselves in the city of <i>Byblus</i> in the island of <i>Pro-sopotis</i> , were at last forced to surrender		

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			upon honourable terms, and were carried prisoners to <i>Susa</i>	V	15
3853	2546	453	<i>Cimon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> commander, with 200 sail of ships, attacks the <i>Persians</i> with 300 sail, takes 100, destroys many others, lands in <i>Cilicia</i> , defeats <i>Megabyzus</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, with 300,000 men, and concludes a peace for 51 years between the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Persians</i>	V	16
3854	2547	452	The <i>Romans</i> again make <i>Quintus Cincinnatus</i> dictator, and send for him from his rural retirement ; he goes with an army to the relief of the consul <i>Minucius</i> , who was shut up by the <i>Equi</i> , who had revolted, overcomes them, and makes them pass under the yoke ; returns in triumph to <i>Rome</i> , with the enemies general at the head of his chariot, and a great number of the enemies officers in chains, &c. He abdicates his office the sixteenth day, &c.	XI	354
3854	2547	452	The tribunes of the people are increased from five to ten persons, to be all chose new every year	XI	358
3856	2549	450	The two books of the <i>Chronicles</i> in the <i>Old Testament</i> are now supposed to be wrote by <i>Ezra</i> ; the two last verses are the beginning of the book of <i>Ezra</i> . ——— <i>Marshall</i> . ———		
3857	2550	449	<i>Themistocles</i> , the famous <i>Athenian</i> commander, after having done abundance of noble acts for his country, was ingratefully banish'd ; and retiring to the <i>Persian</i> court, became a great favourite with king <i>Artaxerxes</i> , who gave him a <i>Persian</i> wife and a large estate, which after enjoying some years, he died, and was honourably buried. (Note A.)	VI	124
3857	2550	449	<i>Cimon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general takes <i>Citium</i> , (where he died of his wounds) and <i>Malus</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> , defeats the <i>Phœnician</i> fleet, beats the <i>Persian</i> army under <i>Megabyzus</i> , and besieges <i>Cyprus</i> , upon which the <i>Persians</i> conclude a peace greatly advantageous to the <i>Greeks</i>	VI	143
3857	2550	449	<i>Inarus</i> the <i>Libyan</i> king, contrary to agreement, is delivered to the mother of king <i>Artaxerxes</i> , who caus'd him to be crucify'd, and all his companions beheaded ; upon which <i>Megabyzus</i> the <i>Persian</i> general		

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			revolts, raises a great army in his province of <i>Syria</i> , and defeats <i>Osiris</i> , who was sent against him with 200,000 men	V	16
3857	2550	449	The <i>Romans</i> make a law to impower magistrates to punish such as were wanting in respect to their dignity, 2 oxen and 30 sheep	XI	365
3857	2550	449	The <i>Romans</i> send messengers to <i>Greece</i> , to collect a body of laws from all those used in the <i>Greek</i> cities, especially <i>Athens</i>	XI	365
3858	2551	448	<i>Megabyzus</i> (the rebel <i>Persian</i> genera) defeats <i>Menostanes</i> , the king's nephew; upon which the king sends him his pardon, and he lays down his arms and returns to the king at <i>Susa</i>	V	17
3858	2551	448	A great plague in <i>Italy</i> sweeps away abundance of all sorts of people, the consul, and him named to succeed him, the high-priest of <i>Jupiter</i> , the augur, and four of the tribunes	XI	366
3859	2552	447	<i>Tolmides</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> commander, and his army, are cut to pieces at <i>Cheronea</i> by the <i>Bæotians</i> , &c. To redeem their prisoners, the <i>Athenians</i> for ever quit claim of all right over them	VI	146
3860	2553	446	<i>Pericles</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, enters the island of <i>Eubæa</i> , takes the city of <i>Hestia</i> , turns out the inhabitants, and puts a colony of <i>Athenians</i> therein; upon which the whole island submits to the <i>Athenians</i> , and a peace is concluded between them and the <i>Spartans</i> for 30 years	VI	146
3860	2553	446	The decemvirs chose at <i>Rome</i> , to compose a body of <i>Roman</i> laws, and to have the execution thereof; at first they governed daily and alternately, &c.	XI	368
3861	2554	445	The <i>Roman</i> people being assembled, the decemvirs cause the laws they had collected and composed, wrote in ten tables, to be read; which being approved, were ordered to be transcribed on pillars of brass, and set up in the forum as the foundation of all judicial determinations	XI	368
3861	2554	445	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , in the 20th year of his reign, in the month <i>Nisan</i> , (about the 21st of our <i>April</i>) sends <i>Nehemiah</i> (who was his cup-bearer, tho' a <i>Jew</i>) governor over the <i>Jews</i> in <i>Judea</i> , &c. and commands him to rebuild <i>Jerusalem</i> , which he		

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			did with great expedition, the wall being rebuilt in 52 days, tho' strongly opposed by <i>Sanballat</i> the <i>Horonite</i> : From this year begins the 70 prophetic weeks, or 490 years, in which time was to be accomplished the 7 weeks of prophesying and anointing our great high-priest <i>Jesus Christ</i> , called also the cutting off the <i>Messiah</i> , and lastly, the covenant with many till the ceasing of the sacrifice, &c.		
3861	2554	445	<i>Jehoiakim</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high priest, dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Eliashib</i> , who enjoyed that office 34 years	IX	540
3862	2555	444	The <i>Athenians</i> give the <i>Sybarites</i> (a people of <i>Italy</i> , who were a second time drove out by the <i>Grotonians</i>) the assistance of ten ships, with a considerable number of men, under the command of <i>Lampo</i> and <i>Xenocrates</i> , and likewise proclaim free liberty for such as were desirous to go and settle with them, which many did: The <i>Sybarites</i> being re-established, called their new-built city <i>Thurium</i> , and themselves <i>Thurians</i>	IX	553
3863	2556	443	The decemvirs appointed time being expired, instead of proposing the election of new magistrates, propose adding two tables of laws more to the former ten, so that there were now the twelve famous tables of <i>Roman</i> laws, and continue themselves by force	VI	147
3864	2557	442	The decemvirs acting quite contrary to their institution, the people and <i>Roman</i> army revolt: the senate assembles, and abolishes the decemvirs, and chose <i>L. Valerius</i> and <i>M. Horatius</i> consuls for the year ensuing, who, to ingratiate themselves with the people, made many popular laws	XI	372
3864	2557	442	The <i>Equi</i> , <i>Volsci</i> , and <i>Sabines</i> , having revolted, are reduced by the consuls <i>Valerius</i> and <i>Horatius</i> , for which the <i>Roman</i> people give them a triumph, in opposition to the senate, who refused it to them	XI	385
3866	2559	440	The <i>Athenians</i> declare war against the <i>Samiens</i> , and having conquered them, their general <i>Pericles</i> changed their government into a democracy, which occasioned great tumults; the <i>Samiens</i> being supported by <i>Pissuthnes</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, they revolt, and expel the <i>Athenian</i> gari-	XI	388

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			son ; <i>Pericles</i> going against them, defeats them at sea, &c. and after nine months siege, takes <i>Samos</i> , demolishes the walls, seizes their ships, &c		
3866	2559	440	<i>Pinder</i> the famous <i>Theban</i> poet, dies ; he was chief of all the lyric poets, and so valued by <i>Alexander</i> , that his house only remained unburnt at his taking the city of <i>Thebes</i>	VI	152
3866	2559	440	The <i>Roman</i> patricians and plebeians renewing their old dispute about superiority, the <i>Equi</i> and <i>Volsci</i> revolt, and ravage the country, even to the gates of <i>Rome</i> ; upon which the consuls <i>Quinctius</i> and <i>Fabius</i> head an army of <i>Romans</i> , engage and defeat them	VIII	67
3867	2560	439	<i>Pericles</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, pronouncing an excellent oration in praise of the slain in the several engagements he had been in, for their country's service, is crowned with garlands by the ladies at <i>Athens</i>	XI	391
3868	2561	438	The office of consulship at <i>Rome</i> made void, and military tribunes chose ; which government lasting but a very short time, <i>T. Quinctius</i> is named for the inter-rex, who summoned the people, who restored the consulship again in the persons of <i>T. Quinctius Capitolinus</i> and <i>M. Geganius</i> ; the censorship was also revived again, consisting of two persons, impowered every five years to review the estates and persons of all the <i>Roman</i> people ; <i>Papirius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i> were now chose into that office	VI	153
3868	2561	438	The <i>Corcyrians</i> beat the <i>Corinthians</i> and their confederates, and take <i>Epidamnus</i> by storm, &c.	XI	391
3868	2561	438	<i>Isocrates</i> , the famous <i>Athenian</i> philosopher, born : His panegyrick upon <i>Evagoras</i> , king of <i>Salamis</i> , was so well received, that his son <i>Nicoles</i> gave him twenty talents as a reward for it. He died at 98 years of age	VI	155
3869	2562	437	The <i>Athenians</i> assist the <i>Corcyrians</i> , &c. against the <i>Corinthians</i> , &c. they engage, and both sides getting alternate advantages, both gain the victory	VIII	407
3869	2562	437	<i>Sp. Maelius</i> , a <i>Roman</i> knight, aspires to the sovereign power. At this time a	VI	155

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			great famine happening in <i>Rome</i> , the senate creates a new magistrate, called the <i>Super-intendant</i> of provisions; who endeavouring to procure corn from the neighbouring countries, was disappointed by <i>Sp. Mælius</i> 's having monopolized it before; and who, to strengthen his party, distributed it among the meaner people <i>gratis</i> , &c.	XI	394
3870	2563	436	<i>Anaxagoras</i> , the famous philosopher and preceptor to <i>Pericles</i> , is banished <i>Athens</i> , under pretence of introducing novelties in religion		
3870	2563	436	<i>Quintius Cincinnatus</i> is made dictator, and having appointed <i>Servilius Ahala</i> his general of horse, cites <i>Sp. Mælius</i> before him in the forum, who refusing to appear, is arrested by the lictors, but rescued by the people, upon which <i>Servilius</i> rushes in among the crowd and kills <i>Mælius</i> upon the spot, and then his house was razed to the ground, and the vast quantities of corn he had amassed was sold to the people at low rates	XI	394
3870	2563	436	<i>Pericles</i> gets <i>Thucydides</i> , his competitor, banish'd by ostracism	VI	158
3870	2563	436	The <i>Potideans</i> revolt from the <i>Athenians</i> , upon which <i>Callias</i> , with an <i>Athenian</i> army, engages and defeats them; <i>Callias</i> is killed in the battle, and <i>Phormio</i> becomes a general in his stead, who invests the city of <i>Potidea</i> , and the inhabitants obstinately defend it	VI	157
3871	2564	435	Disputes running very high at <i>Rome</i> , three military tribunes are chose for the officers of this year, instead of two consuls	XI	395
3872	2565	434	The <i>Fidenates</i> revolting from the <i>Romans</i> , <i>L. Sergius</i> the consul being unsuccessful against them, <i>Mamercus Æmilius</i> is made dictator, overcomes them and their allies, kills <i>Tolumnius</i> , and overcomes the united forces of the <i>Falisci</i> , <i>Fidenates</i> , and <i>Veientes</i> , returns in triumph, and deposits the <i>Spolia Opima</i> in the temple of <i>Jupiter Feretrius</i>	XI	395
3873	2566	433	<i>Nehemiah</i> having finished his work at <i>Jerusalem</i> , dedicates the temple with great joy, and afterwards goes to give king <i>Artaxerxes</i> an account of his proceedings, &c. Here the <i>Old Testament</i> history ends	IX	542

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3874	2567	432	V	18
The <i>Peloponnesian</i> war breaking out, the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> both solicit the friendship of <i>Artaxerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , which he artfully evaded				
3874	2567	432	XI	397
A grievous plague raging in <i>Rome</i> , the <i>Vei-entes</i> and <i>Fidenates</i> revolt again, upon which <i>Q. Servilius Priscus</i> is made dictator, who engages and overcomes them, and took the city of <i>Fidenæ</i> , &c. A census this year				
3875	2568	431	VI	165
The <i>Athenians</i> do infinite mischief along the <i>Peloponnesian</i> shore, infest the <i>Locrians</i> , and eject the inhabitants of <i>Ægina</i> , and people it with <i>Athenians</i> : They enter <i>Megara</i> , &c. and burn and destroy all before them, as the <i>Spartans</i> had done in <i>Attica</i> ; thus the first year of the war did immense damage to all parties				
3875	2568	431	VI	165
The <i>Peloponnesian</i> war actually begins in the spring of this year				
3875	2568	431	XVII	459
<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. king of <i>Cyrene</i> , being killed by his subjects, his son endeavoured to succeed him, but being repulsed by the <i>Cyreneans</i> , was forced to retire into the <i>Hesperides</i> , where he died, and so ended the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , after it had stood 200 years, under the government of eight kings				
3876	2569	430	XI	397
<i>Jeremiah</i> is supposed to write his book or prophecy about this time				
3876	2569	430	XI	397
The consuls laid aside, and 3 military tribunes chose for this year's government of <i>Rome</i>				
3877	2570	429	XI	397
Three military tribunes govern <i>Rome</i> this year				
3878	2571	428	XI	397
The consulship restored again to <i>T. Quinctius</i> and <i>C. Julius Mento</i> , who go against the <i>Equi</i> and <i>Volsi</i> , who had revolted, but through disagreement between themselves are defeated, near mount <i>Algidus</i> ; upon which <i>Posthumus Tubertus</i> was chose dictator, who going against the rebels, defeated them; and returning to <i>Rome</i> in triumph, laid down his commission				
3878	2571	428	I	40
<i>Anaxagoras</i> the great philosopher dies: He mended the <i>Ionic</i> philosophy, and first admitted an intelligent Being, distinct from matter; and also supposed the air to be the first principle of the universe. He was the first that wrote of the eclipse of the moon			<i>Pericles</i>	

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3878	2571	428	<i>Pericles</i> , the famous <i>Athenian</i> partizan, with all his family, dies of the plague at <i>Athens</i>	VI	172	
3878	2571	428	<i>Archidamus</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , besieges <i>Plataea</i> , with a great army	VI	171	
3878	2571	428	The <i>Peleponnesian</i> navy wastes the island of <i>Zacynthus</i> , and does abundance of damage	VI	171	
3878	2571	428	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> solicit the king of <i>Persia</i> to assist them against the <i>Athenians</i> , and also <i>Sytalces</i> king of <i>Thrace</i> ; but <i>Sytalces</i> having been admitted a citizen of <i>Athens</i> , he delivers up the <i>Spartan</i> ambassadors to the <i>Athenians</i> , who put them to death	VI	171	
3879	2572	427	<i>Archidamus</i> invades <i>Attica</i> a third time, and wastes and destroys with implacable hatred whatever belonged to the <i>Athenians</i> , upon which <i>Lesbos</i> and <i>Methymne</i> revolt from the <i>Athenians</i>	VI	173	
3879	2572	427	<i>Agis</i> succeeds his father <i>Archidamus</i> as joint king of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and reigned 27 years	VI	273	
3879	2572	427	A law made at <i>Rome</i> to turn the fines for disrespect to magistrates into money; the ox to be rated at 100 asses of brass, and the sheep at 10 asses	XI	398	
3880	2573	426	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , after a siege of two years, take <i>Plataea</i> , put all the garison to the sword, and sell the women for slaves; and so put an end to one of the bravest and most generous of all the <i>Grecian</i> people; and a while after the city was razed, and so remained till rebuilt by <i>Alexander the Great</i>	VI	176	
3880	2573	426	The famous <i>Corcyrian</i> sedition	VI	176	
3881	2574	425	The plague rages extravagantly at <i>Athens</i> , and carries off great numbers of all sorts of people	VI	177	
3881	2574	425	An extraordinary drought occasioned a famine, which was followed by a dreadful plague in <i>Rome</i>	XI	398	
3882	2575	424	<i>Archidamus</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , returns home from his intended invasion of <i>Attica</i> being frightened by abundance of earthquakes that now happened	VI	178	
3882	2575	424	Upon the death of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , his only legitimate son <i>Xerxes II.</i> succeeded him in his kingdom of <i>Persia</i> , who having drank immoderately at a great entertainment, retired to his bed-chamber to sleep, whither being followed by one of			

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			his bastard brothers, named <i>Sogdianus</i> , whom <i>Pharnacyas</i> the eunuch let in, <i>Sogdianus</i> killed him there, after he had reigned 45 days, and set himself up in his stead	V	18
3882	2575	424	<i>Sogdianus</i> , (by the murder of <i>Xerxes</i> his lawful king, and <i>Bagoraxus</i> , his father's most faithful eunuch) became so odious and hateful, that he endeavoured to murder all those he suspected, and therefore sent to <i>Ocbus</i> (one of his bastard brothers, at that time governor of <i>Hyrca-nia</i>) to murder him, who being appriz'd of his intent, rais'd a great army, being joined by several of the governors of the provinces ; They put the <i>Tiara</i> upon the head of <i>Ocbus</i> , and proclaimed him king ; upon which <i>Sogdianus</i> came to an accommodation with <i>Ocbus</i> , who, as soon as he got hold of him, ordered him to be smothered in ashes, after a reign of 6 months and 15 days ; then <i>Ocbus</i> changed his own name into <i>Darius</i> , and is commonly called <i>Darius Nothus</i> , or <i>Darius</i> the bastard. He reigned 19 years as king of <i>Persia</i>	V	18
3883	2576	423	The consuls were laid aside this year, and four military tribunes governed <i>Rome</i> in their stead	XI	399
3883	2576	423	Three of the tribunes go against the <i>Veientes</i> , who had revolted ; but differing among themselves, the <i>Veientes</i> defeat them ; upon which <i>Mamercus Æmilius</i> was again chose dictator, who entirely routed the <i>Veientes</i> and the <i>Fidenates</i> , took the city of <i>Fidenæ</i> , and the <i>Veientine</i> camp, the whole being performed in sixteen days. <i>Æmilius</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , had the honours of a triumph, and laid down his dictatorship	XI	399
3883	2576	423	The <i>Athenians</i> having taken the island <i>Pylus</i> from the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and carried away all the <i>Spartans</i> prisoners, people it with a colony of <i>Messenians</i> , whom the <i>Spartans</i> had cruelly drove out of their own country	VI	179
3884	2577	422	The <i>Athenians</i> having overcome the <i>Corcyrians</i> , drew them out by 20 at a time, and put them to death with the utmost cruelty, for assisting the <i>Spartans</i> against them	VI	182 The

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3884	2577	422	The <i>Athenians</i> , suspecting the <i>Chians</i> intended to revolt, sent a fleet with orders to break down the walls of the city of <i>Chios</i> , which was done accordingly		VI	182
3884	2577	422	The consulship again laid aside, and four patrician military tribunes chose at <i>Rome</i>		XI	400
3885	2578	421	This year the government of <i>Rome</i> was also by four patrician military tribunes		XI	400
3885	2578	421	The beginning of this year a great earthquake, and an eclipse of the sun, happened at <i>Athens</i> together		VI	182
3885	2578	421	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and <i>Bæotians</i> having engaged the <i>Athenians</i> , who besieged <i>Megara</i> , got possession of the city, and drove out all those who sided with the <i>Athenians</i> and then called home the exiles, who seized and got put to death 100 of their opponents, and then changed the democratic form of government into an oligarchy		VI	184
3886	2579	420	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> surprize, engage, and kill 600 <i>Athenians</i> , and rout the rest, with the loss only of seven men: In this battle both armies lost their generals, <i>Brasidas</i> for the <i>Spartans</i> , and <i>Cleon</i> for the <i>Athenians</i>		VI	186
3886	2579	420	A peace concluded between the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Spartans</i> , which continued 50 years: This was called the <i>Nician</i> peace, from one <i>Nicias</i> , a great man of <i>Athens</i> , who brought it about		VI	187
3886	2579	420	The consulship again restored at <i>Rome</i> , in the persons of <i>C. Sempronius Atratinus</i> and <i>C. Fabius Vibulanus</i>		XI	400
3887	2580	419	Upon the conclusion of the peace, the <i>Athenians</i> , at the request of the <i>Spartans</i> , remove the <i>Helotes</i> and <i>Messenians</i> from <i>Pylus</i> to the island of <i>Cephalenia</i>		VI	188
3888	2581	418	The <i>Athenians</i> conclude a league with the <i>Argives</i> , &c. for 100 years		VI	190
3889	2582	417	<i>Agis</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> grants a truce of 4 months to the <i>Argives</i> , for which the <i>Ephori</i> mulct him a great fine, and threaten to raze his house, &c.		VI	352
3889	2582	417	The <i>Athenians</i> bring back the <i>Helotes</i> and <i>Messenians</i> , and resettle them in <i>Pylus</i>		VI	192
3889	2582	417	<i>Agis</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> and his confederates defeat the <i>Argives</i> , <i>Athenians</i> , &c. and gain a complete victory over them		VI	352

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3889	2582	417	The tribunes opposing the election of consuls at <i>Rome</i> , <i>L. Papyrius Mugellanus</i> is chose inter-rex, who prevailed to have military tribunes chose instead of consuls, and two new quæstors to be added, to make up their number four	XI	402
3890	2583	416	Four military tribunes govern <i>Rome</i> this year, in which a plot for setting fire to the city, and seizing the capitol by the slaves, was discovered and prevented, &c.	XI	403
3890	2583	416	<i>Agis</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> enters <i>Argos</i> , where the confederate <i>Greek</i> army lay; and just as the engagement was going to begin, a truce was clapp'd up, &c.	VI	192
3890	2583	416	The <i>Athenians</i> invade <i>Sicily</i> , and besiege <i>Syracuse</i> , which defends itself bravely, and after being reduced to extreme necessity, is relieved by <i>Gylippus</i> , general of the <i>Corinthians</i> , their confederates	VII	120
3890	2583	416	The <i>Athenians</i> joining the <i>Argives</i> , &c. they break the truce concluded with the <i>Spartans</i> , the <i>Spartans</i> engage and overthrow them, and thereupon erect a trophy	VI	192
3890	2583	416	The <i>Argives</i> desert the <i>Athenians</i> , and make a league with the <i>Spartans</i> for 50 years, upon which they demolished democracy (or popular government) and establish aristocracy (or government by the nobles) among themselves	VI	193
3891	2584	415	The <i>Argives</i> disliking their new aristocratic government abolish it, and return to democracy again, and fall upon the <i>Spartans</i> , and such citizens as were their friends, kill some and banish others, renounce their new league with the <i>Spartans</i> , and confirm their old one with the <i>Athenians</i>	VI	193
3891	2584	415	Three military tribunes govern <i>Rome</i> this year, when the city <i>Labicum</i> and the <i>Equi</i> revolt; the two tribunes who went against them, quarrelling, are entirely defeated by the <i>Equi</i> ; upon which <i>L. Servilius</i> is again chose dictator, goes against the enemy, engages and defeats them, and takes <i>Labicum</i> , returns to <i>Rome</i> in 3 days after his departure from it, and lays down his dictatorship	XI	403
3891	2584	415	The <i>Athenians</i> , finding themselves betrayed by <i>Perdiccas</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , renounce their league with him, and declare war against him	VI	193

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3892	2585	414	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> begin the 10 years <i>Decelcan</i> war		
3892	2585	414	The <i>Athenians</i> take <i>Melos</i> , and put every man able to bear arms to the sword, and carry the women and children captives to <i>Athens</i>	VI	194
3892	2585	414	<i>Rome</i> enjoyed profound peace this year under four military tribunes	XI	404
3893	2586	413	Four military tribunes govern this year, when the 10 tribunes of the people create great disputes about (the agrarian law, or) the distribution of the lands taken from the enemy	XI	404
3893	2586	413	The <i>Hermæ</i> , or statues of <i>Mercury</i> , (of which there were abundance set up) were all in one night defaced in <i>Athens</i> , but could not be discovered by whom	VI	195
3893	2586	413	<i>Pisuthnes</i> , governor of <i>Lydia</i> , revolts from <i>Darius</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , being supported by a great army of <i>Greek</i> mercenaries; against whom <i>Darius</i> sent <i>Tisaphernes</i> , who bought the mercenaries, and forced <i>Pisuthnes</i> to surrender upon promise of life; which he doing, <i>Darius</i> ordered him to be smothered in ashes	V	21
3893	2586	413	<i>Archelaus</i> , the son of <i>Perdiccas</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , upon the resignation of his father, succeeds him, and reigns 14 years	VII	582
3893	2586	413	<i>Alcibiades</i> , an <i>Athenian</i> general, being wrongfully accused, runs away to the <i>Spartans</i> , who entertain him courteously	VI	197
3893	2586	413	<i>Egypt</i> revolts from the <i>Persians</i> , and <i>Amyrteus Saïtes</i> , being joined by the inhabitants, came out of the <i>Fens</i> , and drove the <i>Persians</i> out of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned over the whole country	V	21
3894	2587	412	<i>Demosthenes</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general, attacks <i>Epipolæ</i> , in the night, but is repulsed with a mighty slaughter	VI	199
3894	2587	412	The <i>Syracusans</i> attack, overthrow, and kill and take prisoners <i>Demosthenes</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general, and his whole army; and a few days afterward attack <i>Nicias</i> , the other <i>Athenian</i> general, who was taken prisoner, and his whole remaining army. The two generals, and many of the soldiers, contrary to the capitulation, were put to death at the instigation of the people. Thus ended the <i>Sicilian</i> war, with great disgrace and prodigious loss to the <i>Athenians</i>		

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3894	2587	412	The four military tribunes keep all things quiet at <i>Rome</i> this year	XI	404
3895	2588	411	<i>P. Posthumius</i> , one of the military tribunes that governed this year, going against the <i>Equi</i> that had revolted, promis'd his soldiers the spoil of <i>Bola</i> , if they took it, but breaking his word after the reduction of the place, for it, and other disagreeable behaviour, was stoned to death by his legions, being the first general that was killed by his own soldiers since the foundation of <i>Rome</i>	XI	404
3895	2588	411	The <i>Athenian</i> fleet engages and overcomes the <i>Peloponnesian</i> fleet ; they take a part, and a storm disperses the rest	VI	212
3895	2588	411	The <i>Athenians</i> reduce the revolted <i>Lesbians</i> , <i>Clazomenians</i> , &c. to their obedience again	VI	204
3895	2588	411	<i>Alcibiades</i> , &c. twice defeat the <i>Spartans</i> , &c. and in the last engagement gained two victories in one day, one by sea, the other by land ; took the enemies whole fleet, and more spoil than his and the remains of theirs could carry	VI	213
3896	2589	410	The consulship was again restored at <i>Rome</i> , in the persons of <i>A. Cornelius Cossus</i> , and <i>L. Furius Medullinus</i> . In this and the three following years, nothing remarkable but a plague happened	XI	406
3896	2589	410	<i>Antiphon</i> (an <i>Athenian</i> of such extraordinary parts and eloquence, was so feared, that he was prohibited speaking in public,) and <i>Pisander</i> induce the <i>Athenians</i> to abolish democracy, to chuse five prytanes (or chief magistrates) who should chuse 100, and each of these 100 should chuse 3 colleagues, and that these 400 should be a senate with supreme authority	VI	206
3896	2589	410	The <i>Spartans</i> defeat the <i>Athenian</i> fleet, and take 22 ships out of 36, and kill most of them in the residuc, upon which <i>Eubœa</i> revolts from the <i>Athenians</i>	VI	210
3896	2589	410	The <i>Spartans</i> and <i>Athenians</i> engage again, the latter takes 21 of the former's fleet, which consisted of 73 sail, under <i>Mindarus</i> , and the <i>Athenians</i> but of 55 under <i>Thrasylbulus</i> ; and of these 19 were sunk or taken in the beginniug of the fight ; a few days after the <i>Athenians</i> took 8 <i>Spartan</i> gallies coming from <i>Byzantium</i> , which		

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			had revolted, and reduced the city, and <i>Alcibiades</i> took nine more	VI	211
3896	2589	410	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> besiege <i>Pylus</i> by land and sea; the <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Anytus</i> to relieve it, with a squadron of ships, &c. but the wind not proving favourable, he returned to <i>Athens</i> , where he is condemned to death for not performing his orders, and the <i>Spartans</i> take <i>Pylus</i>	VI	214
3896	2589	410	<i>Alcibiades</i> takes <i>Byzantium</i> , and puts all the <i>Spartan</i> garison to the sword, except 500 which he sent prisoners to <i>Athens</i>	VI	215
3896	2589	410	<i>Eliashib</i> high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Joiada</i> (or <i>Judas</i>) who officiated in that station 36 years	IX	553
3896	2589	410	<i>Mindarus</i> the <i>Spartan</i> admiral defeated and killed	VI	213
3897	2590	409	The expiration of the first seven weeks of the seventy weeks of <i>Daniel's</i> prophecy	IX	554
3897	2590	409	<i>Alcibiades</i> and <i>Theramenes</i> return to <i>Athens</i> in triumph, with 200 ships, and an immense spoil	VI	215
3897	2590	409	<i>Antiochus</i> , the lieutenant of <i>Alcibiades</i> , breaks his masters orders, and in his absence attacks the <i>Spartan</i> fleet, is defeated and killed, and 15 of his ships taken by the enemy; upon which <i>Alcibiades</i> is accused, and deposed by the <i>Athenian</i> senate, and goes into voluntary banishment	VI	216
3898	2591	408	<i>Pausanias</i> the son of <i>Plistonax</i> succeeds his father in the joint kingdom of <i>Lacedæmon</i>	VI	353
3898	2591	408	<i>Hannibal</i> (the son of <i>Gisco</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i>) makes an expedition into <i>Sicily</i> , takes and razes <i>Selinus</i> and <i>Himera</i>	XVI	578
3898	2591	408	<i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general engages <i>Callicratides</i> the <i>Spartan</i> general in a sea-fight, is overcome, and loses 30 ships, and afterwards is closely besieged in <i>Mitylene</i>	VI	216
3898	2591	408	The <i>Athenians</i> engage <i>Callicratides</i> a second time, and overcome and kill him, take and destroy 79 <i>Spartan</i> ships, with the loss of 19 of their own	VI	217
3899	2592	407	<i>Lyfander</i> the <i>Spartan</i> general, surprizes <i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general, and intirely defeats him both by land and sea, upon which he fled to <i>Cyprus</i> , with only eight gallies full of men: This put an end to the maritime power of <i>Athens</i> at once. <i>Lyfander</i> visits all the neighbouring cities, and reduces them to the <i>Spartan</i> sub-		

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			jection, changes their form of government, and puts <i>Spartan</i> governors in them to keep them in subjection	VI	359	
3899	2592	407	<i>Darius</i> king of <i>Persia</i> invests <i>Cyrus</i> his youngest son, though but a youth of 16 years old, with the supreme command of all the provinces of <i>Asia Minor</i>	V	22	
3900	2593	406	Three of the four quæstors at <i>Rome</i> were this year, for the first time, chose out of the plebeians	XI	406	
3901	2594	405	This year <i>Rome</i> was governed by three patrician military tribunes; but the <i>Volsci</i> , &c. revolting, <i>P. Cornelius Rutilus</i> was made dictator, who gained a complete victory over the enemy, returned to <i>Rome</i> , laid down the dictatorship and the military tribunes resumed their government	XI	406	
3901	2594	405	<i>Artaxerxes</i> II. eldest son of <i>Darius</i> II. succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Persia</i> , and reigned 46 years; before his ascending the throne, he was called <i>Arfaces</i> , (whom the <i>Greeks</i> for his extraordinary memory called <i>Mnemou</i> , that is, the Rememberer)	V	23	
3901	2594	405	<i>Artaxerxes</i> (<i>Arfaces</i>) upon the death of his father <i>Darius</i> , went to <i>Pasargada</i> , to be there inaugurated after the <i>Persian</i> custom, by the priests of <i>Bellona</i> , where he was informed his brother <i>Cyrus</i> intended to murder him; upon which <i>Cyrus</i> was seized and condemned, but at the intercession of their mother <i>Parysatis</i> , he was both pardoned and restored to his government of <i>Asia Minor</i>	V	24	
3902	2595	404	<i>Dionysius Miles</i> , son in-law to <i>Hermocrates</i> the great <i>Syracusan</i> , began his tyranny at <i>Syracuse</i> , having by many insinuations got himself made generalissimo, and a guard allowed him for his own person, therewith he seized the government, and held it with great cruelty 38 years	VII	152	
3902	2595	404	<i>Hannibal</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, dies, with a great part of his army, of the plague, as they lay before <i>Agrigentum</i> in <i>Sicily</i>	XVI	586	
3902	2595	404	<i>Imilcar</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, after <i>Hannibal's</i> death, takes <i>Agrigentum</i> and <i>Gela</i> , and puts an end to the war, by concluding a treaty with <i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> tyrant	XVI	589	
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3902	2595	404	Three patrician military tribunes govern Rome this year. The <i>Volsci</i> retake <i>Verugo</i> , and put the <i>Roman</i> garison to the sword; upon which the military tribunes go against them, surprize the <i>Volsci</i> while in quest of booty, and cut them all to pieces		XI	406
3903	2596	403	<i>Lysander</i> , the <i>Spartan</i> general, having put <i>Philocles</i> the <i>Athenian</i> general, and 300 captives, with all their officers, to death, took <i>Athens</i> , and pulled down the walls, and established an oligarchic government of 30, called the 30 tyrants, and so compleated the ruin of <i>Athens</i> . <i>Lysander</i> growing insolent, the ephori send him the scytale, or counter-tally, to recal him		VI	218
3903	2596	403	<i>Lysander</i> sends immense treasure, which he had taken from the <i>Athenians</i> , to <i>Sparta</i> , by <i>Gylippus</i> , who stole a part of it, but being detected, was banished and branded with infamy		VI	360
3903	2596	403	Four patrician military tribunes are again chose, and revenge the affront offered to the <i>Roman</i> ambassadors, by taking <i>Anxur</i> by storm, &c. This year pay was first given to the plebeian foot-soldiers		XI	408
3904	2597	402	Six military tribunes chose to govern Rome, &c. this year		XI	409
3905	2598	401	Six military tribunes chose to govern Rome, &c. this year, who closely besieged <i>Veii</i> (one of the greatest cities in <i>Italy</i>) and took and razed the city of <i>Artena</i> , after having defeated the <i>Volsci</i>		XI	409
3905	2598	401	<i>Thrasybulus</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, marches with his army into <i>Athens</i> , where laying down their arms, they sacrifice with the citizens, and restore the old democratic government, and expel the 30 tyrants		VI	323
3905	2598	401	<i>Socrates</i> , the great philosopher and soldier, wrongfully put to death by the <i>Athenians</i>		VI	224
3905	2598	401	<i>Plato</i> pleads for <i>Socrates</i> at <i>Athens</i> , but is forced to desist by the people, who would not permit him to go on		VI	229
3905	2598	401	<i>Cyrus</i> , the younger brother of <i>Artaxerxes</i> (<i>Arfaces</i>) king of <i>Persia</i> , aspires to the throne, and wars against him, with the help of <i>Xenophon</i> , the famous <i>Greek</i> commander, with 13,000 <i>Greeks</i> ; but <i>Cyrus</i> being overcome, and killed, <i>Xenophon</i> ,			

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			with his remaining <i>Greeks</i> , returned home 2325 miles through the enemy's country, tho' continually harrassed by their army	V	26
3906	2599	400	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> make war with the <i>Persians</i>	V	30
3906	2599	400	<i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> made admiral of the <i>Persian</i> fleet: He engages the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , kills their admiral, and totally defeats their whole fleet, consisting of 90 sail, and takes 50 of them, and 500 prisoners, and reduced many of the states dependent on <i>Sparta</i> to change sides	VI	232
3906	2599	400	<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his brother <i>Agésilas</i> , who reigned 41 years	VI	273
3906	2599	400	<i>Conon</i> , after defeating the <i>Spartans</i> , returns to <i>Attica</i> , and in his way brings over the <i>Cyclades</i> to join the <i>Athenians</i> , and reduces <i>Cythera</i> , and confirms the <i>Corinthian</i> league; and upon his arrival at <i>Athens</i> , sets about rebuilding the walls, refortifying the city, &c. for which the <i>Persian</i> general puts him in prison	VI	233
3906	2599	400	The siege of <i>Veii</i> still carried on with great vigour, by the six military tribunes of this year, who are now said to invent lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and kept the army in the field all winter in wooden barracks covered with skins		
3907	2600	399			
3908	2601	398	This year a law was made, that the <i>Roman</i> cavalry should be paid out of the public treasure	XI	410
3907	2600	399	<i>Agésilas</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , routs the <i>Persians</i> under <i>Tisaphernes</i> , takes a great deal of spoil, and over-runs all <i>Lydia</i> ; upon which <i>Tisaphernes</i> was put to death		
3907	2600	399	<i>Amyntas</i> succeeds <i>Archelaus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns only one year, and is then set aside	VII	608
3908	2601	398	<i>Pausanias</i> succeeds <i>myntas</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns only one year	VII	608
3908	2601	398	<i>Agésilas</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , invades <i>Phrygia</i> , took many cities, amassed great sums, marched into <i>Paphlagonia</i> , joins <i>Spithridates</i> , a revolted <i>Persian</i> lord, then returns and takes <i>Dascylium</i> , a strong city of <i>Phrygia</i> , and winters in the palace of <i>Pharnabazus</i> the <i>Persian</i> general	V	34

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Y. of worl'	Y. of flood	Before Christ			
3909	2602	397	<i>Dionysius</i> , the <i>Syracusan</i> tyrant, having de- feated his enemies, and confirmed himself by slaughter, cruelty, and bribery, in the government, addicts himself to poetry and other polite arts, in which he imagin- ed himself a nonpareil	VII	176
3909	2602	397	<i>Amyntas</i> is restored, and succeeds <i>Pausanias</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigned 6 years		
3909	2602	397	Six new military tribunes were chose to go- vern <i>Rome</i> this year; but by the disa- greement of two that commanded at the siege of <i>Veii</i> , they are routed by the <i>Fa- lisci</i> and <i>Capenates</i> , and the sallies of the <i>Veientes</i> ; which occasioned the deposi- tion of all the six military tribunes, and the choice of six new ones	XI	411
3909	2602	397	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> breaks his faith with the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and seizes the persons, houses, and effects, of all their subjects, which were very large, then trading at <i>Syracuse</i>		
3910	2603	396	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> invests <i>Motya</i> (a very strong city, in league with the <i>Carthagi- nians</i> , built in a small island, about half a mile from the sea-shore, where the <i>Car- thaginians</i> kept their military stores and provisions); and ravaged and reduced most of their other confederate cities and provinces; after some time spent in the siege, and several times attempting to storm it, was as often repulsed, with great loss on both sides, but at last he takes it, and puts every person to the sword, ex- cept some that sheltered themselves in the <i>Greek</i> temples; here he got immense riches	XVI	602
3910	2603	396	The <i>Carthaginians</i> enter the port of <i>Syra- cuse</i> in the night, with ten gallies, and sunk most of the ships then there, and re- turned without the loss of one man		
3910	2603	396	Five patrician and one plebeian (<i>P. Licinius Calvus</i>) military tribunes chose for the government of <i>Rome</i> this year	XVI	605
3910	2603	396	<i>Thrasybulus</i> reduces <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Chalcis</i> ; then he goes to <i>Lesbos</i> , and reduces all the revolted cities to the subjection of <i>Athens</i> ; after which he goes to <i>Rhodes</i> , and ex- acts a great sum of money; the <i>Rhodi- ans</i> set upon him in the night and kill		
				XI	412
Vol. XIX.			L 1	him	

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ			Vol.	Page
			him, and drive his army on board their ships			
3911	2604	395	<i>Nephereus</i> (or <i>Nepherites</i>) of the <i>Mendesii</i> , becomes king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 6 years		VI	234
3911	2604	395	<i>Licinius</i> behaves so well this last year, that five plebeians and one patrician were chose to be the military tribunes for governing <i>Rome</i> this year		II	64
3911	2604	395	The <i>Carthaginians</i> under <i>Himilco</i> retake <i>Motya</i> , reduce <i>Lipara</i> , the capital of the island <i>Lipara</i> , the principal of the 7 <i>Æolian</i> islands ; then they invest <i>Messana</i> , take it, and raze it ; upon this the <i>Siculi</i> revolt from <i>Dionysius</i> , and join <i>Himilco</i> : <i>Leptines</i> , the <i>Sicilian</i> admiral, engages <i>Mago</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> , and is intirely defeated with great slaughter, losing 100 gallies, and more than 20,000 men. <i>Himilco</i> marches to <i>Syracuse</i> , lays all the country about it waste, takes <i>Acradina</i> , and plunders the rich temples of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpina</i> , then besieges <i>Syracuse</i> ; but a plague breaking out, carries off 150,000 of his men ; <i>Dionysius</i> attacks the remainder by land and sea, and entirely routs them, killing burning, taking and destroying, almost all their vast fleet and army ; <i>Himilco</i> is forced to pay 300 talents for leave for himself and the citizens of <i>Carthage</i> to get away in the night. Upon <i>Himilco</i> 's return to <i>Carthage</i> , he kills himself		XI	412
3911	2604	395	Upon <i>Himilco</i> 's defeat, the <i>Africans</i> revolt from the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and with an army of 200,000 men they take <i>Tunis</i> , and come to <i>Carthage</i> : but mutinying among themselves, they return home again		XVI	610 to 626
3911	2604	395	The <i>Carthaginians</i> imagining all their misfortunes happened to them for violating the temple of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpina</i> at <i>Syracuse</i> , to appease them they dedicated temples, and set up magnificent statues to their honour, and select priests out of the greatest families to sacrifice to them		XVI	627
3912	2605	394	Upon a great mortality that happened in the <i>Roman</i> army, by the sudden change of the weather from extreme cold to excessive heat, the <i>Sibylline</i> books were consulted : The <i>Duumviri</i> (who were their		XVI	628

keepers,

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			keepers) pretended to find a new expiation, called the <i>Leistiernium</i> ; viz. three beds were placed in a temple round a plentiful table, and the statues of <i>Apollo</i> , <i>Latona</i> , <i>Diana</i> , <i>Hercules</i> , <i>Mercury</i> , and <i>Neptune</i> taken down from their niches, were laid on the beds, and served with magnificent repasts for eight days; these ceremonies were imitated in private families; open houses were kept for friends, strangers, and enemies; all law-suits, disputes, &c. were suspended, and even the prisoners released, to partake of these public rejoicings	XI	413
3913	2606	393	<i>Conon</i> comes to <i>Athens</i> with 80 ships, and 50 talents, and repairs the city of <i>Athens</i> , and offers a sacrifice of 100 oxen	V	37
3913	2606	393	Six military tribunes, all patricians, chose this year, out of a superstitious notion that plebeians were of too low an extract, however well qualified, for the discharge of so high a station	XI	413
3914	2607	392	Six patricians chose military tribunes for this year, who cause (in conformity to the answer of the oracle at <i>Delphos</i>) pioneers to make a canal to carry off the waters of the lake <i>Albano</i> , and convey them all over the fields in trenches, which wonderful work subsists to this day: The auguries being not auspicious, these six tribunes lay down; and after a short interregnum six new ones are chose in their stead, all plebeians	XI	414
3914	2607	392	<i>Mago</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> endeavours by popular means, to retrieve their affairs in <i>Sicily</i> , uses the inhabitants courteously, encourages all deserters from <i>Dionysius</i> , &c. but engaging with <i>Dionysius</i> is drove out of the field, with the loss of 800 men, and retires into <i>Abacenum</i> , and <i>Dionysius</i> returns to <i>Syracuse</i>	XVI	629
3915	2608	391	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> tyrant, and <i>Mago</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, conclude a peace	XVI	630
3915	2608	391	The two military tribunes that carried on the war were intirely defeated; upon which <i>M. Furius Camillus</i> was made dictator, who pushes on the siege so vigorously, that after ten years siege <i>Veii</i> was taken by storm, and the dictator entered the city		

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			in triumph, drawn in a chariot by four milk white horses, and his own face painted with vermillion, which gave great offence, &c.	XI	414
3915	2608	391	The <i>Roman</i> ladies, for voluntarily bringing in their golden toys to make a vase to present to <i>Apollo</i> , were allowed to have funeral orations for illustrious women, like those of the men, and liberty to ride in chariots at the public games	XI	416
3915	2608	391	<i>Evagoras</i> king of <i>Cyprus</i> revolts from the <i>Persians</i>		
3915	2608	391	<i>Amyntas</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> is deposed by the <i>Illyrians</i> , who brought in <i>Argæus</i> , but two years after <i>Amyntas</i> was restored again, and reigned 19 years	VII	582
3916	2609	390	Six patrician military tribunes rule this year, in which a proposal is made, that half the senators, knights, and people of <i>Rome</i> should remove to <i>Veii</i> ; but after vast struggles and much arguing, 'tis over ruled	XI	416
3917	2610	389	<i>Camillus</i> (general of the <i>Roman</i> army, and one of the military tribunes) by an act of justice and generosity towards the children of the nobles of <i>Falisci</i> , and their tutor, so wrought upon them, that they submit voluntarily to the <i>Romans</i>	XI	17
3917	2610	389	<i>Achoris</i> succeeds <i>Nephereus</i> as king of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigned 13 years	II	65
3918	2611	388	The consulship at <i>Rome</i> is restored again in the persons of <i>L. Lucretius Flavius</i> and <i>Severus Sulpitius Camerinus</i> . This year great disputes happened between the tribunes of the people and the senate; who at last decreed that six acres of the <i>Veii</i> land should be given to every father of a family and every freeman that was single	XI	418
3919	2612	387	<i>L. Valerius Potitus</i> and <i>M. Manlius Capitolinus</i> chose consuls at <i>Rome</i> , and begin their office with celebrating the great games in honour of <i>Jupiter</i> , <i>Juno</i> , and <i>Minerva</i> , &c. but a contagious distemper happening, with which the consuls were affected, the people deposed them, and an interregnum followed, during which three presidents ruled alternately, day by day, for a small time; and then six military tribunes were again chose. — A census being taken		

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			the number of people fit to bear arms was reported to be 152,583		
3919	2612	387	The <i>Spartans</i> and <i>Persians</i> conclude the peace, called the peace of <i>Antalcidas</i> , greatly prejudicial to the <i>Greeks</i>	XI	418
3919	2612	387	<i>Camillus</i> , the great <i>Roman</i> commander, goes into voluntary banishment, and resides at <i>Ardea</i>	V	38
3919	2612	387	<i>Evagoras</i> expels <i>Abdymon</i> the <i>Citian</i> , the <i>Persian</i> governor for <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and takes possession of his paternal kingdom of <i>Cyprus</i> , by the help of the <i>Athenians</i> .	XI	421
3920	2613	386	<i>Brennus</i> , king of those <i>Gauls</i> called the <i>Senones</i> , situate between <i>Paris</i> and <i>Meaux</i> , comes into <i>Italy</i> , and besieges <i>Clussum</i> ; the <i>Clusini</i> beg assistance of the <i>Romans</i> , who send the three <i>Fabii</i> ambassadors to <i>Brennus</i> ; who behaving haughtily, the ambassadors go into the town, and head the besieged in a sally, wherein they kill a principal <i>Gaulish</i> officer; this enrages <i>Brennus</i> , upon which he demands of the <i>Roman</i> senate, that the <i>Fabii</i> should be delivered up to him; but instead thereof, the people chuse them military tribunes for the year ensuing; upon which <i>Brennus</i> marches towards <i>Rome</i>	V	39
3920	2613	386	<i>Dionysius</i> , the <i>Syracusan</i> tyrant, fond of being thought a great poet, sends his verses and chariots to the <i>Olympic</i> games, where he is despised, which makes him mad, and causes him to break out into extravagancies, killing some of his friends and banishing others	XI	421
3920	2613	386	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> fall upon the <i>Thebans</i> , and seize their capital; 400 principal <i>Thebans</i> fly to <i>Athens</i> for succour, where they are kindly received, and by their assistance retake <i>Thebes</i>	VII	177
3920	2613	386	The <i>Persians</i> , under the command of <i>Tiribazus</i> , invade <i>Cyprus</i> with 300,000 men, and 300 ships, and, after an engagement with <i>Evagoras</i> king of <i>Cyprus</i> , obtain a great victory; upon which <i>Evagoras</i> flies to <i>Salamine</i> , whither the <i>Persians</i> pursue, and besiege him by land and sea, where he is forced to yield on very hard terms	VI	237
3921	2614	385	The military tribunes assemble a <i>Roman</i> army of 40,000 men, and go to meet	V	40

Brennly,

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			<i>Brennus</i> , king of the <i>Gauls</i> , whose army was 70,000: They meet and engage, upon the banks of the river <i>Allia</i> , where the <i>Romans</i> were entirely defeated; upon which the people fled from the city of <i>Rome</i> into the neighbouring cities, and 4 days after the battle <i>Brennus</i> entered <i>Rome</i> , killed all the people he met with, ravaged and burnt the city, demolished the temples and public edifices, and razed the walls to the ground, and besieged the capitol		XI	422
3921	2614	385	The <i>Gauls</i> besiege <i>Ardea</i> , with a considerable force; but thinking themselves secure, neglect discipline; whereupon <i>Camillus</i> , the great <i>Roman</i> general, heads the <i>Ardean</i> youth, and sallies out in the night, surprises the <i>Gauls</i> drowned in wine, and makes a dreadful slaughter; whereupon the scattered <i>Romans</i> send deputies to beg <i>Camillus</i> to take upon him the command of all the remaining <i>Roman</i> forces, but he refusing, the senate reverse his sentence of condemnation, and proclaim him dictator		XI	424
3921	2614	385	The <i>Gauls</i> besieging the capitol, find a private passage of very difficult ascent, get up it undiscovered in the night; but some geese that were kept in the court of the capitol in honour of <i>Juno</i> , and near her temple, making a noise at the <i>Gauls</i> approach, <i>Manlius</i> (a gallant soldier, who had pass'd the consulate) attacks them and beats them off the walls, and so saves the capitol; for which he was highly honoured, and geese were ever after had in honour at <i>Rome</i> , a flock of them being always kept at the public expence: A golden image of a goose was erected in memory of them, and a goose every year carried in triumph, upon a soft litter finely adorned. From this time the dogs were held in abhorrence, and every year one impaled on a branch of elder		XI	426
3921	2614	385	<i>Gaus</i> , admiral of the <i>Persian</i> fleet, revolts from <i>Artaxerxes</i> , is joined by the <i>Egyptians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; but while vast preparations were making to support him, <i>Gaus</i> was murdered by one of his officers, and the whole affair dropt		V	41

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The plague and famine rage in *Brennus's* army, and so many of them died in one quarter of the city, as occasioned it to be called *Busta Gallica*, or the place where the dead bodies of the *Gauls* were burnt. Both sides suffering extremely, 'twas agreed upon oath, that upon the *Romans* paying 1000 l. weight of gold, the *Gauls* should raise the siege, and quit the *Roman* territories : When the gold was brought, the *Gauls* scales and weights were found to be false ; upon which *Sulpitius*, one of the *Roman* military tribunes, complaining, *Brennus*, instead of excusing it, threw his sword and belt into the scales where the weights were, crying out, *Væ Victis*, or *Woe to the Conquered*. This continuing the dispute, *Camillus* with his army comes up, and he with a few followers gets into the city, and orders the gold to be carried back to the treasury ; upon which a scuffle happens, and in the following night, *Brennus* and his army retire to the *Gabinian* way, eight miles from *Rome*, and encamp there ; in the morning *Camillus* pursued, engaged, and totally overthrew them, with a great slaughter, and the remainder were cut off, as they wandered up and down the fields by the inhabitants ; so that there was not one left to carry the news home ; and *Camillus* returned to *Rome* in triumph, loaded with spoils, the soldiers in their songs calling him *Romulus*, father of his country, and second founder of *Rome*, at which some of the great men being offended, the tribunes speak disrespectfully of *Camillus* insinuating he aimed to make himself king ; but the senate voted his continuing in the dictatorship for one whole year, to put their confusions to rights, which ended in a decree for rebuilding the city, which *Brennus* had burnt down

Camillus laying down the dictatorship, an interregnum followed, wherein *Camillus* and *P. Cornelius Scipio* ruled alternately ; and after some time, six military tribunes were chose, who immediately set about collecting what monuments, tables,

3922	2615	384
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			of laws, treaties with nations, &c. could be found in the ruins, &c.	XI	431
3922	2615	384	The <i>Ædiles</i> have the care of rebuilding the city of <i>Rome</i> : The expence of building the private houses was defrayed out of the public treasury ; but through haste, ignorance, and covetousness, the plan was very ill projected and executed	XI	431
3922	2615	384	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , goes in person against the <i>Cadusians</i> , (a people inhabiting the mountain between the <i>Euxine</i> and <i>Caspian</i> sea) with an army of 300,000 foot and 20,000 horse ; but the country being unable to furnish provisions, a famine ensues, whereby all the horse, and abundance of the foot, &c. were lost ; but the <i>Cadusians</i> , by the artful negotiations of <i>Tiribazus</i> were brought to submit to the <i>Persians</i>	V	42
3922	2615	384	<i>Achoris</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Psammuthis</i> who reigned only one year.	V	44
3922	2615	384	<i>Sphodrias</i> , the <i>Spartan</i> commander at <i>Thespiis</i> , attempts in the night to seize the tort of <i>Pyræus</i> at <i>Athens</i> ; but the sun rising when he came to <i>Eleusina</i> , his men refused to march any farther ; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> declare war against the <i>Spartans</i>	VI	238
3923	2616	383	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , under <i>Agefilaus</i> , one of their kings, invade <i>Bæotia</i> , and brave the <i>Thebans</i> and their allies, in the neighbourhood of their own city	VI	239
3923	2616	383	The hardships and misfortunes of the <i>Romans</i> encourage their tributaries to revolt, upon which <i>Camillus</i> is again chose dictator, who, at the head of an army, attacks and and defeats the <i>Volsci</i> and <i>Latins</i> , takes their camp and the city of <i>Bolsa</i> , the capital of the <i>Equi</i> ; from whence he marches against the <i>Volsci</i> , whom he entirely reduced ; from thence he went to <i>Sutrium</i> (which the <i>Hetrurians</i> had taken, and turned out all the inhabitants, and in which they were revelling without guard) entered the city, put many to the sword, took a vast number of prisoners, and restored the natives again, and then returned to <i>Rome</i> in triumph a third time. Upon his return, the captives were sold, and		

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			with part of the amount of the sale the <i>Roman</i> ladies were repaid for their jewels they had formerly contributed, to make a present to <i>Apollo</i> ; and the remainder bought three gold vases, which, with <i>Camillus's</i> name inscribed on them, were put at the feet of <i>Juno</i> in the temple of <i>Jupiter</i>	XI	432
3923	2616	383	<i>Nicocreon</i> , tyrant of <i>Salamis</i> , taking offence at a satirical expression of the philosopher <i>Anaxarchus</i> , ordered him to be pounded to death with iron pestles in a great mortar	VII	402
3923	2616	383	<i>Nepherotes</i> succeeds <i>Psammuthis</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns only four months	II	65
3924	2617	382	<i>Nectanebis</i> (the first of the <i>Sebennytic</i> race) succeeds <i>Nepherotes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 12 years	II	65
3924	2617	382	The <i>Romans</i> lay the country of the <i>Æqui</i> waste, to prevent their revolting, and demolish the two cities of <i>Cortuosa</i> and <i>Contenebra</i> , and repair and strengthen the capitol	XI	434
3924	2617	382	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> , makes a descent into <i>Hetruria</i> , plunders a rich temple in the suburbs of <i>Argylla</i> , from whence he carries off 1000 talents in money, and rich spoils that he sold for 500 more	VII	179
3924	2617	382	The <i>Carthaginians</i> having declared war against <i>Dionysius</i> king of <i>Syracuse</i> , he engages <i>Mago</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, and kills 10,000 of his men, takes 5000, and obliges the rest to sue for peace, which is refused	XVI	632
3924	2617	382	The <i>Carthaginians</i> having recruited under <i>Mago's</i> son, engage and defeat the <i>Syracusans</i> at <i>Cronion</i> , and kill <i>Leptines</i> , the king's brother, and 14,000 <i>Syracusans</i> on the spot; upon which, to obtain peace, <i>Dionysius</i> was forced to pay 1000 talents, and deliver up the city and territories of <i>Selinus</i> , and part of the territories of <i>Agrigentum</i>	VII	179
3924	2617	382	<i>Chabrias</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> , engages the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> fleet, and after a very long and doubtful battle, at last gained an absolute victory, tho' with the loss of 18 gallies, the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> losing 24, besides 8 that were taken with all their men	VI	239
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3924	2617	382	<i>Chabrias</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, after delivering the <i>Abderites</i> , while he was settling the affairs of the city was assassinated	VI	240
3925	2618	381	The <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedaemonians</i> make a peace, wherein it was concluded that all the <i>Grecian</i> cities should be free, which was neither long nor well kept, the <i>Thebans</i> protesting against it, &c.	VI	240
3925	2618	381	The <i>Persian</i> army and fleet come upon the coasts of <i>Egypt</i> , and attack <i>Pelufium</i> ; but <i>Nectanebis</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , having well fortified and garisoned it, the <i>Persians</i> could not get any considerable advantage, and quarrelling among themselves ended the war and returned home	II	65
3925	2618	381	A temple, which in the <i>Gaulish</i> war had been vowed to <i>Mars</i> , is now built, and consecrated at <i>Rome</i> , and four tribes of the people beyond the <i>Tiber</i> added to make up the whole number of tribes 25, who all enjoyed the same common rights and privileges	XI	434
3926	2619	380	<i>Camillus</i> chose by the <i>Romans</i> one of the military tribunes for this year, with full power to preside and direct in all warlike affairs; upon which he heads an army, and engages the <i>Antiates</i> , <i>Latins</i> , and <i>Hernici</i> , who had revolted, and overthrows them; after which, going to the relief of <i>Sutrium</i> , (then besieged, and in part taken by the <i>Hetrurians</i>) he makes a dreadful slaughter of the enemy, conquers the city, and goes to <i>Nepes</i> , which had submitted to the <i>Hetrurians</i> , and took it by assault, and put all the <i>Hetrurian</i> soldiers to the sword, and condemned those citizens to die by the licitors axes, that had promoted the disaffection	XI	435
3929	2622	377	<i>Manlius</i> , one of this year's military tribunes, endeavours by all possible acts of popularity to engage the peoples affections, in order to grasp the supreme power; upon which the <i>Volsci</i> revolting, <i>A. Cornelius Cassius</i> is chose dictator, who marching against the <i>Volsci</i> , defeats them; then returning to <i>Rome</i> , cites <i>Manlius</i> before him, and condemns him for an incendiary, &c. after which he was honoured with a triumph; upon which the		

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			senate orders a colony of <i>Roman</i> citizens to be sent to <i>Sutrium</i> ; and allotted each man two acres and a half of arable land	XI	437
3929	2622	377	The <i>Carthaginians</i> land an army in <i>Italy</i> , and restore the inhabitants of <i>Hippo</i> (built by the <i>Locri</i>) to their city, from whence they had been expelled for being the allies of <i>Carthage</i>	XVI	635
3930	2623	376	A most terrible plague breaks out at <i>Carthage</i> , which swept away an infinite number of people, and almost depopulated the whole country ; this distemper made the people so mad, as to cause the afflicted to sally out of their houses, sword in hand, and kill all they met with : Upon this the <i>Africans</i> and <i>Sardi</i> revolt, and are reduced with difficulty : This distemper is said to afflict the <i>Carthaginians</i> several years	XVI	635
3930	2623	376	<i>Agefilans</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , comes ambassador to <i>Nectanebis</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , to solicit succours for the <i>Lacedemonians</i> against the <i>Thebans</i>	II	66
3930	2623	376	<i>Camillus</i> again chose one of this year's military tribunes, and <i>Manlius</i> condemned for aspiring to the regal dignity, and thrown headlong from the capitol ; but a plague happening soon after, the populace ascribe it to be a judgment, for unjustly punishing <i>Manlius</i>	XI	441
3931	2624	375	The plague sweeping away great numbers of the <i>Romans</i> , the <i>Volsci</i> , &c. revolt, the military tribunes assemble an army, but cannot go against them, through the violence of the plague ; upon which the <i>Volsci</i> , &c. commit great ravages upon the <i>Roman</i> allies	XI	443
3932	2625	374	Six military tribunes govern <i>Rome</i> this year ; and the plague being ceased, they reduce part of the revolters to their obedience again	XI	444
3932	2625	374	<i>Nicocles</i> killed <i>Evagoras</i> king of <i>Cyprus</i> , and reigned in his stead		
3933	2626	373	<i>Camillus</i> is a sixth time chose military tribune, much against his will, and with <i>L. Furius</i> . his colleague, goes against the revolted <i>Volsci</i> , who overcome <i>Furius</i> , but are entirely defeated by <i>Camillus</i>	XI	444

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3933	2626	373	<i>Jochanan</i> (or <i>John</i>) succeeds his father <i>Joiada</i> in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood ; but <i>Bagoses</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , &c. having promised it to <i>Jeshua</i> , (or <i>Jesus</i> his brother) upon his coming to act, <i>Jochanan</i> raised his passion so high, that he killed him in the inner court of the temple ; for which <i>Bagoses</i> (the <i>Persian</i> general) severely mulcted the temple seven years	IX	554
3934	2627	372	The <i>Roman</i> patricians oppose the choice of censors, which occasions so great a disturbance, that the <i>Prænestines</i> revolt, and come up to the very gates of <i>Rome</i> ; upon which <i>Titus Quinctius</i> was chose dictator, and the <i>Prænestines</i> retire from the city to the banks of the <i>Allia</i> , whither the dictator followed, and overthrew them : Afterwards he pursued them, and overtook them before they reached <i>Præneste</i> , and overthrew them a second time, took all their strong-holds, and appearing before <i>Præneste</i> , it capitulated. The dictator returned to <i>Rome</i> in triumph, bringing from <i>Præneste</i> the statue of <i>Jupiter Imperator</i> , which was placed in the capitol between <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> and <i>Minerva</i> , and then laid down his dictatorship, which lasted but 25 days ; upon which three patricians and three plebeians are chose military tribunes	XI	447
3934	2627	372	The <i>Volsci</i> draw the <i>Roman</i> generals into an ambuscade, and kill many of their men, and take their camps	XI	449
3934	2627	372	The <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedemonians</i> make peace again, proclaiming all the <i>Grecian</i> cities free, against which the <i>Thebans</i> again protest, &c.	VI	241
3934	2627	372	The <i>Thebans</i> and <i>Lacedemonians</i> being at war the <i>Thebans</i> demand help of the <i>Athenians</i> , who send <i>Iphicrates</i> to their assistance, who succeeds but badly	VI	241
3935	2628	371	The <i>Spartans</i> having made a truce with the <i>Thebans</i> , &c. in their return home meeting <i>Archidamus</i> coming to their assistance with a great reinforcement, return, break the truce, engage, and are totally overthrown in the battle of <i>Leutra</i> , where by they lost the empire of <i>Greece</i> , which they had held for 500 years. This fatal news coming to <i>Sparta</i> while the		

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3936	2629	370	<i>Epaminondas</i> , the <i>Theban</i> general, upon his leaving <i>Sparta</i> , rebuilt the city of <i>Messene</i> , and recalled and replaced the antient inhabitants, after they had been dispossessed 300 years	VI	389
3937	2630	369	<i>Epaminondas</i> , the <i>Theban</i> general, attacks and forces the lines of the <i>Spartans</i> and their confederates, and wastes the country of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , reduces <i>Sicyon</i> , and attacked <i>Corinth</i>	VI	390
3937	2630	369	<i>Tachos</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , (the successor to <i>Nectanebis</i>) while he was gone to oppose the <i>Persians</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> , was deposed at home, and <i>Nectanebus</i> his kinsman set up in his stead	II	66
3937	2630	369	The <i>Roman</i> state fall into a sort of anarchy for four years, by the contentions of the tribunes, there being only tribunes and ædiles chose governors during that time	XI	453
3938	2631	368	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> kill 10,000 <i>Arcadians</i> , without the loss of one man	VI	391
3938	2631	368	<i>Agésilas</i> defeats the <i>Mendesian</i> that opposed <i>Nectanebus</i> , being king of <i>Egypt</i> , and thereby settles him upon the throne	II	67
3938	2631	368	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> breaks the peace, and falls upon the <i>Cartaginians</i> , takes several cities from them in <i>Sicily</i> , &c. but growing secure and negligent, the <i>Cartaginians</i> surprize his gallies in the port of <i>Eryx</i> , and take and destroy most of them, upon which a peace ensues	XVI	636
3938	2631	368	<i>Cleomenes</i> succeeds his brother <i>Agésilas</i> as joint king of <i>Sparta</i> , which he held only one year	VI	390
3939	2632	367	<i>Cleomenes</i> acts as first magistrate of <i>Sparta</i> , and <i>Archidamus</i> (son of <i>Agésilas</i>) has the command of the army; he goes into <i>Arcadia</i> , takes <i>Caryæ</i> , and puts all to the sword. <i>Cissidas</i> , general of <i>Dionysius</i> , declaring his time was out, and that he must return home, which attempting, he was in part surrounded by the <i>Messenians</i> ; hereupon he sends to acquaint <i>Archidamus</i> with it, who comes to his assistance, falls upon the <i>Arcadians</i> , and utterly defeats them, and kills 10,000 upon the spot, without losing one <i>Spartan</i> ; which for that reason was called the tearless battle	VI	390

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3941	2634	365		
3942	2635	364	XI	453
3943	2636	363	XI	454
3944	2637	362	XI	455

The *Velitræ* declaring war against *Rome*, and over-running the *Roman* territories besiege *Tusculum*, whose inhabitants were now admitted as *Roman* citizens. Six military tribunes are chose, who raise an army, defeat the enemy, relieve *Tusculum*, and invest *Velitræ*

The disputes between the patricians and plebeians at *Rome* rise to so great a height, that *Camillus* is chose a fourth time dictator; but the faction for the people was so strong, that he could do but little good, and therefore laid down his office; upon which, after a short inter-regnum, *P. Manlius* succeeded

Six military tribunes govern *Rome* this year; but upon an information that the *Gauls* were in full march against *Rome*, *Camillus* was a fifth time made dictator, though now 80 years of age; he goes against the *Gauls*, encamped upon the banks of the *Anio*, and by stratagem puts them into confusion, and entirely routs them; then goes against *Velitræ*, which immediately submits; then returns to *Rome*, where he is decreed a triumph both by senate and people. *Rome* being now delivered from public danger, the private disputes rising too high to be allay'd, the senate is forced to enact the three following laws, the first for suppressing the military tribuneship and restoring the consulate, one of which was to be a plebeian, the other a patrician; the 2d, that what interest any person in debt had paid, should be esteemed as so much principal, and his debts so much reduced, and the remainder to be paid by equal payments; the 3d, that no *Roman* should hold more than 500 acres of land; the surplus to be divided among the poorer citizens

The consulate restored in the persons of *L. Æmilius Mamercinus*, a patrician, and *L. Sextus*, a plebeian. The senate orders the great games, and a new officer, called a *Prætor*, is chose out of the patricians, to be a judge in all civil matters: Likewise two patrician *Ædiles* are chose to take care of the temples, theatres,

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			games, markets, tribunals of justice, and the city walls, &c.		XI	459
3944	2637	362	New commotions break out in <i>Peloponnesus</i> , between the <i>Tegetæans</i> and <i>Mantineans</i> , which draw in the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Spartans</i>		VI	391
3945	2638	361	<i>Epaminondas</i> , in a very obstinate battle with the <i>Lacedemonians</i> , &c is killed, and a great number of men on both sides		VI	242
3945	2638	361	<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusæ</i> tyrant, having caused a tragedy composed by himself to be acted at <i>Athens</i> , for the prize of poetry at the feast of <i>Bacchus</i> , was proclaimed victor, upon which he treated all <i>Syracuse</i> for several days, and drinking excessively, contracted a violent disorder, for the cure of which requiring an opiate, his physicians gave him one from which he never awoke		VII	180
3945	2638	361	<i>Perdiccas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , goes against the <i>Illyrians</i> ; they engage, and the <i>Macedonians</i> are routed with a great slaughter; among the slain was <i>Perdiccas</i> himself, with many of the officers; his son <i>Amyntas</i> , then a child, was declared his successor		VII	613
3945	2638	361	<i>L. Genucius</i> , a plebeian, and <i>Servilius Ahala</i> , a patrician, being consuls this year at <i>Rome</i> , a dreadful plague broke out, which carried off great numbers of the people, one censor, three tribunes of the people, and one <i>Curule ædile</i> , and the great <i>Camillus</i> , whose character was, that he never fought a battle without getting a complete victory, never besieged a city without taking it, nor ever led an army into the field which he did not bring back loaded with glory, honour, spoil, and booty, &c.			
3946	2639	360	<i>Dionysius II.</i> (the son of the late <i>Dionysius</i> , by his wife <i>Doris</i> , the <i>Locrian</i>) succeeds his father in <i>Syracuse</i> , and sends to <i>Athens</i> for <i>Plato</i> the philosopher, to instruct him in polite literature, who came accordingly		VII	184
3946	2639	360	<i>Dion</i> , a great man in <i>Syracuse</i> , being banished, conspires against <i>Dionysius</i> , and comes with 800 well disciplined troops, who were immediately joined by a vast multitude of malecontents, they enter <i>Syra-</i>			

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			<i>case</i> without opposition, take <i>Epipolæ</i> by storm, and set all the citizens at liberty who were prisoners in the fort, and then block up all the tyrant's friends		VII	190
3946	2639	360	<i>Dionysius</i> returns from <i>Caulonia</i> in <i>Italy</i> , and finding his affairs desperate, offers the <i>Syracusans</i> to restore the government of the democracy		VII	192
3946	2639	360	The parties of <i>Dion</i> and <i>Dionysius</i> engage, wherein many being killed on both sides, <i>Dion</i> at length prevails ; upon which <i>Dion</i> is presented with a gold crown, &c. Soon after <i>Dionysius</i> offers to surrender the citadel, all the troops in garison, and money to pay them five months, and to retire in to <i>Italy</i> ; but this not being granted, he escaped in a single vessel, with his treasure, &c. into <i>Italy</i> , leaving his son <i>Apollocrates</i> governor in the citadel		VII	193
3946	2639	360	The <i>Macedonians</i> , under their king <i>Philip</i> , defeat <i>Mantias</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, who was assisting <i>Argæus</i> , <i>Philip's</i> competitor for the crown of <i>Macedon</i>		VI	243
3946	2639	360	<i>Philip</i> , brother of the deceased <i>Perdiccas</i> , returns from <i>Thebes</i> , and (though at first he pretended to act as guardian to his nephew) presently takes upon him the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , with the free consent of all parties ; and to strengthen his interest, declares <i>Amphipolis</i> a free city, makes large presents to the great men of <i>Peonia</i> , and to <i>Pausanias</i> king of <i>Sparta</i>		II	1
3946	2639	360	C <i>Sulpitius</i> , a patrician, and C. <i>Licinius Stolo</i> , a plebeian, are chose consuls at <i>Rome</i> : The plague continuing, to appease the gods they use the <i>Lætiſternium</i> , and constitute new sports, called the <i>Scenici</i> , or pantomime dances, and revive the ceremony of driving a nail by the dictator <i>T. Manlius</i> , (who was now named for that purpose) into that part of the wall of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus's</i> temple which divided it from the chapel of <i>Minerva</i> , under the same roof ; which being performed, he offers to raise an army to go against the <i>Hernici</i> , but is opposed by the tribunes, who compel him to lay down his office, then impeach him for his ill conduct		XI	462
3947	2640	359	<i>Ageſilaus</i> one of the famous <i>Spartan</i> kings,			

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			up to debauchery ; upon which the army of <i>Nysæus</i> falls upon them in the night, takes the city, and kills all they meet with, &c. and then retires into the citadel ; upon which the citizens that were left send deputies to <i>Dion</i> , who makes all the haste possible to their relief : The next night <i>Dionysius's</i> soldiers sally out of the citadel, murder all they meet with, and set fire to the city ; in the midst of this confusion <i>Dion</i> comes with what <i>Peloponnesian</i> troops he had, and marching through fire, blood, and dead bodies, attacked the enemy with the greatest fury imaginable ; after many hours fight with a much superior number, the <i>Peloponnesians</i> forced the <i>Dionysians</i> into the citadel, after great loss on both sides : After some time, <i>Apollocrates</i> is allowed to retire, with all his friends and relations, to his father in <i>Italy</i> . Then <i>Dionysius</i> , having nobly rewarded those who had assisted him, dismissed his guards, lived like a private citizen, and soon after is murdered by one <i>Calippus</i> , an <i>Athenian</i>	VII	197
3948	2641	358	<i>Asia Minor</i> , <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , and many other provinces, revolt from <i>Ochus</i> , now king of <i>Persia</i> , through their hatred of his cruelty	V	49
3948	2641	358	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> besieges and takes the city of <i>Amphipolis</i> by storm, puts all the partizans against his interest to death, and uses all the common inhabitants kindly : Then he reduced <i>Pydna</i> , and <i>Potidæa</i> which last having an <i>Athenian</i> garison, he dismissed with all the marks of military honour, and delivers up the city to the <i>Olynthians</i>	VIII	6
3948	2641	353	C. <i>Licinius Stolo</i> , a plebeian, and C. <i>Sulpitius</i> (surnamed <i>Peticus</i>) being chose consuls at <i>Rome</i> , besiege and take <i>Terentinum</i> from the <i>Hernici</i> : In their return to <i>Rome</i> , the gates of <i>Tybur</i> are shut against them, the <i>Tyburtes</i> being in alliance with the <i>Gauls</i> , who were in motion again ; upon which T. <i>Quinctius Pennus</i> is made dictator ; the <i>Gauls</i> advance, and encamp upon the banks of the <i>Anio</i> , within three miles of <i>Rome</i> , and the <i>Romans</i> opposite to them. A <i>Gaul</i> of gigantic size and		

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			strength, challenging all the <i>Romans</i> to a single combat, <i>Manlius</i> accepts the challenge, engages and kills him ; and tearing off a gold collar from his neck, put it on his own all bloody ; from whence he was surnamed <i>Terquatus</i> . The following night the <i>Gauls</i> abandoned their camp, and retired into <i>Campania</i>	XI	468
3949	2642	357	<i>Orontes</i> , governor of <i>Myfia</i> , being chose general of all the provinces of <i>Asia Minor</i> , and upon his receiving money sufficient to raise troops, to maintain them in their revolt, makes his peace with <i>Ochus</i> , by delivering up those who had brought it ; and <i>Rheomitres</i> , another chief, instead of using the help from <i>Egypt</i> , where he had collected 500 talents and 50 ships of war, assembles the ring-leaders, and delivers them into the hands of <i>Ochus</i> king of <i>Persia</i>	V	49
3949	2642	357	<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , takes <i>Crenides</i> , the capital city of the country, lying between the river <i>Strymon</i> and <i>Nessus</i> , famous for its gold mines ; makes great alterations in the city, and new names it <i>Philippi</i> , directs the working the mines, more advantageously than heretofore, and gets 10,000 talents a year from them	VIII	7
3949	2642	357	<i>C. Petilius Libo</i> and <i>M. Fabius Ambustus</i> , the two <i>Roman</i> consuls, having each an army, <i>Libo</i> goes against the <i>Tyburtes</i> , and <i>Ambustus</i> against the <i>Hernici</i> , who continued their revolt upon the <i>Gauls</i> coming into the neighbourhood of <i>Rome</i> , and block up the gate <i>Collina</i> ; upon which <i>Servilius Ahala</i> is made dictator, who engaged the <i>Gauls</i> under the walls of <i>Rome</i> , from whence, after much blood shed on both sides, the <i>Gauls</i> are forced to run away, &c <i>Fabius</i> overthrows the <i>Hernici</i> in a general battle. <i>Libo</i> has a triumph, <i>Fabius</i> an ovation ; and <i>Servilius</i> lays down the dictatorship	XI	470
3950	2643	356	The <i>Chians</i> , <i>Rhodians</i> , <i>Coans</i> , and <i>Byzantines</i> , revolt from <i>Athens</i> , and form the social war	VI	243
3950	2643	356	The <i>Rhodians</i> join in the social war against the <i>Athenians</i> , ravage the islands of <i>Imbros</i> and <i>Lebos</i> , take many ships, and		

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			raise contributions sufficient to pay their fleet and army	VII	318
3950	2643	356	<i>Chares</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, accuses <i>Timotheus</i> and <i>Iphricates</i> , his colleagues, for neglect of duty ; upon which they are recalled, fined, and cashiered ; <i>Timotheus</i> unable to pay the mulct laid on him, retired to <i>Chelos</i> , and there broke his heart with grief at his disgrace	VI	244
3950	2643	356	Advice is brought to <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , then in the field, that his wife <i>Olympias</i> (daughter of <i>Neoptolemus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i>) was brought to bed of a son at <i>Pella</i> , whom he named <i>Alexander</i> , and who was afterwards surnamed <i>the Great</i> ; at the same time he received also advice, that his chariot had gained the prize at the <i>Olympic</i> games, and that <i>Parmenio</i> his general had beaten the <i>Illyrians</i>	VIII	8
3950	2643	356	The <i>Tyburtes</i> come in the dead of the night to the very gates of <i>Rome</i> ; in the morning the two consuls march out at two different gates of the city against them, and drove them away immediately	XI	471
3950	2643	356	The <i>Phocian</i> , or sacred, war breaks out, about the temple of <i>Apollo</i> , and the things there in dedicated to his use	VI	245
3951	2644	355	<i>C. Fabius Ambustus</i> the consul goes against the <i>Tarquineses</i> , and is defeated, they taking 307 <i>Romans</i> prisoners, first treat them barbarously, and then cut their throats. <i>C. Plautius Proculus</i> , the other consul, goes against and entirely subdues the <i>Hernici</i>	XI	471
3951	2644	355	The <i>Boii</i> (or <i>Gauls</i>) advance to <i>Pedum</i> , ten miles from <i>Rome</i> ; <i>Sulpitius</i> is made dictator, who, with his allies the <i>Latins</i> , go against the <i>Gauls</i> , and after an obstinate fight obtain a complete victory, and kill and drive all away, for which he is honoured with a triumph, and lays down his dictatorship	XI	471
3952	2645	354	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> besieges <i>Methone</i> , which makes a stout defence, but at last surrendered, with leave to depart the place ; which being done, <i>Philip</i> razed the city and divided the land among the soldiers : He is said to lose an eye in this siege	VIII	9

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3952	2645	354	Interest of money is now settled at <i>Rome</i> , at one per cent. which heretofore had been arbitrary, according to the avarice of the lender, and necessity of the borrower. <i>Licinius Stolo</i> , the late plebeian consul, is fined 10,000 asses of brass, for having more than 500 acres of land. The <i>Privernates</i> having revolted, are defeated, and their city taken by the consul <i>Marius</i> . The tribunes get a law passed, prohibiting any magistrate upon pain of death, to assemble the <i>Comitia</i> any where but at <i>Rome</i>	XI	473
3953	2646	353	Upon the death of <i>Dion</i> , the deliverer of <i>Syracuse</i> , <i>Galyppus</i> (or <i>Gylippus</i>) got into the supremacy of that territory, and practised all manner of cruelties, even greater than the former tyrants had done	VII	203
3953	2646	353	<i>Gylippus</i> marching his forces against <i>Catana</i> , <i>Syracuse</i> revolts, and going to <i>Messana</i> , the inhabitants shut their gates, and take up arms against him, and in a sally cut off the <i>Zacynthian</i> troops that had murdered <i>Dion</i> ; and all the <i>Syracusan</i> cities, refusing him admittance, he retired to <i>Rhegium</i> , where he was slain by <i>Leptines</i> and <i>Polyperchon</i>	VII	203
3953	2646	353	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , having partly by fraud, and partly by force, gained possession of the <i>Straits of Thermopylae</i> , <i>Demosthenes</i> , to rouse the <i>Athenians</i> , composed the first of those inimitable orations, still in being, called the <i>Philippics</i>	VI	248
3953	2646	353	<i>Artabazus</i> , governor of one of the <i>Asiatic</i> provinces, revolts from <i>Persia</i> , and gets <i>Chares</i> the <i>Athenian</i> to join him with a fleet and body of troops: <i>Ochus</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , sends an army of 70,000 men against the rebels, which <i>Chares</i> cut all to pieces; for which service <i>Artabazus</i> gives him large gifts, &c. <i>Ochus</i> threatens the <i>Athenians</i> to join the <i>Chians</i> , <i>Rhodians</i> , &c. with whom they were at war, if they did not recall <i>Chares</i> ; for fear whereof they recall him, his army and fleet, with which he returns home	V	51
3953	2646	353	At the request of the <i>Aiguadae</i> , or chiefs, <i>Philip</i> marches his <i>Macedonians</i> against <i>Lycophron</i> , the tyrant of <i>Thessaly</i> , and engages him and the <i>Phocians</i> , his allies, who		

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			were defeated by <i>Philip</i> , and the <i>Phocians</i> driven out of <i>Thessaly</i> ; but <i>Onomarchus</i> (the <i>Phocian</i> general) coming with his whole army to the assistance of <i>Lycophron</i> , discomfits <i>Philip</i> in two general battles, and forces him to retire out of <i>Thessaly</i> in great distress	VIII	11
3953	2646	353	<i>Philip</i> again engages <i>Lycophron</i> , and his allies the <i>Phocians</i> , obtains a complete victory, kills the <i>Phocian</i> general, and 6000 men, obliges <i>Lycophron</i> and his brother <i>Pitolaus</i> to surrender the capital city <i>Phærea</i> into his hands, and swear to be quiet; then he restores all the cities to their liberty	VIII	11
3953	2646	353	All the <i>Hetrurians</i> taking up arms, the <i>Romans</i> chuse the plebeian <i>C. Marinus Rutilius</i> dictator, and he named <i>C. Plantius Proculus</i> , a plebeian, for his general of horse; which so enraged the patricians that they used their utmost interest to hinder his having necessaries for the war; but the people, being pleased with this promotion (it being the first time a plebeian had been made dictator) hasten the levies and stores, which being soon ready, he marches against the enemy, surprises and forces their camp, kills a great number, and takes 5000 prisoners; for which, in spite of all opposition, he entered <i>Rome</i> in triumph	XI	474
3953	2646	353	The <i>Athenians</i> conclude the social war, upon very advantageous terms to the revolters, leaving <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>Chios</i> , <i>Cos</i> , and <i>Byzantium</i> , entirely freed from any dependency upon them	VII	320
3953	2646	353	<i>Mausolus</i> king of <i>Caria</i> , who had assisted the <i>Rhodians</i> and <i>Coans</i> against <i>Athens</i> , declares for an aristocratic government, and makes himself master of the two islands <i>Rhodes</i> and <i>Cos</i>	VII	320
3954	2647	352	<i>Hipparinus</i> , brother of <i>Dionysius</i> , arriving at <i>Syracuse</i> , possessed himself of the city, and held it for the space of two years	VII	204
3954	2647	352	<i>Artabazus</i> , the revolted <i>Persian</i> , gets 5000 <i>Thebans</i> , under the command of <i>Pammenes</i> , to assist him, by whose help he gained two victories over the king's forces; upon which <i>Ochus</i> bribes <i>Pammenes</i> , with 300 talents, to return home; which		

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			they doing, <i>Artabazus</i> is forced to fly to <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> for refuge	V	51
3954	2647	352	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> being angry with the <i>Athenians</i> , arms a great number of light vessels, which continually harrassed their trade, and took large prizes	VIII	12
3954	2647	352	After great struggles and an interregnum, two patricians are chose consuls at <i>Rome</i> this year; after having for 11 successive years one of them plebeians	XI	475
3955	2648	351	<i>Nectanebus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , and the <i>Phœnicians</i> , revolt from <i>Persia</i> , and drive the <i>Persians</i> sent against <i>Phœnice</i> out of their territories	V	51
3955	2648	351	The <i>Sidonians</i> being betrayed by <i>Mentor</i> the <i>Rhodian</i> , and <i>Tennes</i> their king, to <i>Ochus</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , as soon as they saw the <i>Persians</i> within their walls, shut up themselves in their houses, to the number of 40,000, and burnt them and themselves together; upon which <i>Ochus</i> ordered <i>Tennes</i> 's throat to be cut, and marched into <i>Judea</i> , took <i>Jericho</i> , and sent many <i>Jews</i> captive, some into <i>Egypt</i> , and others into <i>Hyrcania</i> , along the <i>Caspian</i> sea	V	53
3955	2648	351	<i>Ochus</i> makes peace with the <i>Cyprians</i> , redresses their grievances, and settles their 9 kings in their respective governments	V	53
3955	2648	351	After great opposition, <i>M. Fabius Ambustus</i> and <i>T. Quinctius Pennus</i> , both patricians, are chose consuls to govern <i>Rome</i> this year. <i>Fabius</i> totally subdues the <i>Tyburtes</i> ; and <i>Quinctius</i> in a bloody battle defeats the <i>Tarquinenses</i> , who put all the prisoners to the sword (to revenge the death of the 307 <i>Romans</i> they had murdered) except 358 which he sent to <i>Rome</i> , where, after they had been scourged with rods, they were beheaded: Upon this the <i>Samnites</i> (a people of <i>Italy</i>) enter into alliance with the <i>Romans</i> , who promise them protection, &c.	XI	476
3955	2648	351	<i>Mausolus</i> king of <i>Caria</i> dying, the nobility and people of <i>Rhodes</i> drive out the <i>Carian</i> garilons, and recover their former liberty and government	VII	321
3955	2648	351	The <i>Rhodians</i> make a descent upon <i>Caria</i> ; <i>Q Artemisia</i> widow of <i>Mausolus</i> orders the <i>Halicanassians</i> to express a readiness		

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3956	2649	350	VII	321
3956	2640	359	VII	204
3956	2649	350	V	55
3956	2649	350	VIII	13
3957	2650	349	XI	476
3958	2651	348	XI	477
3958	2651	348	VI	250

to surrender by clapping of hands, &c. upon which the *Rhodians* leave their ships, and go unguarded into the city; the queen seizes the *Rhodian* fleet, mans it with *Carians*, sails to *Rhodes*, gets possession of the city, and puts the chief magistrates to death: But *Artemisia* dying soon after, they recovered their city and liberty again

Dionysius comes with foreign troops, and defeats *Nypæus*, governor of *Syracuse*, reinstates himself in the government, and acts with the utmost revenge and cruelty towards the people, who apply themselves to *Icetas*, a *Syracusan* by birth, and at that time tyrant of *Leontini*

Ochus, with his *Greek* assistants, overcomes *Nectanebus* king of *Egypt*, who is forced to fly into *Ethiopia*, so that henceforward *Egypt* became a province of *Persia*. *Ochus* having now quelled all disturbances in his great empire, gives himself up to ease and luxury, and the direction of public affairs to his two favourites, *Bagoas* and *Mentor*

Philip king of *Macedon* wars against the *Olynthians*, takes *Zeira*, a town in *Chalcidia*, and razed it to the ground; then takes *Mycalerna* and *Torone*, defeats the *Olynthians* twice in the field, and shuts them up in their city of *Olynthus*

The patricians keep the consulate, and promote *T. Manlius Torquatus* to the dictatorship, though he had never been consul, contrary to law; he goes against the *Corites*, who had revolted, who immediately submit, and for former kindnesses to the *Romans* were forgiven, and a truce made with them for 100 years

The disputes run so high, that to avoid a civil war, *P. Valerius Poplicola*, a patrician, and *C. Marcius Rutilus*, a plebeian, are chose consuls at *Rome* this year, who chose five persons, called bankers, to regulate the payment of debts

Almost all the cities of *Chalcidia*, fell into the hands of *Philip* king of *Macedon*

Two patricians are chose consuls at *Rome* this year, during which the *Tarquinenſes* and *Falſci* submit to the republic, and

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			obtain a truce for 40 years ; and <i>Marcus Rutilus</i> , a plebeian, and <i>Cn. Manlius</i> , a patrician, are chose censors ; and a law is passed to deprive the consuls of the power of filling up the senate, and giving it to the censors	XI	478
3959	2652	347	<i>Demosthenes</i> pronounces three most excellent orations, still in being, to persuade the <i>Athenians</i> to assist the <i>Olynthians</i> against the <i>Macedonians</i>	VI	250
3959	2652	347	<i>Olynthus</i> is betrayed to <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , by <i>Euthyocrates</i> and <i>Lashtenes</i> : <i>Philip</i> plunders the citizens houses, and sells the citizens, and celebrates <i>Olympic</i> games for joy of this victory, exhibiting splendid shows, making magnificent feasts, and bestowing great largesses upon those who had behaved gallantly in the siege	VIII	14
3959	2652	347	<i>L. Cornelius Scipio</i> , one of the consuls, falling sick, <i>M. Popilius Lænas</i> his colleague, being a plebeian, to the great mortification of the patricians, became sole general of the <i>Roman</i> troops : The <i>Gauls</i> having entered <i>Latium</i> , and laid the country waste, were advancing towards <i>Rome</i> ; <i>Popilius</i> marches against them, and though desperately wounded himself, after a bloody battle overthrew them, forced them to retire with precipitation, takes and plunders their camp, and returns to <i>Rome</i> loaded with booty, for which he is decreed a triumph	XI	478
3960	2653	346	A peace concluded between the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Macedonians</i> for seven years	VIII	16
3960	2653	346	<i>L. Furius Camillus</i> (son of the great <i>Camillus</i>) and <i>Appius Claudius</i> , both patricians, are chose consuls to govern <i>Rome</i> this year ; but <i>Appius</i> dying, and the <i>Gauls</i> invading <i>Latium</i> , plundered it from the mouth of the <i>Tiber</i> to <i>Antium</i> . <i>Camillus</i> raises a great army, and encamps in the <i>Pomptine</i> territory, in sight of them ; a fierce <i>Gaul</i> , cloathed in very rich armour, challenges any <i>Roman</i> to single combat, which is accepted by <i>M. Valerius</i> , a legionary tribune ; they engage, but an eagle flying in the face of the <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Valerius</i> killed him ; and to prevent his being stripped of his arms, the <i>Gauls</i> surround and defend him ; this occasions a general		

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3961	2654	345	XI	479
3961	2654	345	VIII	17
3962	2655	344	XI	481
3962	2655	344	VII	204
3962	2655	344	VIII	19
3963	2656	343	XI	483
3963	2656	343	VII	208

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Y. of world	Y. of r.	Before h.			
3966	2659	340	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> marches with 30,000 men into <i>Theffaly</i> , and invests <i>Perinthus</i> , one of the most considerable cities in <i>Propontis</i>	VIII	25
3966	2659	340	<i>P. Valerius</i> is appointed dictator at <i>Rome</i> , to solemnize the festival called <i>Feriae Latinae</i>	XI	484
3967	2660	339	<i>Mago</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, returns with his troops to <i>Carthage</i> , and there murders himself, to prevent being called to an account for his return without leave or command	VII	210
3967	2660	339	<i>Philip</i> endeavours to storm the city of <i>Perinthus</i> , but after a vast effusion of blood on both sides, is obliged to raise the siege both of it and also of <i>Byzantium</i>	VIII	35
3967	2660	339	<i>Phocion</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, takes several of <i>Philip's</i> ships, and retakes several towns, and raises contributions throughout the maritime provinces of <i>Macedonia</i>	VIII	35
3968	2661	338	The <i>Athenians</i> very much harass and distress the <i>Macedonians</i> by sea, permitting none of their ships to stir out of their ports, by keeping large squadrons always cruising to take all they met with	VIII	36
3968	2661	338	The enmity between the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Samnites</i> breaks out, upon account of the <i>Campanians</i> , who threw themselves into the protection of the <i>Romans</i> , by surrendering wholly up to them, upon which the <i>Romans</i> , under their consul <i>Valerius</i> , and the <i>Samnites</i> engage, and after a most desperate battle, the <i>Samnites</i> retire in the night, and leave the <i>Romans</i> masters of the field and their camp	XI	484
3968	2661	338	<i>Cornelius Cossus</i> , (surnamed <i>Arvina</i>) the other consul, being surrounded, and much harassed and endangered by the <i>Samnites</i> , was delivered by <i>P. Decius Mus</i> , a legionary, and by a very bold stratagem surprized the <i>Samnites</i> , took and plundered their camp, after having cut 30,000 of them to pieces; upon which the consul honours <i>Decius</i> with a gold crown, 100 oxen, and a white bull with gilt horns, and to his men he assigned a double quantity of corn during their life, and gave them two <i>Saga</i> , or military habits; the legions crown <i>Decius</i> with an obsidional		

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			crown, made of the grass growing on the spot, and his own men crowned him with a crown of oak leaves, called the civic crown ; thus crowned with three crowns, he offered up the white bull to <i>Mars</i> , and distributed the 100 oxen among his companions that shared the danger and glory with him	XI	486
3968	2661	338	The <i>Samnites</i> recruit, and <i>Valerius</i> goes against them at <i>Suessula</i> , a town situate between <i>Nola</i> and <i>Capua</i> , where engaging, the <i>Romans</i> are conquerors ; 40,000 bucklers are taken from the enemy, and 120 standards, and both consuls are honoured with a triumph, and the <i>Carthaginians</i> present a crown of gold of 20 pounds weight to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> , as a thanksgiving for this victory. This year ended with a census that shewed 160,000 persons fit to bear arms were in the city of <i>Rome</i> , and the whole closed with a <i>Lustrum</i>	XI	488
3968	2661	338	<i>Bagoas</i> being displeased with <i>Ochus</i> for robbing the <i>Egyptian</i> temples, and killing their god <i>Apis</i> , and carrying away the sacred records from thence, 12 years afterwards kills him, causes his flesh to be cut to pieces and given to the cats, and made handles of knives of his bones, then puts <i>Arses</i> , <i>Ochus</i> 's youngest son, on the throne, and murders all the rest, so gives <i>Arses</i> the name of king, and himself all the power	V	56
3969	2662	337	The <i>Macedonians</i> engage and defeat the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Thebans</i> in the neighbourhood of <i>Chaeronea</i> , with great slaughter, and thereby obtained the sovereignty of <i>Greece</i> ; after which they made a peace with the <i>Athenians</i> , and put a good garison into <i>Thebes</i> , and then left the rest of the <i>Bæotians</i> unhurt		
3969	2662	337	A rebellion breaking out at <i>Rome</i> , the rebels seize <i>T. Quinctius</i> (an excellent commander that had retired to his country seat to die in peace) in his bed, and compel him to be their captain. <i>Valerius Corvus</i> is chose dictator, and goes against them, and pacifies them, and the senate not only pardons them all, but consents to pass the following laws ; 1st, That no person who was a legionary tribune one year,		

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				should be a centurion the next ; 2. That no <i>Roman</i> should lend money upon interest, and usury absolutely forbidden at <i>Rome</i> ; 3d. That both the consuls should be plebeians ; 4th. That no man should bear the same office twice in ten years, or hold two different employments the same year	XI 489
3970	2663	336	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> convokes a general assembly of the <i>Greeks</i> , wherein he was recognized generalissimo of all the <i>Greeks</i> , is endued with power to go against the <i>Persians</i> ; and after appointing each state its quota dismisses them	VIII 37	
3970	2663	336	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> repudiates his wife <i>Olympias</i> , mother of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , and espouses <i>Cleopatra</i> , the niece of <i>Attalus</i> ; upon which <i>Alexander</i> quarrels with his father, and retires with his mother into <i>Epirus</i> , the kingdom of his grandfather	VIII 45	
3970	2663	336	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> calls home his son <i>Alexander</i> from <i>Epirus</i> , and is friends with him, and also marries <i>Cleopatra</i> (the daughter of his wife <i>Olympias</i>) to <i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> her brother	VIII 47	
3970	2663	336	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> is murdered by <i>Pausanias</i> , captain of his guard, at a public festival made for the celebration of the marriage of his daughter <i>Cleopatra</i> with <i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , and is succeeded in his kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> by his son <i>Alexander</i> by his wife <i>Olympias</i> , surnamed the <i>Great</i> , from his great natural, and acquired parts, and from his extraordinary exploits and conquests in war	VIII 53	
3970	2663	336	Upon the death of <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , the <i>Grecian</i> cities and states revolt from his son <i>Alexander</i>	VI 255	
3970	2663	336	<i>Bagoas</i> , to prevent <i>Arses</i> bringing him to an account for his father's death, murders him, and all his family, and then puts <i>Darius</i> the third upon the throne, before called <i>Codomannus</i> , governor of <i>Armenia</i>	V 56	
3970	2663	336	<i>Darius</i> not being so tractable as <i>Bagoas</i> wished him to be, purposed to poison him, of which <i>Darius</i> having notice, when he came with the poisoned potion, he compelled <i>Bagoas</i> to drink it, and so settled himself upon the throne	V 57	

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3970	2663	336		
3971	2664	335	XI	490
3971	2664	335	VI	256
3971	2664	335	VIII	62
3971	2664	335	VIII	63
3971	2664	335	VIII	65
3971	2664	335	VIII	67
3971	2664	335	XI	491

The *Privernates* revolt from the *Romans*, but are reduced by the consul *Plautius*; and the *Samnites* are so harrassed by *Lucius* his colleague, that they sue for peace and an alliance with *Rome*, which was granted.

Alexander, now king of *Macedon*, rejects the *Athenian* ambassadors with scorn, but upon their sending *Phocion* he was so influenced as to make a favourable peace with him for the *Athenians*: At the same time *Alexander* contracts a great intimacy with and friendship for *Phocion*.

Attalus, general of the *Macedonian* army in *Asia*, is killed by order of king *Alexander*, for aspiring to the crown of *Macedon*.

Alexander king of *Macedon* engages and defeats the *Triballians*, *Thracians*, &c. upon which all the neighbouring nations make peace with him.

Alexander king of *Macedon* defeats *Clytus* king of *Illyria*, that had revolted, and *Glaucias* king of the *Taulantii*, who was come to his assistance, twice, and forces them to fly into the mountains for shelter.

Alexander king of *Macedon* takes *Thebes* by storm, kills all he meets for several hours, without regard to age or sex, and razes all the city but the house of *Pindar* the poet; the lands he shared among his soldiers, and the prisoners he sold for slaves, whereby he put 440 talents into his treasury; this severity was used towards the *Thebans*, under pretence they were the allies of the *Persians*, and so enemies to *Greece*. As an atonement for razing *Thebes*, he orders the cities *Orchomenus* and *Platea* to be rebuilt; upon which all the states of *Greece* submit to him, and he is made generalissimo of all *Greece*, &c.

Manlius Torquatus, a patrician, and *Decius Mus*, a plebeian, are chosen consuls at *Rome*, when *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, uncle to *Alexander the Great*, came into *Italy*, being invited by the *Tarentines* to assist them against the *Brutians*, and concludes an alliance of friendship with the *Romans*.

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3971	2664	335		
3971	2664	335	XI	491
3971	2664	335	XI	496
3972	2665	334	XI	498

The consuls summon 10 of the chiefs among the *Latins* to declare their reason for their warlike preparations: The *Latins* demand, that one of the consuls and half the senate be chosen from among them; which being rejected, both sides fly to arms. *Titus Manlius*, the son of one of the reigning consuls, having engaged one *Geminus Metius*, a *Latin*, and overcome him in single combat, is punished with death by the consul his father, for fighting without leave, &c.

The *Latins* and *Romans* engage, and the consul *Decius Mus* devoting himself to the *Dii Manes*, is slain in the midst of the *Latins*: The *Romans* having made a prodigious slaughter of the *Latins*, at length gain the victory over them at the foot of mount *Vesuvius*; after which *Namicius* their general recruits, and again engages the consul *Manlius* at a village called *Trifana*, where he is a second time overthrown; upon which *Manlius* lays all *Latium* waste; and all the *Latin* cities surrender at discretion, likewise *Privernum* among the *Volsci*, and all *Campania*, with *Capua* its capital; the consul takes their lands from them, and distributes them among the *Romans*, except the lands of the *Laurentini* and the *Campanian* knights, who were not concerned in the revolt

The *Campanian* knights, to the number of 1800, for their faithfulness to the *Romans*, were made citizens of *Rome*, but without right of suffrage: and this privilege was engraved on brass, and fixed up in the temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*; and an annual portion of 45 denarii assigned each of them out of the public revenues of *Campania*. *Manlius* falling sick, *L. Papirius Crassus* is made dictator, and goes with his troops into the country of the *Antiates*, who had revolted, where he stays some months, living at free quarter, and then returns to *Rome*, to chuse consuls

Anaximenes, the great historian, comes to meet *Alexander*, and to intercede for *Lampsacus*, a city that *Alexander* had de-

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			terminated to destroy, for siding with the <i>Persians</i> . Upon seeing him, <i>Alexander</i> swears he would not grant him what he should require ; whereupon <i>Anaximenes</i> begs him to burn <i>Lampsacus</i> , and so saved it	VIII	75
3972	2665	334	<i>Alexander</i> crossing the river <i>Granicus</i> in <i>Asia</i> , engages the <i>Persian</i> army, and defeats them with great slaughter, and the taking many prisoners—Then marching to <i>Sardis</i> , it immediately surrenders, and with it all <i>Lydia</i> . Then he goes to <i>Ephesus</i> , and restores the democracy, and orders the tribute heretofore paid to the <i>Persians</i> , to be applied to the rebuilding the temple of <i>Diana</i> ; and by another edict, he ordered the restoration of the popular government in all the <i>Greek</i> cities and sent <i>Alcimalus</i> with a body of troops, to see it executed	VIII	76
3972	2665	334	<i>Miletus</i> is taken by the <i>Macedon</i> troops by storm ; <i>Alexander</i> treats the citizens with great humanity, and sells all the strangers for slaves	VIII	81
3972	2665	334	<i>Alexander</i> besieges, takes, and demolishes <i>Halicarnassus</i> , and makes <i>Sida</i> governess of all <i>Caria</i> . Upon this, most of the <i>Asiatic</i> princes revolt from <i>Darius</i> , and submit to <i>Alexander</i> ; among whom was <i>Mitbridates</i> king of <i>Pontus</i>	VIII	83
3972	2665	334	The <i>Marmarians</i> harass <i>Alexander's</i> army ; upon which he pursues and besieges them, and after defending themselves some time, the young men murder the old men, women and children, burn their houses, and cut their way through <i>Alexander's</i> guards, and fly to the mountains	VIII	86
3972	2665	334	<i>Alexander</i> , son of <i>Æropus</i> , general of the <i>Thessalian</i> horse, corresponds with <i>Amyntas</i> , who was in the service of <i>Darius</i> . <i>Amyntas</i> promises him, in <i>Darius's</i> name, 1000 talents of silver, and the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , to murder the king. <i>Parmenio</i> , the <i>Macedonian</i> general, communicates it to the king ; upon which <i>Alexander</i> is seized and put to death	VIII	87
3972	2665	334	<i>Publilius</i> , a plebeian consul, goes against an army of <i>Latins</i> , that had revolted ; overcomes them, and is honoured with a triumph : but <i>Æmilius</i> the patrician,		

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			his colleague, gaining only some smaller advantages against another <i>Latin</i> army, is denied that honour, which makes him exclaim extremely against the <i>Patricians</i> : They order him to name a dictator, and he chooses <i>Publius</i> , a plebeian, who also chose <i>Brutus Scaevola</i> , a plebeian, for his general of the horse	XI	498
3973	2666	333	The <i>Macedonians</i> take the city of <i>Aspendus</i> , receive 100 talents, a great number of horses, and a constant tribute, for its redemption, and <i>Alexander</i> marches through <i>Phrygia</i> , to meet the rest of his troops at <i>Gordium</i>	VIII	89
3973	2666	333	<i>Darius</i> , by the persuasion of the <i>Persian</i> lords puts <i>Charidemus</i> to death, who had long been a famous <i>Athenian</i> officer under <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , for upbraiding them with cowardice, &c.	VIII	91
3973	2666	333	<i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , waiting at <i>Gordium</i> for the arrival of the rest of his troops, undoes the knot in their cord, by which <i>Gordius's</i> chariot hung in the palace of <i>Midas</i> their king ; concerning which the oracle is said to have declared, that he that could undo it, should reign over all <i>Asia</i>	VIII	91
3973	2666	333	<i>L. Furius Camillus</i> , a patrician, and <i>C. Mænius</i> , a plebeian, being consuls at <i>Rome</i> this year, overcome the united forces of the <i>Latins</i> , take the town of <i>Pedum</i> by assault, and bring all <i>Latium</i> into subjection ; having finished the war, the consuls return to <i>Rome</i> , have a triumph, and two equestrian statues in the forum	XI	498
3973	2666	333	Upon <i>Alexander's</i> arriving at <i>Ancyra</i> , a city of <i>Galatia</i> , the province of <i>Paphlagonia</i> submits ; he then proceeds to reduce <i>Cappadocia</i> , and possess himself of <i>Cilicia</i> ; soon after is taken with a violent illness, of which he is cured by <i>Philip</i> his physician, who was accused with designing to poison him	VIII	93
3973	2666	333	<i>Harpalus</i> , one of <i>Alexander's</i> commanders, having misbehaved, flies from <i>Asia</i> , where he was governor, with prodigious wealth to <i>Athens</i> , from whence he is banished by the senate	VI	257
3973	2666	333	The <i>Latins</i> , from allies, become subjects to the <i>Romans</i> , and are indifferently treated,		

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			according as their cities had been more or less vigorous in the late revolt, &c.	XI	499
3974	2667	332	<i>Alexander</i> totally defeats <i>Darius</i> , with an army of 600,000 men, at the battle of <i>Issus</i> , in which about 100,000 were killed and the tent of <i>Darius</i> taken, wherein was his mother, wife, two daughters, and his little son, whom <i>Alexander</i> ordered to be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect; and by his universal good usage wrought upon all the provinces of <i>Cœle-Syria</i> to submit: <i>Parmenio</i> , one of <i>Alexander's</i> generals, takes all <i>Darius's</i> baggage, treasure, and equipage, left at <i>Damascus</i>	VIII	96
3974	2667	332	<i>Alexander</i> takes <i>Tyre</i> by storm, after a long siege, kills about 8,000, sells 30,000 for slaves, and pardons king <i>Axelmicus</i> , and such <i>Tyrian</i> lords as were taken with him in the temple of <i>Hercules</i> , where <i>Alexander</i> , assisted with his whole army, offered sacrifice	VIII	108
3974	2667	332	<i>Darius</i> offers 10,000 talents of silver for the ransom of his mother, wife, and children, that he would consent to the marriage of his daughter with <i>Alexander</i> , and would acknowledge him both for his friend and confederate	VIII	110
3974	2667	332	<i>Alexander</i> goes with anger towards <i>Jerusalem</i> , where he is met by <i>Jaddua</i> the high-priest, and all the other priests in their vestments, at <i>Sapha</i> , or <i>Tzaphab</i> , an eminence that commanded a prospect of the whole city and temple, where <i>Alexander</i> pays them great respect, remits that year's tribute, and confirms them in all their privileges granted them by the kings of <i>Persia</i> , upon which many of the <i>Jews</i> list themselves in his army, &c.	IX	556
3974	2667	332	<i>Gaza</i> (about five miles from the sea) a large and strong town at the entrance into <i>Egypt</i> , and the bridge of <i>Palestine</i> , after a stout resistance and great slaughter, is taken by <i>Alexander</i> , and thereby all <i>Syria</i> was lost from <i>Darius</i>	VIII	113
3974	2667	332	<i>Alexander</i> goes into <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Pelusium</i> is surrendered by the <i>Persians</i> without any opposition; from thence he sails up the <i>Nile</i> , lands and marches through the deserts to <i>Heliopolis</i> , crosses the river and comes to		



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			<i>Memphis</i> , and there offers sacrifice to all the <i>Grecian</i> deities, and to the <i>Egyptian Apis</i> , and celebrates magnificent games, sails down the river to the sea, passes round the city <i>Canopus</i> , and wherever he came, orders the erection of publick temples and structures	VIII	115
3974	2667	332	<i>Demosthenes</i> the <i>Athenian</i> orator being convicted of bribery by the court of <i>Areopagus</i> , was fined 50 talents, and to avoid imprisonment fled to <i>Ægina</i>	VI	258
3974	2667	332	The <i>Rhodians</i> submit voluntarily to <i>Alexander the Great</i> , which pleased him so much that he shewed them upon all occasions marks of his esteem and friendship, and is said to have deposited his last will in their archives	VII	322
3974	2667	332	<i>Publilius</i> , a plebeian, is chose prætor at <i>Rome</i> , which is the first time any of that order had been admitted into that dignity, which reconciled the people and nobility	XI	500
3975	2668	331	<i>Alexander</i> goes to the temple of <i>Jupiter Hammon</i> , and sacrifices, then returns to <i>Memphis</i> , and settles the government of <i>Egypt</i>	VIII	118
3975	2668	331	The <i>Samaritans</i> having killed <i>Andromachus</i> , governor of <i>Samaria</i> under <i>Alexander</i> , by burning his palace and him in it, and his attendants, <i>Alexander</i> revenged it by putting to death all who had any manner of concern in it, and drove out the rest, and then peopled the city with <i>Macedonians</i> , and granted the rest of their territories to the <i>Jews</i>	IX	560
3975	2668	331	<i>Alexander</i> engages <i>Darius</i> at the village of <i>Guagamela</i> , and routs his army consisting of 1000000 horse and foot, with great slaughter, and many prisoners, and pursues <i>Darius</i> himself 10 miles; <i>Parmenio</i> taking the enemies baggage, elephants, and camels, and so absolutely decided the fate of <i>Asia</i>	VIII	126
3975	2668	331	<i>Alexander</i> marches against <i>Babylon</i> , upon whose arrival <i>Mazæus</i> the <i>Persian</i> governor retires, and the <i>Babylonians</i> come out joyfully to submit to <i>Alexander</i>	VIII	150
3975	2668	331	<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , having revolted from <i>Alexander's</i> authority, is engaged by <i>Antipater</i> the <i>Macedonian</i> general, and killed, with 5,500 of his men, and the rest		

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			dispersed ; which confirmed <i>Alexander</i> in his supremacy over all <i>Greece</i>	VIII	132
3975	2668	331	<i>Alexander</i> marches to <i>Susa</i> , where was <i>Darius's</i> palace and treasure, which had been delivered into the hands of his general <i>Philotenes</i> ; here he received 50,000 talents, being upwards of 9,000,000 sterling, and furniture and curiosities of immense value ; then he reduces all the provinces as he passes	VIII	133
3975	2668	331	<i>Bessus</i> , governor of <i>Bactria</i> , <i>Barzaentes</i> , president of <i>Aracosia</i> , and <i>Nabarzanes</i> , a general of horse, seeing <i>Darius's</i> misfortunes, revolt from and seize him, with intent to set up themselves : Upon <i>Alexander's</i> hearing of it, he pursues the rebels, and upon his coming up to them, they stab and kill <i>Darius</i> , and then fly	VIII	142
3975	2668	331	The <i>Sidicini</i> and <i>Ausones</i> , who had infested the country of the <i>Arunci</i> , at this time in alliance with <i>Rome</i> , are defeated by the consuls, &c.	XI	500
3976	2668	330	A conspiracy is formed against the life of <i>Alexander</i> , which being discovered, <i>Dymnus</i> , the person who was to have killed the king, upon his being apprehended stabs himself	VIII	151
3976	2669	330	<i>Alexander</i> , after vast marches in a very rigorous season, and through difficult ways, comes into <i>Media</i> , orders a city to be built, which he called <i>Alexandria</i>	VIII	160
3976	2669	330	<i>Bessus</i> , the <i>Persian</i> rebel, having changed his name into <i>Artaxerxes</i> , upon hearing of <i>Alexander's</i> march against him, wastes all the country as he passes, and burns his ships, then retires to <i>Nautaca</i> , a city of <i>Sogdia</i> : <i>Alexander</i> continuing his march, reduces all <i>Bactria</i> , and <i>Bessus</i> is delivered into his hands	VIII	161
3976	2669	330	The <i>Abii</i> , a people of <i>Scythia</i> , having revolted, and taken many cities, <i>Alexander</i> goes against them at <i>Gaza</i> , takes it by storm, burns the city, kills all the males, and gives all the plunder and women to his soldiers, and went so on from place to place, destroying and conquering all where ever he came	VIII	165
3976	2669	330	<i>Pharnaces</i> , one of <i>Alexander's</i> generals, with 2,500 men, horse and foot, is cut off		

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			by <i>Spitamenes</i> , all but 340 ; upon which <i>Alexander</i> goes against him in person ; but he flying, <i>Alexander</i> wastes and destroys all the country, and puts the people to death ; then he marched to <i>Zariacpa</i> , and went into winter quarters ; here he ordered <i>Bessus</i> to be brought into court, to have his nose and ears cut off, and then sent him to <i>Ecbatana</i> , to be tried according to the laws of the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Persians</i> , for the murder of <i>Darius</i> late king of <i>Persia</i>	VIII	169
3976	2669	330	<i>M. Valerius Corvus</i> , now a fourth time consul, takes <i>Calo</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Ausones</i> , by means of covered galleries and moveable towers, which he invented to screen his men from their darts and stones	IX	500
3977	2670	329	<i>Alexander</i> changes the anniversary festival of <i>Bacchus</i> into the festival of the <i>Dioscuri</i> , i. e. <i>Castor</i> and <i>Pollux</i> : here at a sumptuous feast were present all the principal commanders, and particularly <i>Clytus</i> , the king's favourite, whom the king, in a fit of drunken madness, killed	VIII	174
3977	2670	329	<i>Alexander</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , now called the <i>Great King</i> , receives divine honours, with which being elated, a conspiracy is formed to kill him, by several young noblemen ; but being discovered, the conspirators are stoned to death	VIII	185
3977	2670	329	The king of <i>Scythia</i> offers an alliance to <i>Alexander</i> , which he declines, but accepts of the offer of <i>Pharaimanes</i> king of the <i>Chorasmeni</i> , a people bordering on the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and makes an alliance with him	VIII	187
3977	2670	329	The new <i>Roman</i> consuls enter the enemy's country, and lay it waste, and then return to <i>Rome</i> : when it being reported the <i>Samnites</i> had joined the <i>Sidicini</i> , <i>P. Cornelius Rufinus</i> was appointed dictator ; but the augurs declaring his nomination defective, he was obliged to abdicate. A plague being now at <i>Rome</i> , they declared the inauguration of the consuls was faulty, upon which they were displaced, and an interregnum followed	XI	500
3978	2671	322	<i>Alexander</i> marches into <i>Sogdiana</i> , besieges and takes a fortress built on a rock, and thereby cuts off the retiring place of the		

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			<p>revolters, wherein was <i>Roxana</i>, the wife of <i>Oxycrates</i>, the greatest beauty in the world, whom <i>Alexander</i> married ; upon which <i>Oxycrates</i> surrenders, and with him all <i>Sogdia</i>, and is received with all the marks of esteem and friendship</p>	VIII	188
3978	2671	328	<p><i>Alexander</i> coming to the river <i>Cophenes</i>, sends a herald to <i>Taxiles</i>, and all the other princes on this side of the river <i>Indus</i>, to come and meet him, which <i>Taxiles</i> does, with great presents ; from thence <i>Alexander</i> goes to the river <i>Choe</i>, besieges and takes a city double walled with some difficulty, and razes it ; then proceeds to <i>Andaca</i>, which was surrendered on terms ; he goes on, and at last engages a great army of the natives, which he entirely conquered, killing 40,000 upon the spot, and taking 230,000 head of cattle, part of which, for their extraordinary size, goodness and beauty, he sent to <i>Macedon</i>, to mend the <i>Grecian</i> breed, and to perpetuate the memory of this great victory</p>	VIII	195
3979	2672	327	<p><i>Alexander</i> passes the river <i>Indus</i>, and from thence goes to the river <i>Hydaspes</i>, where his passage is long hindered by king <i>Porus</i> ; but having by a stratagem crossed the river, engages, overthrows, and kills 20,000 foot, and 3000 horse, hacked 300 chariots to pieces, killed and took all the elephants and two of <i>Porus</i>'s sons, and most of the officers of rank were also killed ; <i>Porus</i> submits, and is received with the utmost civility by <i>Alexander</i>, who not only returned him his own kingdom, but added very large provinces and kingdoms to it, &c. To perpetuate the memory of this victory, <i>Alexander</i> ordered two cities to be built, one on the field of battle, called <i>Nicæa</i>, and the other on this side of the river where he encamped, called <i>Bucephala</i>, in honour of his horse, which died here of age, being 30 years old</p>	VIII	205
3979	2672	327	<p>Several <i>Indian</i> princes confederate together ; <i>Alexander</i> engages them before the city <i>Sangalo</i>, seated on the top of a hill, defeats them with great slaughter, and takes</p>		

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			the city by storm, kills 17,000, and takes 70,000 prisoners, 300 chariots, and 500 horse, razes the city, and goes to the river <i>Hyphasis</i>	VIII	210
3979	2672	327	<i>Alexander's</i> army mutiny, and insist upon returning home, to which he consents, and having made proper preparations, embarks his troops, &c. in his passage he reduces the <i>Malli</i> , by taking their city by storm, and putting all to the sword he finds in it; he then passes the river <i>Hydraotis</i> , and engages a large army, which defeating, he besieges and storms the city where they had retired, and being desperately wounded, is with great difficulty preserved alive; the soldiers in revenge put all they meet with to the sword; the <i>Malli</i> and <i>Oxydracæ</i> submit, and make great presents, whose example several other kingdoms and provinces follow and do the like	VIII	212
3979	2672	327	It being groundlessly reported the <i>Gauls</i> were coming against <i>Rome</i> , <i>Papirius Crassus</i> is named dictator, the City now greatly increased, two new tribes, viz. the <i>Mætian</i> and <i>Scaptian</i> , are added to those that were already in being	XI	500
3980	2673	326	A great number of <i>Roman</i> ladies conspire and poison their husbands, which being discovered by a woman slave, the ladies drink the poison they were preparing, and so kill themselves	XI	501
3981	2674	325	The <i>Privernates</i> and <i>Fundi</i> revolt from <i>Rome</i> , but after a long siege <i>Privernum</i> surrenders, and <i>Vitrius</i> , the author of the revolt, being delivered up, was first beaten with rods, and then beheaded. The two consuls upon their return to <i>Rome</i> have a triumph, and <i>Æmilius</i> is surnamed <i>Privernas</i> : After punishing some of the ringleaders, <i>Privernum</i> was declared a <i>Municipium</i> , and incorporated into the <i>Roman</i> state	XI	502
3991	2674	325	<i>Alexander</i> loses a vast number of his troops, &c. as he is passing through <i>Gedrosia</i> , by drought and famine, &c. Upon his coming into <i>Camerania</i> , puts <i>Clitander</i> , <i>Sitalces</i> , and <i>Heracon</i> to death, for male administration during his absence: <i>Orsines</i> , the <i>Persian</i> governor is crucified, and <i>Peu</i>		

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			<i>cestas</i> appointed in his stead. <i>Atropas</i> , governor of <i>Media</i> , is put to death, for assuming the regal title and wearing the royal tiara		VIII	229
3981	2674	325	<i>Calanus</i> the <i>Indian</i> philosopher, tutor of <i>Lyfimachus</i> , obtains leave of <i>Alexander</i> to have a funeral pile, on which laying himself at full length, remained without voice or motion in the midst of the flames till he was consumed		VIII	234
3981	2674	325	<i>Alexander</i> goes to <i>Susa</i> , where <i>Abulites</i> and his son <i>Oxathres</i> , being proved guilty of male administration, are put to death; and then he gives a loose to luxury, pleasure and ease, takes <i>Barsine</i> , or <i>Statira</i> , the daughter of <i>Darius</i> , and <i>Parisatis</i> , the daughter of <i>Ochus</i> , for his wives: To <i>Hephestion</i> , <i>Craterus</i> , &c. he gave the greatest <i>Persian</i> ladies, to the number of 80, all which marriages were solemnized at once: Next, he ordered all his troops to make their demand, which coming to 20,000 talents, he pays them, and orders a crown of gold to be given to each of favourites		VIII	234
3981	2674	325	<i>Alexander</i> being returned to <i>Opis</i> , a city on the <i>Tigris</i> , he makes proclamation for such as were infirm, or desirous to have leave, to lay down their arms, &c. A mutiny arising, he orders 13 of the ring-leaders to be put to death on the spot, and so prevented its spreading further		VIII	236
3981	2674	325	The <i>Macedonians</i> come to the king's palace, and lay down their arms, protesting they would remain there day and night till he had compassion on them; which so melted him, that he came and kissed them, and ordered a public feast, at which 9000 persons were present; the <i>Macedonians</i> sat next the king, next them the <i>Persians</i> , and next them people of all nations		VIII	237
3982	2675	324	<i>Harpalus</i> having again robbed the king's treasury of 5000 talents, for fear of punishment, raises 6000 mercenaries, leaves them at <i>Tenarus</i> , and goes himself to <i>Athens</i> ; but being forced away from thence, returns to his troops, where he is killed by <i>Thimbro</i> , his intimate friend		VIII	238

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3982	2675	324	<i>Alexander</i> , upon <i>Harpalus's</i> revolt, marches immediately to <i>Ecbatana</i> , where he offered sacrifice, and exhibited solemn sports; but <i>Hephestion</i> dying, makes him melancholy; he honours him with great marks of his esteem, and orders him a monument at the expence of 1000 talents	VIII	238
3982	2675	324	Near <i>Ecbatana</i> was a rude and barbarous people, called the <i>Cossæans</i> , who had never been conquered by the <i>Persians</i> , and who continually made incursions, and committed robberies upon the neighbouring countries; these <i>Alexander</i> , after several encounters, forces to submit to his mercy	VIII	239
3982	2675	324	Ambassadors come from all parts of <i>Greece</i> to <i>Babylon</i> , with garlands on their heads, presenting golden crowns to <i>Alexander</i> , thereby intending him divine honours	VIII	243
3982	2675	324	<i>Alexander</i> quitting his throne to quench his thirst, a mean fellow, a prisoner, rushes through the eunuchs, and seats himself thereon, for which presumption he is put to death	VIII	244
3983	2676	323	The <i>Palæopolitans</i> , who were originally <i>Eubæans</i> , coming into <i>Italy</i> , built <i>Cumæ</i> , and <i>Naples</i> , or <i>Neapolis</i> , make an irruption into the <i>Roman</i> territories: The <i>Samnites</i> also break the peace; <i>Publius</i> the late consul, a plebeian, is made pro-consul, and by stratagem takes <i>Palæopolis</i> , and disperses the <i>Samnites</i> , and in spite of the nobles enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph, which is denied the two consuls, though they also had gained great advantages over the <i>Samnites</i>	XI	503
3983	2676	323	<i>Alexander</i> dies at <i>Babylon</i> of a raging fever, said to be occasioned by poison given him by <i>Antipater</i> , &c. He left behind him a son named <i>Hercules</i> , by his wife <i>Barsina</i> , daughter of <i>Artabazus</i> , and widow of <i>Memnon</i> , who was afterward murdered; by <i>Roxana</i> daughter of <i>Oxycrates</i> the <i>Bactrian</i> , a posthumous son named <i>Alexander</i> , who for a time had the title of king; by <i>Cleopatra</i> , queen of part of <i>India</i> , a son named <i>Alexander</i> , who succeeded his mother in her kingdom. He died lord of a multitude of fair provinces, sovereign		

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			and the wall of the city broke down, which gives vent to the waters, and saves the city and people from intire destruction		
3984	2677	322	<i>Seuthes</i> , descended of the antient race of the <i>Odryssian</i> kings, comes against <i>Lyfimachus</i> , governor of <i>Thrace</i> , with 20,000 foot and 8000 horse; which <i>Lyfimachus</i> is forced to engage, with 4000 foot and 2000 horse, and behaved so gallantly, that he kept the field, and preserved his government	VII	323
3984	2677	322	<i>Jaddua</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest dies, and is succeeded in that office by his son <i>Onias</i> , who enjoyed that dignity about 21 years	VIII	262
3984	2677	322	Upon the death of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , the <i>Athenians</i> and their allies, under <i>Leosthenes</i> , go against the <i>Macedonians</i> with a great army; they engage <i>Antipater</i> , who, being much inferior in number, is beaten, and forced to fly to <i>Lamia</i> (a city of <i>Thessaly</i> ,) whither <i>Leosthenes</i> follows, and besieges him; where <i>Leosthenes</i> being killed by a stone, <i>Antiphalus</i> is chosen general in his stead; who engaging the <i>Macedonians</i> under the command of <i>Leonatus</i> , overthrew them; upon which growing careless and secure, <i>Leonatus</i> being joined by <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Craterus</i> , they engage and overthrow <i>Antiphalus</i> and <i>Memnon</i> , which so dispirited the confederate <i>Greeks</i> , that they sued to <i>Antipater</i> for peace, which he granted them separately, and thereby reduced the power of <i>Athens</i> so much, as to force them to consent to the delivering up of <i>Demosthenes</i> and <i>Hyperides</i> , and that the old method of taxing in the city should be restored, that they should receive a <i>Macedonian</i> garison into <i>Munichia</i> , defray the charges of the war, &c. This being agreed to <i>Demosthenes</i> poisoned himself	IX	560
3984	2677	322	<i>Timoleon</i> , full of age and possessed of the love of all the people, dies, and is buried with great pomp at the public expence, 200 <i>Minas</i> being decreed for that purpose: 'Twas likewise enacted, that the day of his death should annually be honoured with public sports, horse race..	VI	258

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			and <i>Gymnastic</i> games ; and whenever the <i>Syracusans</i> were engaged in a war with the <i>Barbarians</i> , they should send to <i>Corinth</i> for a general	VII	215
3984	2677	322	<i>Perdiccas</i> goes against <i>Ariarathes</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; upon the frontiers they engage, and <i>Perdiccas</i> kills 1000, takes <i>Ariarathes</i> and 6000 more prisoners, and disperses the rest ; crucifies <i>Ariarathes</i> , and settles <i>Eumenes</i> governor under the 2 kings of <i>Macedon</i> , &c.	VIII	263
3984	2677	322	<i>Perdiccas</i> , to revenge the death of <i>Balacrus</i> , the governor of <i>Lauranda</i> , and <i>Isaurus</i> , whom the people had killed, assaults and takes <i>Lauranda</i> by storm, puts all able to bear arms to the sword, and sells the youth, women, and children, for slaves ; then besieges <i>Isaurus</i> , a strong and populous city, which was long defended with great bravery, but at last, rather than be taken, the <i>Isaurians</i> burnt the city, with their parents, wives, and children	VIII	264
3984	2677	322	The <i>Lucanians</i> are drawn, by a stratagem, to declare for the <i>Samnites</i> against <i>Rome</i>	XI	507
3984	2677	322	The <i>Roman</i> senate make a law to abrogate the power of creditors over their debtors, appointing, that no citizen's person should be imprisoned for debt, but only for criminal matters	XI	507
3985	2678	321	<i>Agathocles</i> , a potter by trade, being first a common soidier, for his beauty, strength, and activity, was by <i>Demas</i> the <i>Syrigentine</i> general, made a <i>Chiliarch</i> (or commander of 1000 men) and upon <i>Demas</i> 's dying, married his widow, and so became the richest citizen of <i>Syracuse</i> : But <i>Sosistratus</i> having usurped the supreme authority drove him out of <i>Syracuse</i> ; from whence he retired to <i>Italy</i> , and settling at <i>Crotona</i> , attempted the sovereignty thereof, but was forced to fly from the rage of the multitude to <i>Tarentum</i> , from whence he was likewise driven for the like practices, and now all cities refusing him, he collected a body of exiles, and lived by robbery and plunder. <i>Sosistratus</i> coming into <i>Italy</i> besieged <i>Rhegium</i> ; <i>Agathocles</i> and his band unexpectedly fell upon him, and obliged him to return home, where		

he was soon after forced to abdicate the sovereignty, and quit *Syracuse*, with about 600 citizens suspected of designing to demolish *Democracy*, and set up *Oligarchy*; upon which they apply to the *Carthaginians*, who espouse their cause; and the *Syracusans* call home *Agathocles*, and make him their commander in chief, who overthrows *Sofistratus* and the *Carthaginians* in a pitched battle, wherein he received seven wounds: Upon this beginning to exercise sovereign power, the *Syracusans* have recourse to *Corinth*, who sent *Acestorides* to command their army, who commanded *Agathocles* to go out of the city; but he got a young man that resembled him to go in his stead, who was seized, murdered, and buried, as soon as he came without the city, thinking him to be *Agathocles*, but were soon undeceived by *Agathocles* making his escape privately, and raising troops in the heart of *Sicily*; upon which the *Syracusans* offered to recal him home, if he would disband his troops, which he agreed to, and being conducted to the temple of *Ceres*, swore to do nothing prejudicial to the established *Democracy*, then consisting of 600 of the chief citizens: He was again made commander in chief of the forces going against the revolted *Erbitans*; he employs his army to seize *Syracuse*, under pretence of ridding them of the 600 tyrants, and their abettors, who murder all they meet with, without regard to age, sex, or rank, plundered the houses, and committed all manner of cruelties; so that a few hours they strewed the streets with upwards of 4000 dead carcases. This horrid work continued two days; the third day *Agathocles* summons those citizens that were left alive, tells them his design was only to establish the *Democracy* free, and that he would live a private life: This said, his adherents proclaimed him king, with an absolute power. His first law was, that all the lands should be equally divided between the rich and the poor, which

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			gained him the populace, and then behaved very mildly, freely, and equitably; and thus, in about two years time, he made himself master of all <i>Sicily</i> , when he behaved as cruelly and inhumanly as ever any before him had done	VII	216
3985	2678	321	<i>Perdiccas</i> first murders <i>Cynane</i> , the daughter of <i>Philip</i> late king of <i>Macedon</i> , and promotes her daughter <i>Ada</i> (or <i>Eurydice</i>) to be the wife of king <i>Aridæus</i> (or <i>Philip</i> ;) upon which <i>Antigenus</i> , governor of <i>Pamphilya</i> , &c. retires to <i>Greece</i> , to accuse <i>Perdiccas</i> to <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Craterus</i>	VIII	265
3985	2678	321	<i>Ptolemy</i> , governor of <i>Egypt</i> , sends <i>Ophellas</i> against <i>Thimbro</i> ; who conquers, takes, and crucifies <i>Thimbro</i> , and so adds <i>Cyrene</i> to <i>Egypt</i>	VIII	265
3985	2678	321	<i>Aridæus</i> (one of <i>Alexander the Great's</i> commanders) after two years preparation for the burial of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , late king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c. carries his body from <i>Babylon</i> into <i>Egypt</i> : <i>Ptolemy</i> goes as far as <i>Syria</i> in person, to meet and do honour to his dead master; and conducting his corpse to <i>Alexandria</i> , buries him in a rich temple, built there on purpose	VIII	266
3985	2678	321	<i>Perdiccas</i> hearing that <i>Ptolemy</i> , <i>Craterus</i> , and <i>Antipater</i> designed to unite and take his power from him, (which he exercised to the dislike of every body) raises a great army, takes the two kings with him, and goes into <i>Egypt</i> ; where, after losing a great many of his men, by death and desertion, &c. he is murdered by the remainder in his tent; upon which <i>Ptolemy</i> comes and treats the army with great tenderness; and <i>Aridæus</i> and <i>Pitbon</i> were chose protectors of the kings persons and chief minister of state	VIII	267
3985	2678	321	<i>Eumenes</i> obtains two victories over <i>Craterus</i> and <i>Antipater</i> for <i>Perdiccas</i> , in which <i>Craterus</i> , and <i>Neoptolemus</i> , the revolted governor of <i>Armenia</i> , were slain; upon hearing whereof, in two days after <i>Perdiccas's</i> death, the soldiers put all the friends of <i>Perdiccas</i> to death, proscribed <i>Eumenes</i> and 50 men of quality with him, and then left <i>Egypt</i> , and returned into		

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Cæle Syria, under the command of *Aridæus* and *Pithon*. At their arrival at *Tryparadifus*, *Antipater*, governor of *Greece*, &c. join them. *Aridæus* and *Pithon* lay down their office, and *Antipater* is chosen protector, with sovereign power; but *Eurydice*, wife of king *Philip*, behaving imperiously, is check'd by *Antipater*; upon which, in a set oration, she accused him to the army, which occasions great disorders; but after some days matters were settled, and *Antipater* continued in the administration; upon which he made a new division of the provinces, and declared *Eumenes* a public enemy, and ordered *Antigonus*, general of the household troops, to prosecute the war against him; then returns with the two kings into his own province, highly commended and admired by all the *Macedonians*.

VIII 268

3985 2678 321 The *Vestini* (a people on the *Adriatic* sea) take arms against *Rome*: The consul *D. Junius Brutus* goes against them, defeats them, and takes the cities *Cutina* and *Cingalia* from them

XI 508

3985 2678 321 The other *Roman* consul *L. Furius Camillus* falling sick, names *L. Papirius Cursor* to be dictator, and to act against the *Samnites*. He took the field, but was obliged to return home upon account of the auspices being reported unfavourable, and ordered *Fabius*, his general of horse, not to engage the enemy in his absence: He disobeys, and overthrows the *Samnites*, and kills 20000 of them on the spot; then burns the spoil, instead of lodging it in the hands of the *Cursor*, that they might not increase the pomp of the dictator's triumph. The dictator commands *Fabius* to be stripped, &c. which while the lictors are doing, he escapes, and great commotions and mutinies are in the army. *Fabius* goes to *Rome*, and appeals to the people; but the dictator gets the better of him; but all the orders of the people joining with *Fabius's* submission, the dictator pardons him, and so all is quiet again.

XI 508

3985 2679 320 *Eumenes* collects the best army he can, but when engaged with *Antigonus*, is betrayed

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			by <i>Apollonides</i> his general of horse, loses 8000 men, and is totally routed, but with the remains of his army returns into the field of battle, burns the bodies of the slain, makes two heaps of their ashes, and covers them with earth ; then dismisses his army, all but 600 men, takes possession of the castle of <i>Nora</i> , (exceedingly strong, situate on the top of an inaccessible rock) which <i>Antigonus</i> not able to take, builds a strong wall round the bottom, leaves men to defend it, and goes against <i>Alcetas</i> and <i>Attalus</i> , who sided with <i>Eumenes</i>	VIII	271
3986	2679	320	<i>Antigonus</i> marches into <i>Pisidia</i> , engages and overcomes <i>Alcetas</i> , who flying to <i>Trennesus</i> with 6000 troops, is there murdered, and his carcass delivered to <i>Antigonus</i> . <i>Aetalus</i> , <i>Decimus</i> , and <i>Polemon</i> , were taken prisoners, &c. Upon this <i>Antigonus</i> endeavours to make himself supreme in <i>Asia</i>		
3986	2679	320	<i>Papirius</i> being continued dictator, engages the <i>Samnites</i> , totally overthrows them, and then over run <i>Samnium</i> , and forced the enemy to sue for peace, which was granted them upon hard terms : Upon his return to <i>Rome</i> he is decreed and honoured with a triumph	VIII	272
3987	2680	319	The <i>Samnites</i> , being joined by the <i>Apulians</i> , declare war against <i>Rome</i> ; the consuls go against them, but they shutting themselves up in their strong holds, little could be done with them this year	XI	511
3987	2680	319	The <i>Carthaginians</i> send <i>Imilcar</i> with a great fleet and army against <i>Agathocles</i> , which is much shattered by a violent storm, and the remainder <i>Agathocles</i> attacks near <i>Himera</i> , forces his trenches, and cuts most of his troops to pieces ; but while his men were greedy after plunder, an unexpected reinforcement comes from <i>Carthage</i> ; they fall upon and rout <i>Agathocles</i> , who was forced to fly into his metropolis, whither they follow and besiege him	XI	512
3987	2680	319	<i>Agathocles</i> engages the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, beats and disperses them, then lands his men in <i>Africa</i> , and burns his own ships, to make his men resolutely desperate, takes and plunders a place called the <i>Great</i>	VII	220

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3987	2680	319	City. and likewise <i>Tunis</i> , which he razed to the ground ; then advanced towards <i>Carthage</i> , and engaged <i>Hanno</i> and <i>Bomilcar</i> , kills <i>Hanno</i> , and defeats <i>Bomilcar</i> <i>Æacides</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> is deposed, by a decree of the state ; <i>Pyrrhus</i> his son, an infant, was conveyed to <i>Glaucias</i> king of <i>Illyricum</i> , by some <i>Epirote</i> lords, and by him brought up and protected against <i>Cassander</i> , who offered 200 talents for him. The <i>Epirots</i> enter into an alliance with <i>Cassander</i> , governor of <i>Macedon</i> , who sent <i>Lyciscus</i> his general to take the government in his name ; but the <i>Epirots</i> , being soon weary of the <i>Macedonian</i> yoke, recal their king again, who is slain in a battle with <i>Philip</i> , brother to <i>Cassander</i>	VII	221
3988	2681	318	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Samnites</i> engage ; the <i>Romans</i> by stratagem defeat and cut off almost all the <i>Samnites</i> , both horse and foot, and their general. Upon this the <i>Samnites</i> submit to the <i>Romans</i> , and order <i>Erutulus Papius</i> , the ringleader of the revolt, to be delivered up to the <i>Romans</i> , to avoid which he killed himself. For this eminent service the <i>Romans</i> honour the consuls with a triumph	IX	395
3988	2681	318	<i>A. Cornelius</i> is made dictator at <i>Rome</i> , to preside at the games, in the absence of the consul and sickness of the prætor	XI	512
3988	2681	318	<i>Cassander</i> , son of <i>Antipater</i> , puts <i>Nicanor</i> in as governor of the garison at <i>Athens</i> , who being opposed by <i>Polysperchon</i> , <i>Cassander</i> enters the port of <i>Athens</i> , with a great fleet ; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> submit to have the garison, and <i>Cassander</i> appoints <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> , an <i>Athenian</i> , to be governor of the city ; which office he discharged so well, that the citizens set up 300 statues in honour of him in the several parts of the city and public buildings	XI	513
3988	2681	318	<i>Antandrus</i> , governor of <i>Syracuse</i> , sallies out upon <i>Hamilcar</i> suddenly, and routs his army of 120,000 men, which had long besieged <i>Syracuse</i> , and took <i>Hamilcar</i> prisoner, whom after torturing terribly, they cut off his head	VI	263
3988	2681	318	<i>Polysperchon</i> and <i>Olympias</i> create <i>Eumenes</i> general	VII	226

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			neral in <i>Asia</i> , for the two kings ; but to avoid contention and take away sedition, he proposed all the commanders should be equal, and consult in common upon the public business		
3989	2682	317	<i>Jerusalem</i> being besieged by the <i>Egyptians</i> , through a superstitious fear of breaking the <i>Sabbath day</i> , suffer the city to be taken by storm on that day, without resistance, and 100,000 <i>Jews</i> are carried into <i>Egypt</i> captive, &c.	VIII	274
3989	2682	317	<i>Agathocles</i> having greatly increased his army, by a large addition of <i>Cyreneans</i> , calls himself king of <i>Africa</i> , and besieges <i>Carthage</i> , the conduct whereof he leaves to his son <i>Archagathus</i> , and returns into <i>Sicily</i> to quell and conquer the revolters there, which he soon did, and most places acknowledged his sovereignty	IX	561
3989	2682	317	The <i>Romans</i> refusing the <i>Samnites</i> peace, each side raise an army ; the <i>Samnites</i> by stratagem bring the <i>Romans</i> into great distress, and oblige them to deliver up 600 <i>Roman</i> knights as hostages for performing a very advantageous peace for the <i>Samnites</i> ; then the consuls and soldiers pass under the yoke, man by man ; and if any <i>Roman</i> but returned a fierce look, he was immediately knocked down or killed. This so dispirited the consuls and soldiers, that at their arrival at <i>Rome</i> , each man as it were banished himself, by shutting themselves up in their houses. The consuls name <i>Q. Fabius Ambustus</i> dictator, but some defect being found in his nomination, <i>Æmilius Papus</i> was substituted in his room ; but the people being highly dissatisfied, an interregnum follows ; and <i>Papirius Cursor</i> a second time, and <i>Publius Philo</i> a third time, are chosen consuls, who refuse to perform the <i>Samnian</i> peace, &c.	VII	227
3990	2683	316	<i>Agathocles</i> makes his escape from before <i>Carthage</i> , with a few friends, His two sons are murdered, and his army capitulate for themselves. Upon <i>Agathocles's</i> return to <i>Syracuse</i> , he reduces <i>Egesta</i> that had revolted in his absence, and put every person in it to the sword : and at <i>Syracuse</i> put all the relations of those he left in <i>Africa</i>	XI	513

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3990	2683	316	to death ; and even in <i>Sicily</i> , all that were related to the <i>African</i> army, from the great-grandfather to the sucking child, were killed	VII	228
3990	2683	316	<i>Antigonus</i> marching to <i>Susa</i> and finding the castle held by <i>Xenophilus</i> , he left <i>Seleucus</i> with a corps of troops to besiege it, and marched to engage <i>Eumenes</i> ; but having a part of his army cut off before his face, which had crossed the river, he retired and marched towards <i>Media</i> , but suffers greatly by the harrassments of the <i>Cossians</i> , through whose country he chose to pass for the sake of nearness	VIII	276
3990	2683	316	<i>Eumenes</i> and his army at <i>Persepolis</i> are all magnificently feasted by <i>Peucestas</i> , and to prevent any defection, contrives a letter to be wrote to <i>Peucestas</i> , as from <i>Orontes</i> governor of <i>Armenia</i> , acquainting him that the interests of the kings encreased every where, and that a great army of <i>Macedonians</i> were marching into <i>Asia</i> : This confirmed <i>Eumenes</i> in his authority	VIII	278
3990	2683	316	<i>Eumenes</i> and <i>Antigonus</i> engage ; <i>Eumenes</i> is conqueror, killing 8000 of <i>Antigonus's</i> army, with the loss only of 1500 of his own men	VIII	280
3990	2683	316	<i>Aridæus</i> (called <i>Philip</i>) joint king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c. is murdered by <i>Olympias</i> , and <i>Alexander Ægus</i> , son of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , bears the royal title alone	VIII	293
3990	2683	316	<i>Alcetas</i> , brother of <i>Æacides</i> , succeeds his brother in the kingdom of <i>Epirus</i> , from whence after two battles with <i>Lyciscus</i> , general under <i>Cassander</i> , he is driven out, and the city of <i>Eurymenas</i> is taken, plundered and razed : After some time, peace being concluded with <i>Cassander</i> , <i>Alcetas</i> gets the government again	IX	395
3990	2683	316	<i>Satricani</i> revolt from the <i>Romans</i> , and join the <i>Samnites</i> , who surprize <i>Fregellæ</i> , a <i>Roman</i> colony, where the women and children fight in their own defence : ; upon which the <i>Samnites</i> offer quarter to all those who submitted, which many do, but are burnt alive : a few only escaped, that with great desperation cut their way through the enemies troops	XI	520

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3990	2683	316		
		The <i>Capuans</i> endeavour to shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke ; <i>C. Mænius</i> is named dictator, with orders only to examine and punish crimes against the state, which so frightened the <i>Capuans</i> , that the chief conspirators killed themselves. Then all being quiet, <i>Mænius</i> lays down his dictatorship		
3990	2683	316	XI	521
		<i>Cornelius Lentulus</i> is declared dictator, and leads his army against the <i>Samnites</i> ; the <i>Romans</i> fall upon them with so much fury, that they rout them at the first onset, take and plunder the <i>Samnian</i> camp, and put all to the sword they met with		
3990	2683	316	XI	521
		<i>Papirius</i> , general of the horse to <i>Lentulus</i> , besieging <i>Luceria</i> , where the 600 <i>Roman</i> knights delivered as hostages were kept by the <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Lentulus</i> comes to his assistance ; the <i>Samnites</i> keep themselves intrenched in their camp ; the <i>Romans</i> force it, and put all they get hold of to the sword : The <i>Lucerians</i> , distressed for food, offered to capitulate, and to release the 600 hostages ; but <i>Papirius</i> insisted that all the soldiers should pass unarmed under the yoke, with <i>Pontius</i> their general at their head ; all which was complied with		
3991	2684	315	XI	522
		2 <i>Aulus Cerretanus</i> , now consul a second time, defeats the <i>Samnites</i> in <i>Apulia</i> , and takes <i>Ferentum</i> And <i>Papirius</i> , now a third time consul, reduced <i>Satricum</i> , and put the <i>Samnite</i> garison to the sword : The authors of the revolt were first whipped, and then beheaded. At his return home he enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph		
3991	2684	315	XI	524
		<i>Agathocles</i> engages <i>Dinocrates</i> , puts him to flight, and obtains a complete victory. The remains of <i>Dinocrates's</i> army capitulate ; but no sooner were their arms laid down, but their throats were cut to a man		
3991	2684	315	VII	229
		<i>Eumenes</i> is treacherously delivered to <i>Antigonus</i> , who after keeping him prisoner some time puts him to death Likewise <i>Pithon</i> , governor of <i>Media</i> , deposes <i>Peucestas</i> governor of <i>Persia</i> , and takes 5000 talents out of the treasury of <i>Susa</i> , and 10,000 out of other places		
			VIII	283

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3992	2685	314	Many <i>Samnite</i> cities desire peace, but are only granted two years truce. <i>Plautius</i> the consul so frightened the cities of <i>Teanum</i> and <i>Canusium</i> , that they surrendered and gave hostages. The <i>Capuans</i> beg of the <i>Romans</i> to give them a governor, and new laws : Upon this <i>Compania</i> becomes a <i>Roman</i> præfecture. Two new tribunes are added to the <i>Roman</i> state, being now made 31. A census being taken this year, 250,000 men fit to bear arms are found in <i>Rome</i>	XI	524
3992	2685	314	The consuls reduce all <i>Apulia</i> to the obedience of <i>Rome</i> . <i>Antium</i> desires a <i>Roman</i> governor and laws, which is granted	XI	525
3992	2685	314	<i>Agathocles</i> goes into <i>Italy</i> , and subdues the <i>Brutii</i> ; from thence goes to the <i>Lipari</i> islands, and compels the inhabitants to pay him 100 talents, and afterwards plunders and strips the temples, lading 11 ships with their gold and spoil, and returns to <i>Syracuse</i> ; but in his passage 10 of them are lost by shipwreck	VII	229
3992	2685	314	<i>Antigonus</i> marches with a great army to <i>Babylon</i> , where he pretends to call <i>Seleucus</i> the governor to account ; upon which <i>Seleucus</i> flies to <i>Ptolemy</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , raises a great army, engages <i>Demetrius</i> , <i>Antigonus</i> 's son, defeats him at <i>Gaza</i> , and kills and takes abundance of his men. They then take <i>Tyre</i> , and recover <i>Babylon</i> , <i>Media</i> , and <i>Susiana</i>	VIII	285
3993	2686	313	<i>L. Æmilius</i> being dictator, he besieges <i>Saticula</i> . a city of <i>Campania</i> . The <i>Samnites</i> , their allies, come with a numerous army to their relief ; the dictator engages and defeats them ; upon which they retire in the night, and leave their camp to the <i>Romans</i>	XI	525
3993	2686	313	<i>Cilles</i> , <i>Ptolemy</i> 's general, being negligent, <i>Demetrius</i> sets upon him, overthrew and took <i>Cilles</i> , and 7000 men prisoners, and conquers <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnicia</i> , and <i>Judea</i>	VIII	289
3994	2687	312	<i>Q Fabius Maximus</i> , being dictator, continues the siege of <i>Saticula</i> ; the <i>Samnites</i> come again to relieve it : The two armies engage ; the <i>Samnites</i> lose their general, and the <i>Romans</i> their general of horse ; the <i>Samnites</i> are defeated, and		

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			<i>Saticula</i> capitulates. From thence he goes to besiege <i>Sora</i> , that had revolted and massacred a <i>Roman</i> colony, and in his way engages the <i>Samnites</i> , overthrows them, and takes and plunders their camp, and then forms the siege of <i>Sora</i>	XI	526
3994	2687	312	The king of <i>Egypt</i> by great largesses, privileges, and immunities, prevails with abundance of <i>Jews</i> to come and reside at <i>Alexandria</i> in <i>Egypt</i>		
3995	2688	311	<i>Sora</i> is taken by stratagem, and abundance put to the sword. The consuls send 250 conspirators to <i>Rome</i> , where they are first whipped and then beheaded	XI	528
3995	2688	311	The <i>Aufones</i> being accused of designing to revolt from <i>Rome</i> , the consular army takes <i>Aufona</i> , <i>Minturnæ</i> , and <i>Vescia</i> , in one day, and put all to the sword; <i>Luceria</i> was also taken by assault, and all the descendants, whether inhabitants or <i>Samnites</i> , killed; and a colony of 25,000 <i>Romans</i> put in it	XI	528
3995	2688	311	<i>Antigonus</i> sends <i>Athenæus</i> his general to seize <i>Petra</i> , (a chief city of the <i>Arabs</i>) while the men were gone to a fair, from whence he carries away a prodigious booty, and 5000 talents in ready money. The <i>Arabs</i> being informed of it, pursue, surround, and cut off all <i>Athenæus's</i> army, and recover the booty, &c.	VIII	289
3996	2689	310	The <i>Campanians</i> revolt, and <i>C. Mænius</i> the dictator goes against them, now joined by the <i>Samnites</i> ; they engage, the <i>Samnites</i> are defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men, by the consul <i>Sulpitius</i> , for which he is honoured with a triumph at his return to <i>Rome</i>	XI	259
3997	2690	309	A peace is concluded between <i>Antigonus</i> and <i>Ptolemy</i> , &c. wherein it was agreed, that <i>Cassander</i> should hold <i>Macedonia</i> ; <i>Lysimachus</i> , <i>Thrace</i> ; <i>Ptolemy</i> , <i>Egypt</i> ; and <i>Antigonus</i> , <i>Asia</i> ; and that all the <i>Greek</i> cities should be free. Soon after this, <i>Cassander</i> puts the young king and his mother to death	VIII	293
3997	2690	309	<i>C. Pætilius Libo</i> (surnamed <i>Volus</i>) is chose dictator, and reduces <i>Fregellæ</i> , <i>Nola</i> , and the cities of <i>Stina</i> and <i>Calatia</i> , and keeps <i>Bovinum</i> blocked up	XI	529

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3998	2691	308	C. <i>Sulpicius Longus</i> is chosen dictator, upon a report that all <i>Hebruria</i> would revolt ; but they keeping quiet, the dictator did not think fit to meddle with them		XI	530
3998	2691	308	<i>Claudius Appius</i> , the Roman censor, introduces into the senate the sons of freed slaves, and slaves into the <i>Potitii</i> , or priests of <i>Hercules</i> , whose rites till now were only executed by noblemen, for which he was much hated. He made the famous aqueduct at <i>Rome</i> , seven miles long, which supplied <i>Rome</i> with constant fresh water ; and the famous road from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Capua</i> , which lasted 800 years ; the remains whereof are the admiration of all nations to this day		XI	530
3999	2692	307	<i>Antigonus</i> (one of <i>Alexander's</i> greatest captain) in opposition to <i>Cassander</i> , sends his son <i>Demetrius</i> with a great fleet to <i>Athens</i> , where he proclaims the city free, then takes the fortress of <i>Munichia</i> by storm, &c. for which the <i>Athenians</i> honour him and his father with the title of king, and pay them divine honours, and appoint them a priest, and call the year by the name of this priest, and put the figures of <i>Antigonus</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> his son among the gods, &c. adjudge <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> (their former governor, who had deserved so well of them) to death, &c. order all his statues to be thrown down, and him to be way laid and murdered, and democracy again restored		VI	265
3999	2692	307	<i>Cleopatra</i> , the sister of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , is put to death, by order of <i>Antigonus</i> governor of <i>Asia</i> , (now called king) for her endeavouring to make her escape from the confinement he had put her under		VIII	294
3999	2692	307	<i>Alcetas</i> governing tyrannically and cruelly, the <i>Epirots</i> make a general insurrection, and murder both him and his two young sons, <i>Hesioneas</i> and <i>Nisus</i> ; but <i>Alexander</i> and <i>Teucer</i> made their escape, upon which <i>Glaucias</i> king of <i>Illyria</i> sends <i>Pyrrhus</i> at the head of a great army, and sets him upon the throne		IX	396
3999	2692	307	The new senators at <i>Rome</i> , introduced by <i>Appius</i> last year, are turned out, and the senate put upon its old footing : A law is likewise made, empowering the people			

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			to chuse 16 legionary tribunes out of the 24 ; likewise two officers, called <i>Duumviri Navales</i> , are chosen to take care of sea affairs	XI	532
3999	2692	307	<p>2. <i>Emilius Barbula</i>, the Roman consul, goes against the <i>Hetrurians</i>, who had revolted ; whom he engaged, and after a very obstinate fight, the <i>Hetrurians</i> retire in the night, and leave <i>Æmilius</i> the field and their camp, for which he is honoured with a triumph. <i>Brutus</i> the other consul took from the <i>Samnites</i> first <i>Clavia</i>, and put all able to bear arms to the sword ; then <i>Bovianum</i> was plundered by the soldiers, but the citizens lives are spared : The <i>Samnites</i> endeavoured to draw the <i>Romans</i> into an ambuscade, but the bravery and fury of the <i>Romans</i> cut their way through all difficulties, and killed 20,000 of them upon the spot, for which <i>Brutus</i> had also a triumph at his return to <i>Rome</i></p>	XI	533
4000	2693	306	<p><i>Demetrius</i> (son of <i>Antigonus</i> governor of <i>Syria</i>) makes a descent into <i>Cyprus</i>, takes <i>Urania</i> and <i>Carpasia</i>, engages <i>Menelaus</i> brother of <i>Ptolemy</i> (now king of <i>Egypt</i>) defeats him, kills 1000 of his men, and takes 3000, and besieges <i>Salamis</i>, defeats <i>Ptolemy's</i> fleet and army coming to relieve it, took 40 ships of war, and sunk 80, also 100 transports with 8000 soldiers on board ; also the city, &c. <i>Antigonus</i> upon receipt of this news puts a crown of gold upon his own head, and assumes the title of king, and gave the same to his son, and they reign jointly ; upon which the <i>Egyptians</i> also give the title of king to <i>Ptolemy</i>, and <i>Lyfsmachus</i> and <i>Seleucus</i> do the same in <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Babylon</i> ; <i>Cassander</i> at <i>Corinth</i> received the title of king, but did not use it in his writing</p>	VIII	294
4000	2693	306	<p>The <i>Athenians</i> make a law, that no philosopher should teach, unless licensed by the senate and people ; upon which <i>Theophrastus</i> the successor of <i>Aristotle</i> shut up his school. This law being soon found hurtful was repealed, and the philosophers recalled, &c.</p>	VI	266
4000	2693	306	<p><i>Fabius</i>, now consul at <i>Rome</i> a second time, engages the <i>Hetrurians</i> near <i>Cutrium</i>, totally overthrows them, takes 55 standards,</p>		

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			their camp and all their baggage : The remains of them took refuge in the <i>Cimian</i> forest, whither he followed them, and got great advantages over them : But some time after he again engages them, near <i>Sutrium</i> , surprizes and defeats them, kills and takes 60,000, and seizes and plunders their camp : Upon this, three <i>Leucumonies</i> immediately send deputies to <i>Rome</i> , who obtain a suspension of arms for 30 years	XI	534
4000	2693	306	A <i>Roman</i> fleet (the first they had ever sent out) under the command of <i>P. Cornelius</i> , making a descent beyond cape <i>Palinurus</i> , suffering his troops to go too far up the country, had his retreat cut off ; several of the <i>Romans</i> being slain, were forced to quit their booty, and were driven to their ships. Upon this the <i>Samnites</i> engage the consul <i>Marcus</i> ; the battle was extremely obstinate and doubtful, abundance of <i>Roman</i> knights and several legionary tribunes were killed, and a lieutenant-general, and the consul much wounded. Upon this <i>Papirius</i> is made dictator, goes with an army to the assistance of <i>Marcus</i> , engages the <i>Samnites</i> , intirely overthrows them, takes and burns their camp, and upon his return to <i>Rome</i> has a triumph	XI	536
4001	2694	305	<i>Cassander</i> (now king of <i>Macedon</i>) besieges <i>Athens</i> ; <i>Demetrius</i> (joint king of <i>Syria</i>) relieves it, and bestows several cities that he recovered from <i>Cassander</i> upon them, for which they honour him with lodgings behind the temple of <i>Minerva</i> , and thereby prostitute the virgins devoted to her service to his lust	VI	266
4001	2694	305	<i>Damocles</i> , the most beautiful youth in all <i>Greece</i> , jumps into a very large cauldron of boiling water, and was drowned, to avoid the unnatural lust of <i>Demetrius</i>	VI	267
4001	2694	305	The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Q. Fabius</i> takes <i>Nuceria</i> , a city in alliance with the <i>Samnites</i> , and defeats them in a battle ; and <i>Decius Mus</i> , the other consul, gained such advantages over the <i>Hetrurians</i> , that they all offered to be allies ; but he only grants them a truce for a year, upon the condition of		

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			paying his troops, and finding every soldier with two suits of cloaths		
4001	2694	305	The <i>Umbrians</i> arm all their youth, with a design to march directly to <i>Rome</i> ; <i>Decius</i> marches into the <i>Pupinian</i> field between <i>Umbria</i> and <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Fabius</i> marches and encamps near <i>Meruana</i> , a city on the banks of the <i>Clitumnus</i> in the heart of <i>Umbria</i> , where he subdued them without scarce drawing blood, making their whole army prisoners; upon which the rest of the nation submitted	XI	539
4002	2695	304	The time of <i>Fabius</i> 's consulate being expired, he is appointed proconsul, and so continued general of the army. He engages the <i>Samnites</i> at <i>Allifæ</i> on the banks of the <i>Vulturnus</i> , and gains so complete a victory, that to save their lives and have the liberty of going home, they passed under the yoke with only one garment on: Their allies, to the numbes of 7000, were made slaves, and sold by auction, &c.	XI	539
4002	2695	304	<i>Antigonus</i> (now king of <i>Syria</i>) besieges <i>Rhodes</i> by his son <i>Demetrius</i> , for its attachment to <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> ; but after a year's time, and the loss of abundance of ships and men, is forced to raise the siege and make peace; upon which the <i>Rhodians</i> dedicate a grove to <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , where they offer him divine honours, and call it <i>Ptolemeum</i> , and him <i>Soter</i> , (our saviour) for the great assistance and relief he gave them during the siege	XI	540
4002	2695	304	<i>Antigonus</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> (now kings of <i>Syria</i> in <i>Asia</i>) invade <i>Egypt</i> by land and sea with a great fleet and army, but are forced to retire with great loss and shame	VII	325
4003	2696	303	<i>Marcus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul, in a few days, took three different camps from the <i>Hernici</i> , and obliged them to surrender at discretion	VIII	298
4003	2696	303	<i>Marcus</i> , and <i>P. Cornelias Arvina</i> , the two <i>Roman</i> consuls, engage and defeat the <i>Samnites</i> , and kill 30,000 of them, take and burn their camp; and while this is doing a fresh body of recruits arrives, which are also dispersed with great slaughter	XI	541

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			ter. Upon this they sue for peace ; the consuls first oblige them to pay the soldiers of both armies one year, to furnish 13 months provisions, and give each soldier one habit, and then referred them to the senate at <i>Rome</i>		
4003	2696	303	<i>Demetrius</i> and the <i>Rhodians</i> conclude a peace	XI	541
4003	2696	303	<i>Demetrius</i> sails for <i>Attica</i> with 330 gallies and a great army against <i>Cassander</i> , whom he overthrew, and has 6000 <i>Macedonians</i> revolt to him ; elated with success, <i>Demetrius</i> grows proud, lives voluptuously, and very wickedly, and will be called a god	VII	334
4003	2696	303	<i>Demetrius</i> is admitted into the fraternity of the priests of <i>Ceres</i> , for which purpose the <i>Athenians</i> change the month of <i>March</i> first into the month of <i>November</i> , and then into <i>August</i>	VIII	300
4004	2697	302	The cities of <i>Alatrium</i> , <i>Ferentinum</i> , and <i>Verulum</i> , belonging to the <i>Herusci</i> , which had remained faithful to <i>Rome</i> , had the liberty either to remain under their own laws (which they chose) or have the rights of <i>Roman</i> citizens ; the other cities were governed by the laws of <i>Rome</i> , and the people declared <i>Roman</i> citizens, but without right of suffrage	VI	267
4004	2697	302	Deputies come to <i>Rome</i> from <i>Carthage</i> , with a compliment and presents, which the <i>Romans</i> accept, and return others	XI	542
4004	2697	302	The <i>Romans</i> engage the <i>Samnites</i> , and overthrow them with a dreadful slaughter, and took one and twenty ensigns. Soon after they engage again, where the battle being very bloody and obstinate, the <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Minucius</i> was killed, and <i>Statius Gellius</i> the <i>Samnite</i> general was taken ; but the <i>Romans</i> got the day, and took twenty-six ensigns from the enemy. <i>Fulvius Corvus</i> being made consul in the room of <i>Minucius</i> , takes <i>Bovianum</i> and other cities, and has a triumph	XI	542
4004	2697	302	<i>Cassander</i> , <i>Lyfimachus</i> , <i>Seleucus</i> , <i>Ptolemy</i> , &c. confederate themselves against <i>Antigonus</i> , &c. and take several provinces from him in <i>Asia</i>	XI	543
4004	2697	302	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , goes to <i>Illyricum</i> to be present at the nuptials of one of	VIII	301

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			<i>Glancias's</i> sons, when the <i>Molossians</i> revolt, drive all his friends out of the kingdom, and crown <i>Neoptolemus</i> his great uncle ; upon which <i>Pyrrhus</i> retired to <i>Demetrius</i> joint king of <i>Syria</i>	IX	397
4005	2698	301	<i>Onias</i> the high-priest and governor of the <i>Jews</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Simon</i> , who for his extraordinary virtues was surnamed the <i>Just</i>	IX	571
4005	2698	301	<i>Antigonus</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> are so puffed up with pride, that all the successors of <i>Alexander</i> confederate against them, and drive them out of <i>Greece</i> into <i>Asia</i> , where <i>Antigonus</i> in one battle lost both his life and kingdom	VIII	302
4005	2698	301	<i>Demetrius</i> after his defeat in <i>Asia</i> , sailing from <i>Ephesus</i> towards <i>Athens</i> with a small squadron of ships, is met by ambassadors from the <i>Athenians</i> in the <i>Cycladian</i> islands, acquainting him, that, for all his extraordinary services, they had just made a law that prohibited all crowned heads entering their city ; upon which he only desired his ships and queen <i>Deidamia</i> , which he had left with them, should be delivered to him ; which they comply'd with, and he sailed to <i>Chersonesus</i>	VI	268
4005	2698	301	<i>Lacharis</i> , an obscure citizen, seizes the sovereignty of <i>Athens</i> , and forces them to submit	VI	268
4005	2698	301	<i>Antigonus</i> engages <i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Babylon</i> , &c. at <i>Issus</i> , a town and river so called in <i>Asia</i> , where <i>Antigonus</i> is killed, his army cut to pieces, and his kingdom lost, which was divided among the confederate princes, his son <i>Demetrius</i> retaining little more than the title	VIII	302
4005	2698	301	The <i>Samnites</i> desire to be admitted into their antient alliance with <i>Rome</i> , which the senate agrees to conditionally	XI	543
4005	2698	301	The <i>Equi</i> having revolted, the <i>Romans</i> under their consuls go against them ; but they retire into their city, which being inveigled, the consuls over-run all their country, and in 55 days become masters of towns, most of which they razed or burnt, and so almost exterminated the whole nation The consuls had a triumph, and the <i>Marsi</i> , <i>Peligni</i> , <i>Frentani</i> , and <i>Mar</i>		

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			<i>rucini</i> demand an alliance with <i>Rome</i> , which is granted	XI	543
4006	2699	300	<i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Babylon</i> builds the famous city of <i>Antioch</i> , upon the river <i>Orontes</i> , equally distant from <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Alexandria</i> in <i>Egypt</i>	VIII	442
4006	2699	300	<i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Babylon</i> demands <i>Stratonice</i> the daughter of <i>Demetrius</i> , in marriage ; upon which he fits out a fleet to convey her to him, and in his passage seized and took away 200 talents at <i>Quinda</i> , then went to <i>Rossus</i> , where <i>Seleucus</i> and <i>Stratonice</i> were espoused	VIII	304
4008	2701	298	The art of painting was introduced this year at <i>Rome</i> , by <i>C Fabius</i> , afterwards consul, who painted the wall of a new temple dedicated to the goddess of health, from whence he was surnamed <i>Pictor</i>	XI	544
4008	2701	298	<i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , being at the court of <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , an hostage for <i>Demetrius</i> , so far ingratiates himself into his queen <i>Berenice's</i> favour, as to marry her daughter by a former husband ; upon which he is furnished with troops, and recovers his kingdom	IX	398
4009	2702	297	<i>Rome</i> had no consuls this year, but was governed by two dictators created successively, viz. <i>Q Fabius</i> and <i>Valerius Corvus</i> . <i>Fabius</i> marched against the <i>Marsi</i> , who had revolted, and reduced them to obedience in one single battle ; and <i>Valerius</i> against the <i>Hetrurians</i> , who had beat <i>Sempronius Sophus</i> his general of the horse, and taken some standards, but are so mauled by <i>Valerius</i> , that they sue for peace, but can only obtain a truce for two years	XI	544
4010	2703	296	Consuls chosen at <i>Rome</i> this year, where great contests are agitated about choosing pontifices and augurs, but at last 'twas agreed, four new pontifices should be chosen out of the plebeians, to make their number eight, and five new augurs to encrease their number to nine	XI	545
4011	2704	295	The consul <i>Fulvius</i> goes to carry on the siege of <i>Nequinium</i> , built on the edge of a steep rock, almost surrounded by the river <i>Nar</i> , and deemed almost impregnable, but by the treachery of the <i>Nequinians</i> , the consul took it by surprise. The name		

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			of this city was changed into <i>Narina</i> . For this exploit the consul had a triumph	XI	546
4011	2704	295	The consul <i>Manlius</i> being killed by a fall from his horse, <i>Valerius Corvus</i> was a sixth time made consul, who goes against the revolted <i>Hetrurians</i> , who fly to their cities, while he ravages their country, not daring to meet him in the field	XI	547
4011	2704	295	<i>Demetrius</i> besieges <i>Athens</i> , and forces them through famine to surrender at discretion, when entering with his forces, commands all the <i>Athenians</i> to be assembled in the public theatre, which surrounding with his army, when they expected to be put all to the sword, <i>Demetrius</i> , after upbraid ing them with their ingratitude, gave them 100,000 bushels of corn, and named magistrates agreeable to them	VI	268
4012	2705	294	Upon the death of <i>Cassander</i> king of <i>Mace-</i> <i>don</i> , his two sons <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Alexander</i> get the kingdom between them	VIII	305
4012	2705	294	<i>Alexander</i> king of (part of) <i>Macedon</i> , endea- vours to murder <i>Demetrius</i> , but falls into the snare himself, and is dispatched by <i>Demetrius</i> , who succeeds him in the whole kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , his brother <i>Anti-</i> <i>pater</i> being deposed by the people	VIII	305
4012	2705	294	<i>Antipater</i> and <i>Alexander</i> , two of <i>Cassander's</i> sons, contesting for the whole crown of <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> comes to the assistance of <i>Alexander</i> , and has a great part of the country and abundance of money for his reward	VIII	348
4012	2705	294	<i>Demetrius</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> besieges and makes <i>Thebes</i> surrender at discretion, after a very obstinate resistance : He only pu- nishes 13 of the principal revolters	VIII	350
4012	2705	294	The <i>Hetrurians</i> and <i>Samnites</i> , having revolt- ed from <i>Rome</i> , were both overthrown by <i>Fulvius</i> the plebeian consul, for which he had a triumph	XI	549
4013	2706	293	<i>Mænon</i> having dipped a tooth-picker that <i>Ayathocles</i> cleaned his teeth with after meals into poison, his teeth and gums pu- trified, and his whole body was tortured with most racking pains, in the height of which he was hurried away to the funeral		

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4013	2706	293	pile, and burnt while he was yet alive ; and <i>Mænon</i> usurped the supreme authority, under the name of <i>Praetor</i> of <i>Syracuse</i>	VII	230
4013	2706	293	The consul <i>Fabius</i> by stratagem beats the <i>Samnites</i> ; they fly, and he takes 23 standards ; and <i>Decius</i> , the other consul, gains a considerable victory over the <i>Apuleians</i> , as they were marching to join the <i>Samnites</i> ; then both consuls laid <i>Samnium</i> waste ; <i>Fabius</i> took the city of <i>Cimetra</i> , and razed it, and put all that bore arms to the sword	XI	549
4013	2706	293	<i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> builds 16 cities in <i>Lesser Asia</i> , in which large colonies of the <i>Jews</i> settled, with great privileges, especially at <i>Antioch</i>	IX	572
4014	2707	292	The <i>Mamertini</i> being disbanded the service of <i>Syracuse</i> , are received into the city of <i>Messana</i> : After a small time they unexpectedly fell upon the inhabitants, killed all the men, and married the women, and not only defended themselves, but reduced the neighbouring country to their obedience	VII	231
4014	2707	292	<i>Decius</i> , being proconsul, so harrassed the <i>Samnites</i> army, that he made them disband, and retire into the neighbouring countries : Then he took <i>Murgantia</i> , where he made 1110 prisoners : In <i>Romulea</i> he put 2300 to death, and took 6000 prisoners ; and at <i>Ferentinum</i> 3000 that defended it desperately were killed on the ramparts	XI	550
4014	2707	292	The two consuls engage the revolted <i>Hetrurians</i> , and overthrow them with great slaughter, the enemy leaving 7300 dead in the field ; their camp was taken and plundered, and 2000 taken prisoners ; and as <i>Volumnius</i> was returning into <i>Samnium</i> , he surprized the <i>Samnites</i> as they were ravaging <i>Campania</i> , engaged them, slew 600, and retook all the spoil they had taken	XI	552
4015	2708	291	<i>Decius</i> the consul, seeing the enemy very numerous and bold, devoted himself to the <i>Dii Manes</i> , as his father had done before, and riding into the midst of the enemies troops, was there cut to pieces : Upon this the pontifex <i>Livius</i> cries out, <i>We have conquered</i> , &c. and renews the battle with		

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			great fury, and at last obtained a complete victory, killing 25,000, and taking 8000, &c. for which the consul <i>Fabius</i> had a triumph	XI	555
4015	2708	291	<i>Fabius</i> returns again into <i>Hetruria</i> , attacks them, killed 4500 upon the spot, and took 1740 prisoners : This quelled them a while	XI	557
4015	2708	291	The <i>Samnites</i> still remained very troublesome, so that the proconsul <i>Volumnius</i> and the prætor <i>Appius</i> , having engaged them, kill 16,300	XI	557
4016	2709	290	The <i>Samnites</i> retire upon <i>Posthumius</i> the consul's coming to his colleague <i>Attilius</i> 's assistance, upon which the <i>Romans</i> pillage and lay waste the whole country, and take <i>Milionia</i> by assault, and kill 3200 <i>Samnites</i> upon the ramparts, and make 4200 prisoners; then they take <i>Triventum</i> without striking a blow, the inhabitants having deserted it. A few days after, <i>Attilius</i> again engages the <i>Samnites</i> , and after losing 7300 <i>Romans</i> , overthrows them, kills 4800, and takes 7000 prisoners, which he made pass under the yoke : Afterwards, in his return to <i>Rome</i> , he falls upon another body of <i>Samnites</i> , that had been ravaging the <i>Volsci</i> , cuts them to pieces, recovers the booty, and releases many <i>Roman</i> prisoners, whom they had taken	XI	558
4016	2709	290	<i>Posthumius</i> marches into <i>Hetruria</i> without orders from the senate, took <i>Russellæ</i> , and obliged the three <i>Leucumonies</i> of <i>Volturnii</i> , <i>Perusia</i> , and <i>Arretium</i> to sue for peace. The senate refuses him a triumph, but the people give him one in spite of all opposition	XI	560
4017	2710	289	The <i>Samnites</i> make a law, that all persons capable of bearing arms that did not appear at <i>quilonia</i> (a city of <i>Hirpinia</i>) upon the first summons of the general of their nation, should be put to death immediately : 40,000 were assembled, out of which 16,000 bound themselves by a solemn oath to do extraordinary matters under a linen canopy, and were therefore called the linen legion, &c The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Corvilius</i> enters <i>Samnium</i> , takes <i>Amiternum</i> , (a city in <i>Sabinia</i>)		

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			cuts 2800 men to pieces, and takes 4270 prisoners. <i>Papirius</i> , the other consul, takes <i>Furconia</i> , and both lay the country waste where-e'er they come. <i>Papirius</i> engages the <i>Samnites</i> , kills 12,000, and disperses the rest. <i>Corvilius</i> obliged <i>Cominium</i> to surrender at discretion, in which remained 15400 persons after 4380 had been killed in its defence. Afterwards, to complete the utter destruction of the <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Corvilius</i> took <i>Volana</i> , <i>Palumbinum</i> , and <i>Herculaneum</i> ; and <i>Papirius</i> took <i>Sepinum</i> , deemed impregnable. <i>Corvilius</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , which he enters in triumph	XI	561
4017	2710	289	The <i>Hetrurians</i> being again in arms, <i>Corvilius</i> goes against them, takes <i>Troffulum</i> by assault, forces the <i>Falisci</i> to sue for peace, but grants them only a year's truce, for which they pay 390,000 asses of brass, and then returns to <i>Rome</i> , whither also <i>Papirius</i> was come from <i>Samnium</i> , and has a triumph, graced with the spoils of the linen legion	XI	563
4018	2711	288	<i>Pyrrhus</i> and <i>Lyfimachus</i> divide the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> between them, by consent, to avoid a war	VIII	353
4018	2711	288	A plague raging in <i>Rome</i> , and two consuls not well qualified for military affairs being chose governors this year, encourage the <i>Falisci</i> to break their truce, and the remaining <i>Samnites</i> to take arms, and enter <i>Campania</i> : The consul <i>Brutus</i> over-ran <i>Hetruria</i> , defeated the <i>Falisci</i> , and returned to <i>Rome</i> loaded with spoils; but the other consul <i>Fabius</i> attacking the <i>Samnites</i> is defeated, has 3000 of his men killed on the spot, and more wounded, who died soon after: Upon this, <i>Fabius</i> the father of the consul goes with his son, and again engages and kills 20,000 <i>Samnites</i> upon the spot, and takes their general <i>Pontius</i> and 4000 prisoners	XI	564
4018	2711	288	<i>Demetrius</i> preparing to recover his kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , is attacked by <i>Seleucus</i> , <i>Lyfimachus</i> , <i>Ptolemy</i> , and <i>Pyrrhus</i> ; <i>Demetrius</i> is forced by his own army to fly to <i>Cassandria</i> , and so abdicate <i>Macedon</i> : Upon this his wife <i>Philla</i> poisoned herself	VIII	307

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4019	2712	287	<i>Demetrius</i> goes to <i>Thebes</i> , raises an army, assumes the regal authority, and restores democracy. The <i>Athenians</i> insulting him, he besieges <i>Athens</i> , and reduces them to the necessity of begging his pardon, &c.	VIII	308
4019	2712	287	<i>Pyrrhus</i> wars against <i>Demetrius</i> , and takes <i>Athens</i> , &c. from him, uses the inhabitants extremely well, and sacrifices in their city with them, &c.	VIII	354
4019	2712	287	<i>Pyrrhus</i> drives <i>Demetrius</i> out of <i>Macedon</i> , and becomes king thereof, but is forced to admit <i>Lyfimachus</i> a partner with him in that kingdom	VIII	354
4019	2712	287	The <i>Sibyline</i> books having been consulted upon account of the plague, the answer was, that the god <i>Æsculapius</i> must be fetched from <i>Epidaurus</i> in <i>Peloponnesus</i> , where he was worshipped under the figure of a serpent, which being done, the plague is said to cease	XI	565
4019	2712	287	<i>Posthumius</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul despises the commands of the senate, and forces himself into the siege of <i>Cominium</i> , which <i>Fabius</i> , for the public good, submits to; it is taken, and also <i>Venusium</i> , <i>Lucania</i> , and <i>Samnium</i> . Young <i>Fabius</i> is allowed a triumph, but <i>Posthumius</i> is refused, &c.	XI	568
4020	2713	286	<i>Demetrius</i> , going into <i>Asia</i> , marries <i>Ptolemaida</i> at <i>Sardis</i> ; many of <i>Lyfimachus</i> 's forces revolt to him, and bring a large sum of money with them: He takes the city, &c. but a plague breaking out sweeps away most of his army, and he is relieved by <i>Seleucus</i> , &c.	VIII	308
4020	2713	286	<i>Seleucus</i> , being influenced by his minister <i>Patrocles</i> , not only withdraws his kindness from <i>Demetrius</i> , but actually endeavours to take him by force, and by various successes at last compels <i>Demetrius</i> to surrender himself at discretion	VIII	312
4020	2713	286	<i>Posthumius</i> 's consulate being out, he is brought to a trial before the <i>Comitia</i> , by tribes, and accused of employing part of his troops in grubbing up a forest in his own estate, for which he is condemned to pay a considerable fine	XI	569
4021	2714	285	<i>Lyfimachus</i> drives <i>Pyrrhus</i> out of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns king there alone	VIII	354

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4021	2714	285		
4021	2714	285	XI	569
4022	2715	284	XI	570
4022	2715	284	XI	571
4022	2715	284	VII	231
4022	2715	284	XI	571
4022	2715	284	IX	575
4022	2715	284	IX	52
4023	2716	283	VIII	451

The *Romans* having ravaged the country, and taken the city of the *Samnites*, oblige them to sue for peace, which being granted, put an end to a war that had lasted 49 years. The consul *Manius Curius Dentatus* returned to *Rome*, in triumph

The consul *Curius* goes against the *Sabines*, who had joined the *Samnites*, reduces them intirely, and returns to *Rome*, where he has a second triumph

The *Romans* send colonies into *Adria*, a maritime town that gave name to the *Adriatic* sea, to *Castrum* in *Picenum*, and to *Seno* at the mouth of the *Sene*

Mænon the *Syracusan* governor going against the *Agrigentines*, who had revolted, as soon as he was out of the city of *Syracuse*, one *Tænion* possessed himself of the sovereign power, in which he was opposed by one *Sofistratus*, between whom a civil war was raised and carried on

Three new judges, called *Triumviri Capitales*, were added to the *Roman* prætor, who had only the power of inflicting pecuniary fines, as likewise the care of the prisons where the greatest criminals were, and the direction of their execution; they were chosen annually in the *Comitia* by tribes, and from their sentence lay no appeal. This year a census being made, the number of *Roman* citizens fit to bear arms was found to be 273,000

Ptolemy, being by his father admitted joint king of *Egypt*, was surnamed *Philadelphus*, by many favours bestowed upon the *Jews* in general, and great largesses to the priests and learned men in particular, obtained from them the *Greek* version of the *Old Testament* called the *Septuagint*

The famous watch-tower in the island of *Pharos*, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, is now finished

Demetrius, being the prisoner of *Seleucus* in the *Syrian Chersonesus*, dies, upon which *Seleucus* makes one empire of all *Demetrius* held in *Syria* and *Asia*

The statue of *Serapis* is brought from *Sinope* (a city of *Pontus*) to *Alexandria*, and set

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4023	2716	283	up in a magnificent temple on purpose A great dispute and commotion happens at <i>Rome</i> about repealing the debtors law, which causes all the common people to leave the city; whereupon <i>Q. Hortensius</i> is named dictator to compose their diffe- rences, but dying before the matter was completed, <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i> was raised to that dignity, who settled all things to the people's intire satisfaction, and laid the foundation of <i>Rome's</i> future greatness		IX	55
4023	2716	283	<i>Demetrius</i> being dead in captivity, his ashes are carried into <i>Greece</i> , where being put into a golden urn by his son <i>Antigonus</i> , all the honours of royalty were paid to them		XI	572
4023	2716	283	<i>Simon</i> , the just high priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies, in the 19th year of his pontificate, much regretted by all for his repairing and for- tifying the temple and city, and finishing the canon of the <i>Old Testament</i> : He was succeeded by his brother <i>Eleazer</i> in the priesthood, and in the civil government by <i>Antigonus</i> of <i>Socho</i> , the chief of the <i>Sadducean</i> sect		VIII	314
4024	2717	282	<i>Ptolemy Soter</i> , joint king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies, (and leaves his son, surnamed <i>Philadelphus</i> , ab- solute king) after having reigned 39 years alone, and two years in partnership, be- ing 84 years of age		IX	574
4024	2717	282	The <i>Tarentines</i> , originally a colony of <i>Spar-</i> <i>tans</i> that settled in the south part of <i>Italy</i> , stirs up the <i>Boii</i> , <i>Senones</i> , and <i>Hetrurians</i> , against <i>Rome</i> ; the <i>Senones</i> go against the <i>Aretini</i> , the allies of <i>Rome</i> , upon which the <i>Romans</i> send ambassa- dors to dissuade them from their enter- prize; but they murder them, and im- mediately march their troops before <i>Are-</i> <i>tium</i> ; the consul <i>Lucius Cæcilius</i> engages them, is killed in the battle, and seven le- gionary tribunes, most of the <i>Roman</i> knights, and 13,000 private men: The senate immediately sends the famous <i>Cu-</i> <i>rius Dentatus</i> against them, who goes into the country of the <i>Senones</i> , where he plundered and burnt their houses, put all able to bear arms to the sword, and		IX	62

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			carried the women and children away captive, and so rendered the whole country quite desolate	XI	573
4024	2717	282	<i>Lyfimachus</i> engages <i>Seleucus</i> at <i>Cornpedion</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , where himself and children are slain, and <i>Seleucus</i> becomes king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c.	VIII	356
4025	2718	281	The <i>Romans</i> , under the consul <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus</i> , meet and engage the <i>Senones</i> in their march towards <i>Rome</i> , and entirely overthrow them, so that only a few escaped into the country of the <i>Boii</i> , who together with the <i>Hetrurians</i> raised another large army, whom the other consul <i>P. Cornelius Dolabella</i> meets in their march towards <i>Rome</i> , engages them on the bank of the lake <i>Vademonis</i> , now <i>Il Lago di Bassano</i> , kills most of the <i>Hetrurians</i> and almost entirely takes away the very name of the <i>Senones</i> as a nation	XI	575
4025	2718	281	Several states of <i>Italy</i> having confederated together against <i>Rome</i> , the consul <i>C. Fabricius</i> goes into <i>Lucania</i> , and engages them, kills their general <i>Statilius</i> , and 25,000 soldiers, and makes himself master of their camp, for which the <i>Romans</i> return the god <i>Mars</i> publick thanks, &c.	XI	575
4025	2718	281	The <i>Tarentines</i> fall upon <i>Valerius</i> the <i>Roman</i> admiral and his fleet, now at the mouth of their harbour, with ten ships, sunk one and took four, all the prisoners fit to bear arms they put to the sword, and sold the others for slaves. The <i>Romans</i> send to demand satisfaction, but the ambassadors are treated with the utmost contempt and disrespect, and then besiege and take <i>Thurium</i> , defended by a <i>Roman</i> garison, and send and invite <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> to assist them	XI	576
4026	2719	280	<i>Antiochus</i> (surnamed <i>Soter</i>) succeeds his father <i>Seleucus</i> in his kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , and reigned 19 years	VIII	458
4026	2719	280	<i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> slays <i>Seleucus</i> , and flying to <i>Lyfimachia</i> raises a company, and proclaims himself king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c.	VIII	356
4026	2719	280	<i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> applies to his sister <i>Arsinoe</i> , (widow of <i>Lyfimachus</i> , who was fled to the strong castle in the rich city of <i>Cassandria</i>) promises her marriage, to adopt		

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			her children, and make her the partner of his kingdom. She accepts the offer, puts <i>Cassandria</i> into his possession, and the day he celebrated the nuptials he murders her children, and turns her out, with only two servants, to lead a solitary life in <i>Samo Thrace</i> , from whence she went into <i>Egypt</i> , where she married her other brother, <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i>	VIII	357
4026	2719	280	The <i>Boii</i> , being defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , are forced to sue for peace	XI	575
4026	2719	280	The <i>Achaëans</i> having rendered themselves famous for their regularity, justice, and impartial behaviour, induced most of the <i>Greek</i> cities to join their democracy, and first <i>Patra</i> and <i>Dyma</i> shewed the example	VI	436
4026	2719	280	The inhabitants of <i>Patra</i> and <i>Dyma</i> begin the <i>Achæan</i> league	VI	436
4026	2719	280	<i>Lyfimachus</i> king of <i>Thrace</i> , and <i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c. engage, and after a long and bloody battle, <i>Lyfimachus</i> is killed at the head of his troops	VIII	451
4026	2719	280	<i>Seleucus</i> is murdered by <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> , whom the soldiers proclaim king of <i>Macedon</i> , and <i>Antiochus Soter</i> , son of <i>Seleucus</i> , enjoys his empire of <i>Asia</i> 19 years	VIII	456
4026	2719	280	The <i>Romans</i> , under the consul <i>L. Æmilius Barbula</i> , take cities, storm castles, and lay the country of <i>Tarentum</i> waste, force their army out of the field to shelter themselves within the walls of their city, &c. The <i>Tarentines</i> admit <i>Cyneas</i> , general of <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , with 3000 <i>Epirots</i> into their citadel, and depose their governor <i>Agis</i> for his supposed attachment to <i>Rome</i>	XI	578
4027	2720	279	<i>Nicomedes</i> succeeds his father <i>Zipætes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Bithynia</i> , and puts two of his brothers to death; <i>Zipætes</i> the younger brother flies, and seizing part of the kingdom wars with his brother, who calls in the <i>Gauls</i> , and by their assistance gets the whole kingdom, and bestows part of <i>Asia Minor</i> upon them, as a reward for their help. This part of the country was afterward called <i>Galatia</i> , and the inhabitants <i>Galatians</i>	VIII	459
4027	2720	279	<i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Syria</i> , engages the <i>Gauls</i> under the command of		

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			<i>Belgius</i> , is taken prisoner, and had his head cut off, &c.	VIII	357
4027	2720	279	The <i>Macedonians</i> chuse <i>Meleager</i> , the brother of <i>Ptolemy</i> , king ; but finding him unfit for government, after two months, depose him, and chuse <i>Antipater</i> the son of <i>Philip</i> , the brother of <i>Cassander</i> , who held it only 45 days	VIII	358
4027	2720	279	<i>Patrocles</i> , general of <i>Antiochus Soter</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , entering into the country of the <i>Bitbynians</i> , and committing great hostilities, is engaged by <i>Zipætes</i> , who drew him into an ambush, and cut off both himself and his whole army, for joy whereof <i>Zipætes</i> , being 76 years old, died in a transport, in the 41st year of his reign	VIII	459
4027	2720	279	2 <i>Marcus Philippus</i> the Roman consul has a triumph, for vanquishing the <i>Hetaurians</i> ; and <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> comes to <i>Tarentum</i> , where he is received with great joy : He sets himself to reform the <i>Tarentines</i> , and inure them to the use of arms, and proclaims them guilty of death, who either abandoned their country or absented from the common musters	XI	580
4027	2720	279	The <i>Proletarii</i> , or meanest of the people, who till now had never been enlisted in the Roman army, nor suffered to bear arms, were inrolled in the army along with the other Roman people	XI	580
4027	2720	279	The Roman consul <i>P. Valerius Lævinus</i> ravaging the <i>Lucanians</i> , &c. is engaged by <i>Pyrrhus</i> , and after a stubborn fight the Romans are forced to quit the field, with the slaughter of many thousands on both sides, and 1800 Roman knights taken prisoners. Then <i>Pyrrhus</i> plunders and ravages the Roman territories, and possesses himself of <i>Campania</i>	IX	408
4027	2720	279	<i>Pyrrhus</i> surprises <i>Fregellæ</i> , sits down before <i>Præneste</i> , and views <i>Rome</i> ; but <i>Coruncanius</i> the other consul returning victorious over the <i>Hetrurians</i> , <i>Pyrrhus</i> returns into <i>Campania</i> , where he is met by <i>Lævinus</i> , who being recruited, again offers to engage him, but he declines it, and retires to <i>Tarentum</i>	IX	409
4027	2720	279	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , repudiates his wife <i>Asinæ</i> , for a conspi		

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			racy, and marries his half-sister <i>Arfinoe</i> , though past child-bearing	IX	66
4028	2721	278	<i>Softbenes</i> , a young <i>Macedonian</i> nobleman, assembles a body of able youths, and disciplines them, and by degrees drives away the <i>Gauls</i> . He refused the royal honours, contenting himself with the name of general	VIII	358
4028	2721	278	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Pyrrhus</i> , &c. engage near <i>Asculum</i> , where the <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Decius</i> <i>Mus</i> is killed, but at length the <i>Romans</i> got the day, and both armies parting, they go into winter quarters	IX	414
4029	2722	277	<i>Nicias</i> , physician to <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , writes a letter to the <i>Roman</i> consuls <i>C.</i> <i>Fabricius</i> and <i>Q. Æmilius Papus</i> , wherein for a large reward he offers to poison the king; they, abhorring the action, inform the king of it, without naming the per- son	IX	416
4030	2723	276	<i>Brennus</i> king of the <i>Gauls</i> comes into <i>Mace-</i> <i>donia</i> , with 140,000 foot and 10,000 horse, against whom <i>Softbenes</i> makes a vi- gorous defence, but is at last killed, and most of his army, and then <i>Brennus</i> gluts himself and army with spoil	VIII	359
4031	2724	275	The inhabitants of <i>Ægium</i> having driven out the <i>Macedonian</i> garison, acceded to the <i>Achæan</i> alliance; and the inhabitants of <i>Bura</i> did the same, and also the <i>Cerau-</i> <i>nians</i>	VI	436
4033	2726	273	The <i>Romans</i> under their consul <i>Curius Den-</i> <i>tatus</i> engage <i>Pyrrhus</i> , and finally over- throw him, killing 30,000 upon the spot, and take 12,000 prisoners and eight ele- phants, the camp and all the baggage, &c. for which the consul has the most magnificent triumph that had ever yet been seen	IX	418
4033	2726	273	The consul <i>Lentulus</i> having entirely defeated the <i>Samnites</i> , &c. was also honoured with a triumph, and the year ended with a census and lustrum, when 271,224 ci- tizens were found in <i>Rome</i> fit to bear arms	XI	582
4034	2727	272	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , returning to <i>Epirus</i> from <i>Italy</i> , re- cruits his army, and engages <i>Antigonus</i> <i>Gonatus</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> ; overcomes and takes all <i>Macedonia</i> from him, particularly		

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			<i>Æge</i> , the royal seat of the late kings of <i>Macedon</i> , where he is again proclaimed king, and uses the people with great severity : The garison of <i>Gauls</i> which he left in it break open the tombs of the kings, take out the riches buried with them, and scatter their bones about the streets, which gave great offence	IX	420
4034	2727	272	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> sends ambassadors for the first time to <i>Rome</i> , to conclude an alliance with that republic. The <i>Romans</i> return the compliment, and send four ambassadors to <i>Ptolemy</i> , and conclude an alliance	IX	67
4034	2727	272	<i>Ptolemy</i> , son of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , reigns in <i>Macedon</i> as vicegerent of his father ; <i>Antigonus Gonatus</i> attacks him, but is entirely routed, flying only with seven attendants	VIII	361
4034	2727	272	<i>Pyrrhus</i> warring against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , has the rear of his army cut off by <i>Areus</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> , together with his son <i>Ptolemy</i> , &c.	IX	422
4034	2727	272	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , contrary to his word, having entered <i>Argos</i> with his army, an engagement ensues, wherein <i>Pyrrhus</i> was killed, and so <i>Antigonus</i> recovered the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> again	VIII	362
4034	2727	272	Upon the death of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , <i>Milo</i> the <i>Epirot</i> general surrenders the citadel of <i>Tarentum</i> into the hands of <i>Papyrius Cursor</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, and the inhabitants also surrender themselves	IX	427
4034	2727	272	<i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Epirus</i> , invades <i>Macedon</i> , and engaging <i>Antigonus</i> , defeats him, and takes away his kingdom from him : upon which <i>Antigonus</i> is forced to fly into <i>Greece</i> for shelter	IX	428
4035	2728	271	<i>Demetrius</i> , son of <i>Antigonus</i> , raises an army, engages <i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , and not only drives him out of <i>Macedon</i> , but a so out of <i>Epirus</i> , and forces him to fly to the <i>Acarmanians</i> , from whence coming with a large army into <i>Epirus</i> , <i>Demetrius</i> retires into <i>Macedon</i>	IX	428
4036	2729	270	<i>Alexander</i> reigned several years in peace, and is succeeded by his son <i>Ptolemy</i> , and grandson <i>Pyrrhus</i> , who both died young, and also by his great grand daughter		

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			<i>Deidamia</i> , who being murdered, the kingdom became a republic, &c.	IX	429
4036	2729	270	<i>Claudius Carina</i> , the Roman consul, defeats the <i>Samnites</i> , &c. and has a triumph given him at his return to <i>Rome</i>	XI	582
4037	2730	269	<i>Antigonus Gonatus</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , first wastes the territories of the <i>Athenians</i> , and then besieges and takes <i>Athens</i> , and makes them accept a <i>Macedonian</i> garrison, &c.	VI	270
4039	2732	267	News coming to <i>Samnium</i> , &c. of the death of <i>Pyrrhus</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , the <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Lucanians</i> , and <i>Brutians</i> , in despair engage <i>L. Papirius Cursor</i> and <i>Sp. Corvilius</i> (surnamed <i>Maximus</i>) the two Roman consuls, and their armies, and are rotally overthrown and subdued : Thus ended this bloody war, which had lasted 72 years, and produced the Roman generals 31 triumphs	XI	583
4039	2732	267	<i>Milo</i> the <i>Epirot</i> general surrenders <i>Tarentum</i> to the consul <i>Papirius</i> , who disarmed all the inhabitants, took their ships from them, dismantled the city, and made it tributary to <i>Rome</i>	XI	584
4040	2733	266	The Roman consul <i>L. Genucius Clepsina</i> goes against the Roman garison at <i>Rhegium</i> , where they had, under false pretences, massacred all the chief men of the city at a banquet, and either put the rest to the sword, or else forced them to fly the city ; and obliged the women to marry the murderers of their husbands and fathers : The rebels stood out vigorously, till their number from 4000 was reduced to 300, who were brought prisoners to <i>Rome</i> , and put to death by fifties	XI	584
4041	2734	265	<i>Acrotatus</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> engages <i>Aristodemus</i> prince of <i>Megalopolis</i> , is slain, and his army routed : His young son <i>Aræus</i> succeeds him in his kingdom, who dies in the 8th year of his reign, under the government of <i>Leonidas</i>	VI	405
4041	2734	265	<i>C. Genucius</i> being consul, led the Romans against the <i>Sarcinates</i> , (a people of <i>Umbria</i>) whom he conquered, and had a triumph	XI	585
4042	2735	264	The consuls <i>Q. Oculius Gallus</i> and <i>C. Fabius Pictor</i> , go against one <i>Lollius</i> , a <i>Samnit</i> hostage who had made his escape from		

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4043	2736	263	<i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> engaging and intirely overthrowing the <i>Gauls</i> that were settled in <i>Asia</i> , by <i>Nicomedes</i> king of <i>Bitbynia</i> , thereby delivered the neighbouring princes from their frequent incurfions ; for which he is furnamed <i>Soter</i> or the <i>Saviour</i>		VIII	468
4044	2737	262	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> , upon the death of <i>Philæterus</i> prince of <i>Pergamus</i> , invades his dominions, defigning to add them to his own ; but <i>Eumenes</i> , nephew and fucceffor to the deceased, engages and overthrows him, and not only fettles himfelf in his own country, but adds feveral provinces to it		VIII	460
4045	2738	261	The confuls, <i>Numerius Fabius</i> and <i>D. Junius Pera</i> , compleated the conquest of the <i>Salentines</i> and <i>Sarcinates</i> , and were each honoured with two triumphs at their return to <i>Rome</i> , for the conquest of two nations which made <i>Rome</i> miftrefs of all the countries in <i>Italy</i> , from the remoteft part of <i>Hetruria</i> to the <i>Ionian</i> fea, and from the <i>Tyrhenian</i> fea to the <i>Adriatic</i>		XI	587
4045	2738	261	<i>Apollonia</i> , a city in <i>Macedon</i> , fends embaffadors to <i>Rome</i> to defire her protection : <i>Fabricius</i> and <i>Apronius</i> (two young patricians, <i>Ædiles</i> for this year) having infulted the ambaffadors, are degraded, and delivered into the hands of the ambaffadors to be carried into <i>Macedon</i> to be tried there ; and a law was made, that if any perfon whatever infulted a foreign ambaffador, he fhould be delivered up to that people, to be punifhed at their pleafure		XI	537
4045	2738	261	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> upon his return to <i>Antioch</i> puts one of his fons to death, for attempting to raife a rebellion in his abfence, and proclaims his fon <i>Antiochus</i> king with himfelf		VIII	460
4045	2738	261	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , dies, and is fucceeded by his fon <i>Antiochus</i> , furnamed <i>Theos</i> , fo called by the <i>Milefians</i> for delivering them from the tyranny of <i>Timarchus</i> , governor of <i>Caria</i> for <i>Ptolemy</i> ; who having revolted, chofe <i>Miletus</i> for the feat of his government ; <i>Antiochus</i> engaged, defeated, and flew him			
4046	2739	260	Now flourifhed <i>Berosus</i> , the famous <i>Babylonian</i> hiftorian, and dedicated his hiftory			

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			to <i>Antiochus Tbeas</i> , which contained the astronomical observations of 480 years. While he taught at <i>Athens</i> , his reputation for astrological predictions was so great, that the <i>Athenians</i> erected a statue to him in the <i>Gymnasium</i> with a golden tongue	VIII	461
4046	2739	260	<i>Rome</i> having divided her conquests into four provinces, four new officers, called provincial <i>Quæstors</i> , are created, to take care of the publick revenues	XI	588
4046	2739	260	A plague breaking out at <i>Rome</i> , and the <i>Sibylline</i> books being consulted, the answer was, some secret crimes had drawn the wrath of heaven upon the commonwealth. Upon search, a vestal named <i>Carparania</i> was charged with incontinence, and condemned to be buried alive, to avoid which she strangled herself. Upon a census being taken, and a lustrum made, notwithstanding the havock the plague had made, there were found in the city 292,224 men fit to bear arms	XI	589
4046	2739	260	The <i>Volfinienses</i> , one of the twelve <i>Leucomonies</i> of the <i>Hetrurians</i> , beg the assistance of <i>Rome</i> , to free them from the tyrannical and abominable government of their magistrates; upon which the consul <i>Fabius Gurgæ</i> goes against them with a small army, and is killed in a battle with them	XI	590
4047	2740	259	<i>M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, forces the <i>Volfinienses</i> to surrender at discretion, and puts all that had been guilty to death: The antient citizens not concerned in the revolt were transplanted to another place, and the city razed. <i>Flaccus</i> at his return to <i>Rome</i> was honoured with a triumph	XI	591
4047	2740	259	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> declare war against each other, called the first punic war. In the beginning the <i>Roman</i> general <i>Claudius</i> going to the assistance of the <i>Mamertines</i> at <i>Messana</i> , over-reaches <i>Hanno</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, and gets the town and citadel from him, for which <i>Hanno</i> was crucified at his return to <i>Carthage</i>	XII	1
4047	2740	259	Another <i>Hanno</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> admiral comes into <i>Sicily</i> , and besieges <i>Claudius</i>		

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			and his <i>Romans</i> ; and upon his refusing to surrender <i>Messana</i> , orders all the <i>Italians</i> in his army to be massacred. The consul <i>Appius</i> coming to <i>Rhegium</i> , sends from thence to <i>Hiero</i> king of <i>Syracuse</i> to desire him to withdraw his forces that he had joined <i>Hanno</i> with; but <i>Hiero</i> , instead of complying, reproaches the <i>Romans</i> with encouraging tyrants and treachery, rebellion, &c. but <i>Claudius</i> having overthrown <i>Hiero</i> in an engagement with him, thinking himself betrayed by the <i>Carthaginians</i> , returns with his troops to <i>Syracuse</i> ; upon which <i>Claudius</i> sallying out upon the <i>Carthaginians</i> , routed them with great slaughter, and so raised the siege of <i>Messana</i> , then over-ran and laid waste the country of the <i>Syracusans</i> to the gates of <i>Syracuse</i> , for which he is said to have a triumph at his return to <i>Rome</i>	XII	5
4048	2741	258	War breaks out between the <i>Rhodians</i> and <i>Byzantines</i> , upon account of the latter's laying a tax upon all ships trading to the <i>Pontic</i> sea, but is soon after composed by the mediation of <i>Cavarus</i> king of the <i>Thracian Gauls</i>	VII	337
4048	2741	258	The two <i>Roman</i> consuls, with each a large army under his command, go into <i>Sicily</i> , where 68 cities and towns heretofore subject to the <i>Carthaginians</i> submit to them; then besiege <i>Syracuse</i> , upon which <i>Hiero</i> desires peace, which the consuls grant, upon condition that he release all the <i>Roman</i> prisoners without ransom, and pay the republick 100 talents of silver; this <i>Hiero</i> performing, the <i>Romans</i> contract to acknowledge <i>Hiero</i> for a friend, and to protect his dominions from all hostilities		
4048	2741	258	The inhabitants of <i>Segesta</i> and <i>Aliena</i> massacre the <i>African</i> garison, and open their gates to the <i>Roman</i> consuls. The cities of <i>Hilara</i> , <i>Tyrta</i> , and <i>Ascelz</i> are besieged, taken by assault, and treated with great rigour. Upon <i>Valerius's</i> return to <i>Rome</i> , he has a triumph. This year <i>Cn Fulvius Centumalus</i> was made dictator, to drive a nail into the temple of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> , to stop the plague now raging at <i>Rome</i>	XII	7

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			of an engine called the <i>Corvus</i> , they grappled the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and boarding them, overcame and took 30 of them, and 7000 prisoners, and killed 7000 men in the two engagements, and sunk 13 ships or galleys; <i>Hannibal</i> a second time escaped with difficulty, and is degraded by the <i>Carthaginian</i> senate: then the consul, going on shore, relieves <i>Segesta</i> , besieged by <i>Hamilcar</i> , takes <i>Marcella</i> , and returns to <i>Rome</i> , where he was honoured with a triumph, in the most magnificent and extraordinary manner, by medals, &c.	XII	12
4051	2744	255	During the absence of <i>Duilius</i> the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Sicilians</i> quarrel, and part from one another; whereupon <i>Hamilcar</i> attacks the <i>Sicilians</i> , and puts 4000 of them to the sword, drove the <i>Romans</i> from their posts, took several cities, and over-run great part of the country		
4052	2745	254	The <i>Roman</i> slaves form a conspiracy to burn <i>Rome</i> , &c. and are joined by 4000 <i>Samnites</i> ; but the plot is discovered by <i>Erius Potitius</i> , the commander of the confederates; the slaves were put in irons, and the <i>Samnites</i> imprisoned	XII	17
4052	2745	254	The consul <i>C. Aquilius Florus</i> , having the command of the <i>Roman</i> navy, sails to <i>Corfica</i> , and soon made himself master of the island. Afterwards going to <i>Sardinia</i> , he besieged <i>Olbia</i> , where <i>Hanno</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general was killed, whom <i>Aquilius</i> , after taking the city, honoured with magnificent obsequies, attending his burial in person; after which he took most of the maritime cities, driving the <i>Carthaginians</i> away where ever he came	XII	17
4053	2746	253	The <i>Carthaginians</i> , desiring assistance of the <i>Egyptians</i> against the <i>Romans</i> , are denied by <i>Ptolemy</i>	IX	68
4053	2746	253	<i>Aquilius</i> being made proconsul, and going into <i>Sicily</i> , recovers what <i>Hamilcar</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general had taken, and drove him quite out of the field; and besieging <i>Mysistratum</i> , reduced it to such straits, that it surrendered to the consul <i>Attilius</i> soon after his arrival; and both <i>Aquilius</i> and his colleague <i>Cornelius</i>		

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			are honoured with triumphs upon their return to <i>Rome</i> , for their extraordinary services	XII	18
4053	2746	253	The consul <i>Attilius</i> falls into an ambuscade, from which <i>M. Calpurnius Flamma</i> , with only 300 men, relieved him, but with the loss of all his men, and himself extremely wounded, for which he was rewarded with a crown of gramen <i>Attilius</i> takes <i>Camerina</i> , and sells all the <i>Carthaginians</i> for slaves ; then he goes to <i>Emma</i> , where the people open their gates to him, and deliver up all the <i>Carthaginians</i> , whom he puts to the sword. <i>Sittana</i> he took by assault, and put the army sent to relieve it to flight. Then he went into <i>Agrigentum</i> , and drove the <i>Carthaginians</i> quite out of the country	XII	18
4053	2746	253	<i>Sulpicius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul and admiral, engages <i>Hannibal</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> admiral, but they are parted by a storm, which drove both of them into the <i>Sardinian</i> harbours ; the storm abating, <i>Sulpicius</i> surprizes, sinks, and takes most of the <i>Carthaginian</i> ships, for which the remainder crucify their admiral. <i>Sulpicius</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , and is honoured with a triumph	XII	19
4054	2747	252	<i>Aratus</i> comes to <i>Athens</i> , and prevails upon <i>Diogenes</i> the <i>Macedonian</i> governor to give up the three fortresses, <i>Pyræum</i> , <i>Munychia</i> , and <i>Misæum</i> . for 150 talents, towards which he paid 20 out of his own fortune, and then left the <i>Athenians</i> absolutely free, under the protection of the <i>Achaean</i> s to guard their freedom	VI	270
4054	2747	252	C. <i>Attilius Regulus</i> , consul for this year, having the command of the <i>Roman</i> fleet, goes with 10 gallies to reconnoitre the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, is surrounded, and most of them taken, but with great difficulty he escapes to the remainder of his fleet, with which he attacks the enemy, and routs them, taking 10 gallies and sinking eight, with all their crews, forces the rest to fly to the port of <i>Libana</i> . Both consuls at their return to <i>Rome</i> are honoured with a triumph ; and <i>Q. Fabius</i> is created dictator to preside at the <i>Feria Latina</i> , now revived upon account		

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			of some prodigies that had appeared during the campaign	XII	20
4055	2748	251	The consuls <i>L. Manlius Vulso</i> and <i>Marcus Attilius Regulus</i> , with a fleet of 330 Roman galleys, each manned with 120 soldiers, and 300 rowers, engage the Carthaginian fleet, consisting of 360 sail, (and better manned than the Romans) near <i>Heraclæa</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , and after an obstinate and very bloody battle the Carthaginians were entirely routed, 30 of their ships being destroyed, and 63 taken with their crews, and the Romans had 24 sunk. After this the Romans sailed for <i>Carthage</i> , and took <i>Clupea</i> (or <i>Apis</i>) which they fortified, and made a key to <i>Africa</i> , ravaged the country, and returned with immense booty, and 20,000 prisoners	XII	21
4055	2748	251	<i>Arfaces</i> , in revenge for an affront upon the modesty of his brother, by <i>Agathocles</i> governor of <i>Parthia</i> , &c. gets some friends and murders him, and at last he drove out the <i>Macedonians</i> , and made himself king, &c.	VIII	463
4055	2748	251	<i>Theodotus</i> governor of <i>Bactria</i> revolts from <i>Antiochus</i> , and makes himself king, &c.	VIII	464
4055	2748	251	<i>Eleazer</i> the Jewish high-priest dies, and is succeeded by <i>Manasses</i> , uncle of <i>Simon the Just</i>	IX	583
4056	2749	250	<i>Sicyon</i> , by the persuasion of <i>Aratus</i> , becomes a member of the <i>Achaean</i> league	VI	437
4056	2749	250	<i>Attilius</i> , now proconsul of the Roman army, besieges <i>Adis</i> . or <i>Adda</i> , not far from <i>Carthage</i> , and engages the Carthaginian army, kills 17,000, takes 5000 and 18 elephants : This victory brought the submission of 80 towns to the Romans, of which <i>Utica</i> was one. Then <i>Regulus</i> (<i>Attilius</i>) besieged <i>Tunis</i> , but nine miles from <i>Carthage</i> , and took it ; upon which the <i>Numidians</i> entered the territories of the Carthaginians, laid all the country waste, which soon brought a famine in <i>Carthage</i> , the metropolis of the whole country, which <i>Attilius</i> had now invested, and offering conditions of peace too hard for the senate to accept, they put their army under the command of <i>Xantippus</i> ,		

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			a <i>Lacedæmonian</i> auxiliary, who engaging the <i>Romans</i> , routs them intirely, cuts off about 30,000, and takes <i>Attilius</i> prisoner, with whom he enters <i>Carthage</i> in triumph, who was treated with all the scorn, &c. that an enraged enemy could invent, and soon after <i>Xantippus</i> himself was forced to retire to <i>Lacedæmon</i> in disgrace privately	XII	24
4057	2750	249	<i>Manasses</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest dies, and is succeeded by <i>Onias</i> , the son of <i>Simon the Just</i> , who, by his avaricious sordid way of behaving himself, had well nigh ruined the whole nation of the <i>Jews</i>	IX	583
4057	2750	249	The <i>Roman</i> fleet under the consuls <i>Fulvius</i> and <i>Æmilius</i> engages the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet off cape <i>Hermea</i> , or cape <i>Mercury</i> , and sunk 104 of their ships, took 30, and killed 15,000 men; then proceed to <i>Clupea</i> , where, as soon as landed, they are engaged by the two <i>Hannos</i> , father and son, whom they defeat, and kill 9000 of their men, but for want of provisions are forced to quit <i>Clupea</i> and <i>Utica</i> , and instead of returning home, they go to the northern coast of <i>Sicily</i> , where the fleet is almost entirely destroyed by a prodigious storm, saving but 80 (and they much shattered) out of 370 sail, losing the crews, army, and riches of <i>Africa</i> which they had taken: This was the greatest loss that <i>Rome</i> had ever yet met with	XII	29
4058	2751	248	The <i>Romans</i> , after recruiting their fleet and army, send their consuls and proconsuls into <i>Sicily</i> , where the city of <i>Cephalædium</i> , near the mouth of the <i>Himera</i> , was delivered to them by the inhabitants; then besieging <i>Panormus</i> , they reduced the inhabitants to such extremities, as to give 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per head for their ransom; and those who could not do it, to the number of 30,000, were sold for slaves; but in their return to <i>Rome</i> , the transports that carried the money and spoils were taken by the <i>Carthaginians</i>	XII	30
4059	2752	247	The <i>Romans</i> make descents upon the eastern coasts of <i>Africa</i> , where they surprize and plunder several towns and villages, and returning with great booty, were		overtaken

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			overtaken by a violent storm, and lost 160 galleys and a great number of transports ; upon which the senate enact, that no more than 50 vessels should be equipped at a time for the future	XII	31
4060	2753	246	<i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , makes peace with <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , and contracts to put away his wife <i>Laodice</i> , and marry <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Ptolemy's</i> daughter, and settle the crown upon her children	VIII	464
4060	2753	246	The <i>Romans</i> take <i>Himera</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , and afterwards <i>Lipara</i> , by storm, and put mo't of the inhabitants to the sword	XII	32
4060	2753	246	<i>Tib. Coruncanius</i> was this year made <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> , though a plebeian, who concurred with the consuls and the censors to punish the profane, irreligious, and disobedient ; 13 senators were ignominiously struck off the list, and 400 knights degraded. By the census 297,797 men fit to bear arms were found in <i>Rome</i>	XII	32
4062	2755	244	The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Metellus</i> artfully draws <i>Asdrubal</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general into a disadvantageous piece of ground, near <i>Panormus</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , then sets upon him, kills 2000 upon the spot, and many elephants, and takes several, which made his triumph at <i>Rome</i> very remarkably magnificent ; but <i>Asdrubal</i> upon his return to <i>Carthage</i> is crucified for his misfortunes	XII	34
4062	2755	244	<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> (or the <i>Beneficent</i>) succeeds his father <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> in the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , who is supposed to have died of grief at the death of his beloved wife <i>Arfinoe</i>	IX	74
4062	2755	244	<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> takes <i>Seleucia</i> , a famous city 15 miles from <i>Antioch</i> , from the <i>Syrians</i> near the mouth of the <i>Orontes</i> , and puts a strong <i>Egyptian</i> garison into it	VIII	484
4062	2755	244	<i>Conon</i> the mathematician, to appease <i>Ptolemy's</i> wrath against the priests of the <i>Zephyrian Venus</i> , for losing the hair his queen <i>Berenice</i> cut off from her own head as a token of joy for his <i>Syrian</i> victory, points out to him seven stars, near the tail of the lion, declaring them to be <i>Berenice's</i> hair,		

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4062	2755	244	IX	78
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4063	2756	243	XII	35
4063	2756	243	IX	78
4063	2756	243	VI	408

and which still remain a constellation under that name

Antiochus Theos, as soon as he heard *Ptolemy Philadelphus* was dead, removed his daughter *Berenice* from his bed, and recalled *Laodice* and her children, *Seleucus Callinicus* and *Antiochus Hierax*. *Laodice* first poisons her husband, and then gets her son *Seleucus Callinicus* proclaimed king of *Syria*; she then endeavoured to murder *Berenice* and her son, who fled to *Antioch*, where she was besieged, taken, and murdered, with all the *Egyptians* that attended her, before her brother could come with his army to her relief: But the *Asians* joining the *Egyptians*, severely revenge the murder, by conquering most of the provinces, and carrying away 40,000 talents of silver, a prodigious quantity of gold and silver vessels, and 2500 statues, &c

Demetrius, the son of *Antigonus Gonatus* succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, which he enjoyed 10 years, full of much trouble and many wars, &c.

The *Carthaginians* send the consul *Regulus* (their prisoner, having sworn him to return) to *Rome*, with other ambassadors, to treat of a peace; *Regulus* persuades the *Romans* to continue the war, for which the *Carthaginians* put him to death with extreme torments, and the *Romans* severely revenge his death upon the *Carthaginian* prisoners

Ptolemy king of *Egypt*, in his return from *Syria*, comes through *Jerusalem*, and offers sacrifice to the God of *Israel*

Agis and *Cleombrotus*, kings of *Sparta*, go where the *Ephori* were sitting, remove them from their seats, and put others in their stead, and then propose a cancelling of debts, and an equal distribution of lands; upon which the bonds and obligations for debt were brought in and burnt, &c.

The *Carthaginians* sally out of *Lilybæum* in *Sicily*, where the *Romans* had long be sieged them, and burn all the *Roman* engines, and destroy all their works, &c. which disaster raised such high disputes

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			in the <i>Roman</i> senate, that they come to blows, and one senator was killed for zealously persuading the rest to conclude a peace	XII	40
4064	2757	242	The <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> , upon hearing the sacred chickens refuse feeding, takes up the coop and throws it and them into the sea, saying, <i>If they won't eat, let them drink</i> ; and then engaging <i>Adherbal</i> , is defeated, with the loss of 90 vessels, 8000 men killed, and 20,000 taken prisoners, without the loss of one <i>Carthaginian</i> : <i>Claudius</i> escaping with 30 galleys, the senate order him to name a dictator; he names <i>Claudius Glycias</i> , (a very mean person, a viator or tipstaff of his own;) this highly affronts all, but <i>Glycias</i> laying down, <i>M. Attilius Calatinus</i> was chosen. The consul <i>Junius Pul- lus</i> goes with a great fleet towards <i>Lily- bæum</i> , but by a mighty storm the whole is intirely destroyed by being shipwreck'd	XII	42
4064	2757	242	<i>Aratas</i> takes <i>Acro Corinth</i> by surprize, and <i>Megara</i> , from the <i>Macedonians</i> , and unites them to the <i>Achaans</i> . <i>Træzene</i> , <i>Epidaurus</i> , and <i>Megalopolis</i> , by his persuasion, also join the league, and the <i>Argives</i> , &c.	VI	438
4064	2757	242	The consul <i>Junius</i> takes <i>Eryx</i> (a strong city situate on the declivity of the mountain <i>Eryx</i> , the highest in <i>Sicily</i> except <i>Ætna</i> :) To secure it he built a fort at the foot of the mountain, and put a garison of 800 men in it; but <i>Carthalo</i> soon after took it by assault, and put the garison to the sword, and killed <i>Junius</i> in the defence of it, &c.	XII	44
4065	2758	241	<i>Carthalo</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, being forced out of <i>Italy</i> , his mercenaries murmured for want of pay, for which he punished some by transporting them to de- solate islands, and others he sent to <i>Car- thage</i> , where they were executed, &c. but this severity begat a general hatred, so that <i>Carthalo</i> was recalled, and <i>Ha- milcar</i> (surnamed <i>Barcas</i>) sent into <i>Italy</i> in his stead, who first appeased the discon- tent in the army, and took an immense booty from the <i>Locrians</i> , and <i>Bruti- ans</i> , &c.	XII	45

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4066	2759	240	Private persons in <i>Rome</i> build and fit out ships that make descents upon the <i>African</i> coasts, and do great mischiefs by ravaging the country, entering into the port of <i>Hippo</i> , firing the ships and houses, and bringing off great booty	XII	46
4066	2759	240	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> exchange prisoners, and the difference in number is made up by money to the <i>Romans</i> . The <i>Roman</i> citizens appear to be but 251,220 by this year's census	XII	46
4067	2760	239	<i>Leonidas</i> is restored to his kingdom of <i>Sparta</i> again, and <i>Cleombrotus</i> sentenced to perpetual banishment ; and <i>Agis</i> the other king is strangled by order of the <i>Ephori</i> , together with his mother and grandmother, and <i>Leonidas</i> reigned alone	VI	409
4068	2761	238	<i>Leonidas</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Cleomenes</i> III. in the whole kingdom of <i>Sparta</i> , who enjoyed it 16 years, when he was outed by <i>Antiochus</i>	VI	411
4068	2761	238	<i>Cleomenes</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> , having built a fortress in the territories of the <i>Megalopolitans</i> , occasioned the war called the <i>Cleomenic</i> war	VI	442
4068	2761	238	<i>Claudia</i> , a <i>Roman</i> lady, is forced to appear before the tribes, and fined 25,000 asses of brass, for speaking contemptibly of the <i>Roman</i> populace, with which a chapel was built on the hill <i>Aventinus</i> , dedicated to liberty	XII	47
4068	2761	238	The <i>Roman</i> privateers gain a considerable victory over the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, and are afterwards dashed in pieces by a storm	XII	48
4068	2761	238	<i>Hamilcar</i> takes the strong city and forts of <i>Eryx</i> from the <i>Romans</i> by surprize, and puts all in arms to the sword, and sends the others prisoners to <i>Drepanum</i>	XVII	86
4069	2762	237	The <i>Achæans</i> under <i>Aratus</i> , and <i>Spartans</i> under <i>Cleomenes</i> , engage, and the <i>Achæans</i> are defeated ; but <i>Aratus</i> , rallying part of his troops, goes to <i>Mantineæ</i> , and takes that important place belonging to <i>Sparta</i> ; but the two armies meeting again, the <i>Achæans</i> are again terribly beaten under <i>Lyfiades</i>	VI	443
4069	2762	237	The <i>Gauls</i> deliver a fort in <i>Eryx</i> to the <i>Romans</i> , and are admitted into the <i>Roman</i> service, being the first time the republic took foreign forces into their pay	XII	49

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4070	2763	236	The <i>Romans</i> having chose <i>A Posthumius</i> one of this years consuls, the <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> would not let him exercise the office of a general, becaule he was high priest of <i>Mars</i> , upon which a second prætor was chose, one to command in the army, and the other to distribute justice in the city	XII	50
4070	2763	236	The <i>Romans</i> having by a voluntary contribution built 200 quinqueres, hired the most skilful of all nations to help to man them ; with this fleet the prætor <i>Valerius Falto</i> embarked for <i>Sicily</i> , where in conjunction with the consul <i>Lutatius</i> they besieged <i>Drepanum</i> ; but <i>Lutatius</i> being much wounded as he was entering a breach, was carried back to the camp, and the attack given over	XII	49
4070	2763	236	The <i>Romans</i> attack the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, consisting of 400 sail, overcome and defeat it, take 73 ships and their crews, and sink 125, and disperse the rest, then advance to <i>Eryx</i> , and cut off 2000 <i>Carthaginians</i> , and so put an end to the first punic war. The consul proposed a peace upon the following terms : 1st. That the <i>Carthaginians</i> should intirely evacuate <i>Sicily</i> : 2d. That they should pay 110 talents of silver yearly for 20 years : 3d. That they should restore all the <i>Roman</i> captives and deserters without ransom, and redeem their own with money : 4th. That they should not make war upon <i>Hiero</i> king of <i>Syracuse</i> , or his allies. But the <i>Roman</i> senate would have two new articles added, viz. 1000 talents down, and 220 talents yearly for 10 years, and that the <i>Carthaginians</i> should quit all the little islands about <i>Italy</i> and <i>Sicily</i> , and never come near them with ships of war, or raise mercenaries there. <i>Hamilcar</i> was forced to comply, but went home with a settled hatred of the <i>Romans</i> . The peace was ratified by the solemn sacrifice of a sow, and the mutual oaths of both nations. In this war the <i>Romans</i> lost 700 ships, and the <i>Carthaginians</i> 500	XII	51
4070	2763	236	The disbanded mercenaries of the <i>Carthaginian</i> army revolt for want of their pay,		

and encamp before *Tunis*, invite all the city to accede to them, and throw off the *Carthaginian* yoke, by which means their number is increased to 72000. *Gisco*, their former general, coming to appease them, is seized and put in chains, and the military chest broke open and divided : the women of the several *African* cities furnish *Mathos* and *Spendius* (the rebel generals) with all their toys and ornaments to make money, &c. besiege *Utica* and *Hippacra*, and treat every *Carthaginian* with great cruelty, &c. that falls into their hands. *Hanno* goes against them at *Utica*, engages and defeats them ; but being negligent, they rally and fall unexpectedly upon him, take his camp, and all the provision brought for the relief of the city, &c. the like he was guilty of at *Gaza*, where he twice defeated the enemy, for which he is deposed, and *Hamilcar* put in his stead, who with only 10,000 horse and foot, and 70 elephants, engages *Mathos*, defeats him, kills 8000 upon the spot, and takes 2000 prisoners : A while after, 2000 *Numidians* revolting to *Hamilcar*, he engages the rebels again, and after an obstinate battle intirely routs them, with the slaughter of 10,000 and 4000 prisoners, of whom *Hamilcar* took so many into his own army as were willing to enter, and the rest he set at liberty. Upon this the rebels put *Gisco* and 700 *Carthaginians* to death, &c. *Utica* and *Hippacra* join the rebels, and put the *Carthaginian* garison to death, consisting of 500 men, and then the rebels went to *Carthage*, and besieged it : The *Carthaginians* recal *Hanno*, and send *Hannibal* in his stead, into their army under *Hamilcar*, who so harrassed the rebels, that they were forced to raise the siege, and soon after *Hamilcar* surrounded them upon a mountain, and reduced them to eat one another, when a peace was concluded, that ten of the rebel ring-leaders should be delivered to *Hamilcar*, and that the whole army should be disbanded, every man retiring with a single

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			coat : This agreed to, <i>Hamilcar</i> seized the negotiators, &c. the army not knowing the agreement, fly to arms ; <i>Hamilcar</i> surrounds them, and cuts 40,000 of them to pieces : after which scouring the country, most of the revolted cities return to their duty . But <i>Matbos</i> with the remains of the army got into <i>Tunis</i> , where <i>Hannibal</i> and <i>Hamilcar</i> besiege them, and crucified <i>Spendius</i> and the rest of the prisoners near the walls in open view : <i>Matbos</i> makes a sudden sally into <i>Hannibal's</i> quarter, routs them, kills many, and takes many prisoners, and among them <i>Hannibal</i> , whom, after having taken <i>Spendius</i> down from the cross, he put on it in his stead, and thirty <i>Carthaginians</i> round him; who all died in exquisite torture. Many skirmishes afterwards happened, in which the rebels generally were defeated ; but at last coming to a general battle, most of them were killed upon the spot, and <i>Matbos</i> and his attendants pursued and taken alive. Upon this the rest of the revolted towns submitted, except <i>Utica</i> and <i>Hippo</i> , which <i>Hamilcar</i> soon reduced, and so put an end to this bloody and destructive war, called the <i>Libyan</i> war, after it had lasted three years and a half. <i>Matbos</i> , first adorning the publick triumph, was afterwards put to most exquisite torments, and so died	XVII	91
4070	2763	236	The mercenaries in <i>Sardinia</i> revolt from the <i>Carthaginians</i> , seize upon <i>Bostar</i> , and the garison in <i>Olbia</i> , and massacre them. <i>Hanno</i> goes against them, and is deserted by his men, who crucify him, and put all the <i>Carthaginians</i> they can get to death : But the inhabitants having drove them out, the <i>Romans</i> assist them, and replace them, forcing the <i>Carthaginians</i> to pay the expence, and a fine of 1200 talents	XVII	115
4070	2763	236	The <i>Falisci</i> having revolted from the <i>Romans</i> , the consuls go against them, and in six days have two pitch'd battles ; in the first both sides were equal, but in the second the <i>Romans</i> entirely defeat the <i>Falisci</i> , kill 1500 on the spot, force them		

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			to lay down their arms, and surrender their capital, built on a mountain, which was razed, but they are allowed to build another in the plain ; their arms, horses, and half their lands were confiscated ; for which the consuls had a triumph at their return to <i>Rome</i>	XII	53
4070	2763	236	The whole island of <i>Sicily</i> , except the kingdom of <i>Syracuse</i> , is declared a <i>Roman</i> province, and a prætor is sent annually to govern in civil causes, and a quæstor to receive the revenues	XII	54
4070	2763	236	The <i>Tyber</i> at <i>Rome</i> suddenly overflowed with such violence, as to overturn a great many houses in the lower grounds ; and the water stagnated so long in the forum, as to damage the foundations of the houses there ; and then a fire broke out in the upper city, and spread to the forum, in both which disasters, a prodigious number of people are supposed to have lost their lives ; for by this year's census the inhabitants are said to be but 160,000 fit to bear arms	XII	55
4071	2764	235	<i>Livius</i> and <i>Andronicus</i> reform the <i>Roman</i> stage, by introducing the <i>Grecian</i> manner of acting at <i>Rome</i>	XII	55
4071	2764	235	<i>Archidamus</i> , brother to <i>Agis</i> late king of <i>Sparta</i> , is recalled ; but upon his arrival at <i>Sparta</i> is murdered	VI	412
4071	2764	235	<i>Gleomenes</i> returns with part of his army to <i>Sparta</i> , seizes the <i>Ephori</i> at supper, kills four of them, proscribes 80 citizens of the greatest rank, then makes proclamation for an equal distribution of lands, &c. raises a great army, and disciplines them in a new method, then associates his brother <i>Euclidas</i> in the kingdom, and ordains that there shall be two kings for the future, as used to be theretofore , prohibits all luxury, both of furniture and living, in his own court, and throughout the kingdom, and reigns with the greatest economy, justice, and affability	VI	413
4072	2765	234	<i>Gleomenes</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> being attacked by <i>Aratus</i> the <i>Achæan</i> general, marches into the territories of <i>Achæa</i> , and takes many cities from them, but treats the inhabitants with great mildness, &c.	VI	416

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4072	2765	234	<i>Ennius</i> the poet born at <i>Rudes</i> , a city in <i>Calabria</i> near <i>Tarentum</i> , the inventor of hexameter verse among the <i>Latins</i> , tho' himself a <i>Greek</i> ; the life of <i>Scipio Africanus</i> was his master-piece; he also wrote the history of <i>Rome</i> in 18 books in verse	XII	56
4072	2765	234	<i>Hamilcar</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general swears his son <i>Hannibal</i> , a boy of but nine years old, by laying his hand upon the altar, that he would be an eternal enemy to <i>Rome</i>	XVII	118
4073	2766	233	The <i>Italic Gauls</i> , called the <i>Boii</i> , join the <i>Falisci</i> , and defeat the consul <i>Q. Valerius Falto</i> , and kill and take 3500 of his men; but <i>Valerius</i> falls upon the enemy again, and kills 14000, and takes 2000 prisoners; and <i>Sempronius</i> the other consul gains a victory over the <i>Ligurians</i> : Then <i>Sempronius</i> goes into <i>Sardinia</i> , obliges the <i>Carthaginians</i> to resign that island, pay the expence of this expedition, and a fine of 1200 talents	XII	57
4073	2766	233	<i>Antigonus</i> , surnamed <i>Dofon</i> , brother of <i>Demetrius</i> late king of <i>Macedon</i> , being appointed tutor and guardian to <i>Philip</i> the son of <i>Antigonus</i> , now but two years old, so ingratiates himself with the people, and the widow, whom he married, that he is soon after saluted by the name of king, in which character he performed many extraordinary actions, as appears by his life	VIII	367
4074	2767	231	The consul <i>Cornelius</i> engages the <i>Ligurians</i> , kills 24,000 of them, and takes 5000 prisoners, for which he is honoured with a triumph upon his return to <i>Rome</i>	XII	59
4075	2768	231	The <i>Boii</i> make a truce with the <i>Romans</i> , and engage their countrymen the <i>Transalpine Gauls</i> , who came in great numbers to join them, kill their two generals or kings, <i>Atys</i> and <i>Galatius</i> , and a vast number of men, and put the rest to flight, for fear they should dispossess them of their <i>Italian</i> habitations; upon which <i>Lentulus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul subdues both the <i>Boii</i> and <i>Ligurians</i> , &c.	XII	60
4075	2768	231	The <i>Corficans</i> being intligated by the <i>Carthaginians</i> revolt, and <i>Claudius Glycias</i> being sent with a <i>Roman</i> squadron, makes a		

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			peace ; but the consul <i>Lentulus</i> refuses to confirm it, and reduces the island by force of arms : <i>Claudius</i> is delivered to the <i>Corficans</i> , who send him to <i>Rome</i> , where he is put to death, and then dragged by an iron hook from the <i>Scala Gemonia</i> , and then thrown into the <i>Tiber</i>		XII	60
4075	2768	231	<i>Arfaces</i> having established himself king of <i>Parthia</i> , engages, overthrows, and takes <i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> his master prisoner. The day of this victory was annually observed by the <i>Parthians</i> for many ages afterwards with great solemnity		VIII	472
4076	2769	230	<i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul recovered <i>Sardinia</i> that had revolted, and made it tributary. <i>Rome</i> being now universally at peace, the temple of <i>Janus</i> was shut		XII	61
4077	2770	229	The <i>Sardinians</i> , <i>Corficans</i> , and <i>Ligurians</i> league together, and revolt from <i>Rome</i> . The consul <i>Corvilius</i> first reduces the <i>Corficans</i> , and then defeats and subdues the <i>Sardinians</i> , &c. The censors finding the number of <i>Rome's</i> inhabitants decrease, obliged all the citizens to swear they would marry only with a view of getting children. This occasioned <i>Corvilius Ruga</i> , a man of distinction to divorce his wife, whom he passionately loved, upon account of her being barren, and marry another : This is the first instance of a divorce since the foundation of <i>Rome</i> ; which introduced marriage contracts, to secure the womens portions in case of a divorce, &c. This year the poet <i>Nævius</i> introduced the first regular comedy after the <i>Greek</i> manner on the <i>Latin</i> stage		XII	62
4077	2770	229	<i>Hamilcar</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general goes with an army into <i>Spain</i> , and fixes his head quarters at <i>Gades</i> , (now <i>Cadiz</i>) where he continued nine years, and gained great advantages, and took abundance of spoil, which he divided among his troops and the great men at <i>Carthage</i> ; but at last was slain in battle, with abundance of his men ; upon which <i>Asdrubal</i> his son-in-law is chosen general in his stead		XVII	117

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4077	2770	229	<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> fits up a mighty fleet, and goes to recover what <i>Ptolemy</i> had taken from him in <i>Syria</i> : but a violent storm destroys almost all of it, himself and few more escaping with great difficulty; however, the <i>Syrians</i> pitying him, many of them voluntarily submit: He raises a great army, and engages <i>Ptolemy</i> , but is intirely defeated, and flies to <i>Antioch</i> , where promising his brother <i>Antiochus</i> the <i>Lesser Asia</i> , he prepares an army to assist him, upon which <i>Ptolemy</i> makes a truce for ten years		VIII	468
4078	2771	228	The consul <i>Fabius</i> drove the revolted <i>Ligurians</i> out of the plain country, and forced them to shelter themselves among the <i>Alps</i> ; and <i>Pomponius</i> the other consul gaining considerable advantages over the <i>Sardinians</i> , was honoured with a triumph		XII	63
4078	2771	228	A new tribunal of justice established among the <i>Romans</i> , called the <i>Centum Viri</i> , though their true number was 105, who were divided into four courts or chambers, under whose cognizance came proscriptions, guardianships, last wills, inheritances, &c. In future times these courts consisted of 180 persons, but still bore the name of <i>Centum Viri</i>		XII	64
4079	2772	227	<i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , having been prisoner in <i>Parthia</i> four years, dies by a fall from his horse, as he was riding to take the air		VIII	473
4079	2772	227	<i>Seleucus</i> (surnamed <i>Ceraunus</i> , or the thunderer) succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , who after a disagreeable reign of three years. was poisoned		VIII	473
4080	2773	226	The consuls <i>M Pomponius Matho</i> and <i>C Papius Maseo</i> finished the conquest of <i>Sardinia</i> and <i>Corfica</i> , and reduced them to a <i>Roman</i> province. <i>Papius</i> being refused a triumph, marched at the head of his victorious army, crowned with myrtle instead of laurel, to the temple of <i>Jupiter Latialis</i> , on the hill of <i>Alba</i> , in a triumphant manner, which method was afterwards followed by many others		XII	65
4081	2774	225	<i>Teuta</i> , queen of <i>Illyriam</i> , having commissioned her subjects to pirate upon all ships that came upon her coasts; the <i>Romans</i> send ambassadors to her to demand satis-			

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			faction for themselves and allies ; the queen answers haughtily, they reply, and she orders them to be put to death ; which being done, the <i>Romans</i> order a fleet and army to go and revenge the affront ; upon which the queen submits, denies the fact, and offers to deliver up the murderers ; but in the mean time her fleet having got an advantage over the <i>Achaean</i> s, and taken <i>Corfica</i> , &c. she forgets to perform her promise		XII	65
4082	2775	224	The <i>Romans</i> equip a fleet of 100 gallies, and raise an army of 20,000 foot, besides a body of horse, and send them under the command of the consul's <i>Cn Fulvius Centumalus</i> , and <i>P. Posthumius Albinus</i> : Upon <i>Fulvius</i> 's coming with his fleet to <i>Coryra</i> , <i>Demetrius</i> of <i>Pharos</i> , governor for queen <i>Teuta</i> , puts the city and island into his hands, and persuades the inhabitants of <i>Appollonia</i> to drive out the <i>Illyrian</i> garison, and submit to the <i>Romans</i> . Upon this <i>Posthumius</i> penetrates into the heart of the queen's dominions, while the fleet cruised along the coast, and the <i>Andyæans</i> , <i>Parthini</i> , and <i>Atintanes</i> submit to the <i>Romans</i> ; after which, <i>Posthumius</i> takes <i>Nutria</i> , a place of great strength, though with great loss, and 40 <i>Illyrian</i> vessels laden with booty in their return home		XII	66
4082	2775	224	Upon the death of <i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , the army and several provinces offer the crown of <i>Syria</i> to <i>Lichæus</i> , but he generously refuses it for <i>Antiochus</i> , the brother of <i>Seleucus</i> , a youth of 15 years of age, who for his illustrious actions, was surnamed the Great		VIII	474
4083	2776	223	<i>Molo</i> and <i>Alexander</i> (two brothers, governors of <i>Media</i> and <i>Persia</i>) revolt, and set up for themselves. They first defeat <i>Zeno</i> and <i>Theodotus</i> , <i>Antiochus</i> 's generals, and afterwards in a second engagement cut off <i>Xenetus</i> and his whole army, and thereby acquire the province of <i>Babylonia</i> and all <i>Mesopotamia</i> without opposition		VIII	474
4083	2776	223	<i>Epigenes</i> , general of <i>Antiochus</i> , is treacherously accused, and falsely put to death, by <i>Hermias</i> the king's prime minister		VIII	477
4083	2776	223	Queen <i>Teuta</i> sues for peace, but the <i>Romans</i> refuse to treat with her ; but make peace			
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			with the young king upon severe terms. She lays down the regency, and <i>Demetrius</i> succeeds her in it		XII	67
4083	2776	223	<i>Rome</i> growing jealous of her rival <i>Carthage</i> , upon account of her great acquisitions in <i>Spain</i> by <i>Asdrubal</i> their general, and his building the famous city of new <i>Carthage</i> , to secure his conquests; they agree, that <i>Carthage</i> should not extend her conquests beyond the river <i>Iberus</i> , and that <i>Saguntum</i> (a colony of <i>Zacynthians</i>) should remain free		XII	68
4083	2776	223	<i>Cleomenes</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , invades <i>Achaëa</i> , takes <i>Pellene</i> by surprize, then masters <i>Phenæon</i> and <i>Penteleon</i> , and <i>Argos</i> , and by this means raises <i>Sparta</i> to greater power than it ever had		VI	416
4084	2777	222	<i>Cleomenes</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , engages <i>Antigonus</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , &c. at <i>Sellasia</i> , where, thro' the superiority of the enemies troops and the treachery of <i>Damoteles</i> , he is defeated, with a vast slaughter of his mercenaries, and almost all his own troops, having but 200 left out of 6000; after which he retires to <i>Egypt</i> , where <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> entertains him kindly; in him ended the <i>Herculean</i> race of <i>Spartan</i> kings, and <i>Sparta</i> fell under the government of <i>Antigonus</i>		VI	418
4084	2777	222	<i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , goes against the rebel <i>Molo</i> , governor of <i>Media</i> , overcomes his army, and pursues him; <i>Molo</i> for fear of falling into the king's hands kills himself as do also several of his attendants: <i>Niclaus</i> , or <i>Nicholas</i> his brother, escaping, fled to his other brother <i>Alexander</i> , the rebel governor of <i>Persia</i> , who, upon hearing of the defeat, &c. of his brother <i>Molo</i> , they first killed their mother, afterwards their wives and children, and then dispatched themselves. The rebel provinces returned to their duty, and the king was established in his authority		VIII	479
4085	2778	221	Two <i>Greeks</i> , a man and a woman, and two <i>Gauls</i> , a man and a woman, are buried alive at the <i>Ox market</i> in <i>Rome</i> , by command of the consuls, to appease the superstition of the commonalty		XII	63
4085	2778	221	<i>Asdrubal</i> , the famous <i>Carthaginian</i> general, after having done his country the greatest			

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			services for eight years successively with extraordinary success, was publicly murdered by a <i>Gaul</i> , whose master he had put to death ; and <i>Hannibal</i> succeeded him as general of the <i>Carthaginian</i> army in Spain, with universal applause	XVII	125
4085	2778	221	<i>Antigonus</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , having engaged the <i>Illyrians</i> . &c. who had in his absence invaded <i>Macedon</i> , behaved with so much wisdom and valour as gained him a complete victory ; but overstraining himself in the fight, died soon after of a spitting of blood	VIII	371
4085	2778	221	<i>Philip</i> son of <i>Antigonus</i> succeeds his uncle in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , where he reigned more than 30 years ; but behaving disagreeably at last fell into the hatred of his people, and a slave to <i>Rome</i> , who obliged him to send his son <i>Demetrius</i> a hostage, to deliver up his ships of war, pay 1000 talents, and suffer many provinces to be clipped from his kingdom	VIII	371
4086	2779	220	<i>Hannibal</i> conquers the <i>Olcades</i> , a people near the <i>Iberus</i> , and taking <i>Althæa</i> their capital, the rest submit : <i>Hannibal</i> divides the spoil among his soldiers, and pays them all their arrears, which fixed him immovably in their affections	XVII	125
4086	2779	220	The <i>Romans</i> having raised an army of 274,000 <i>Romans</i> , and 526,000 auxiliaries, the consul <i>Attilius Regulus</i> was sent with a part of it into <i>Sardinia</i> , and the other consul <i>L. Æmilius Papus</i> against the <i>Gauls</i> , who invaded the <i>Roman</i> territories with an army of 200,000 men, commanded by the two kings <i>Concolitanus</i> and <i>Aneroestus</i> , who harried the country terribly in their passage, and took great spoil ; and then engaging an army commanded by a <i>Roman</i> prætor, killed 6000 of his men, and obliged the rest to fly in confusion to a neighbouring hill, which the <i>Gauls</i> invested, and reduce them to great straits. The consul <i>Attilius</i> engaging the enemy was killed, and his head was carried through the enemies files stuck upon a lance ; but at last the <i>Gauls</i> were defeated, with the slaughter of 40,000 and 10,000 taken prisoners, among whom was <i>Concolitanus</i> :		

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4086	2779	220	<i>Aneroestus</i> escaped to a neighbouring vil- lage, where he killed himself, and most of his officers did the same : Then <i>Æmilius</i> plundered the country of the <i>Boii</i> , and when his soldiers were loaded with plun- der, he marched to <i>Rome</i> , where his triumph was as pompous as his victory was great	XII	69
4086	2779	220	<i>Achæus</i> being falsely accused of entertaining treacherous designs against king <i>Antiochus</i> , after he had taken from <i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> what he had wrested from <i>Syria</i> , in his own defence proclaims himself king of <i>Asia</i> , &c. where he was governor	VIII	483
4086	2779	220	<i>Antiochus</i> besieges and takes <i>Seleucia</i> from <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , restores the inha- bitants to their antient privileges, and uses them with great humanity	VIII	484
4087	2780	219	<i>Theodotus</i> , general for <i>Ptolemy</i> , having been ill used, out of revenge delivers up the cities of <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Ptolemais</i> , the maga- zines, and 40 sail of ships to <i>Antiochus</i>	VIII	485
4087	2780	219	<i>Cleomenes</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> is shut up in prison at <i>Alexandria</i> , and failing in an attempt to get his liberty, &c. himself and friends kill one another ; upon which <i>Ptolemy</i> ordered his body to be flead, and hung up on a cross, and sentences his mother <i>Cra- tisilea</i> , his children, &c. to death	IX	86
4087	2780	219	The <i>Spartans</i> revolt from the <i>Macedonians</i> ; but upon the arrival of an army under <i>Philip</i> the son of <i>Antigonus</i> , they submit	VI	422
4087	2780	219	The <i>Roman</i> consuls are hindered from passing the <i>Po</i> , and following the <i>Gauls</i> into their own country, by a great plague that raged in <i>Rome</i> and in the army	XII	72
4087	2780	219	<i>Hannibal</i> besieges and takes <i>Salmantica</i> , and after a very resolute defence <i>Arbucala</i> : The <i>Olcades</i> and <i>Carpetani</i> , to the number of 10,000 endeavour to fall upon him ; but he crossing the <i>Tagus</i> in the night, they pursue him irregularly, and are most of them destroyed in the water, &c. Then <i>Hannibal</i> lays the country of the <i>Carpetani</i> waste, upon which they all submit	XVII	126
4087	2780	219	The <i>Carthaginians</i> besiege <i>Saguntum</i> , with 150,000 foot and 20,000 horse, which the inhabitants defend with incredible brave- ry, by frequent sallies, and drive the <i>Car- thaginians</i> away with prodigious slaughter, when they attempted the place by storm ;		

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4092	2785	214	The second punic or <i>Carthaginian</i> war breaks out. The <i>Roman</i> and <i>Syracusan</i> fleet engage the <i>Crthaginian</i> fleet, and defeat them; take seven ships, kill abundance of men, and take 1700 prisoners, with a very small loss	XII	79
4092	2785	214	<i>Hannibal</i> , marching from <i>Spain</i> to <i>Italy</i> , went about 1000 <i>English</i> miles in five months and a half, and lost by sickness, desertion, fatigue, and various engagements 30,000 foot, and 3000 horse, having upon a review in the fruitful plains of <i>Insubria</i> . no more than 26,000 effective men. The <i>Taurini</i> refusing to conclude a treaty with him, he enters their territories, and takes their capital by storm, and puts all to the sword that made any resistance; upon which all the <i>Gauls</i> surrender at discretion. Soon after <i>Hannibal</i> and <i>Scipio</i> engage, and after a very stubborn fight the <i>Romans</i> are routed, the consul being wounded, and the greatest part of the army cut off; the rest fly precipitately. Upon this the <i>Gauls</i> join <i>Hannibal</i> , recruit his army, and give him all manner of necessaries	XII	89
4092	2785	214	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> engage on the banks of the <i>Trebia</i> , where the <i>Romans</i> are beaten with great slaughter, &c. A small time after <i>Hannibal</i> takes a small city of <i>Insubria</i> , called <i>Vicumvici</i> , and commits most monstrous cruelties upon the garison and inhabitants	XII	96
4092	2785	214	<i>Hannibal</i> marches his army through marshy ground, where for the space of four days and nights they were in mud and water up to the thighs, during which time many of his men and most of his horses die with cold, and himself loses one of his eyes, but at last gets into <i>Meturria</i>	XII	100
4092	2785	214	<i>Cneius Scipio</i> , brother to the consul <i>P. Cornelius Scipio</i> , goes into <i>Spain</i> with an army of <i>Romans</i> , &c. and reduces all the country from the <i>Pyrencees</i> to the <i>Iberus</i> , then engages and entirely routs the <i>Carthaginians</i> under the command of <i>Hanno</i> , whom he takes prisoner, together with <i>Indibilis</i> , a <i>Spanish</i> prince intirely devoted to the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; their camp was forced, 1000 slain, and 2000 taken pri-		

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4092	2785	214	soners ; all the heavy baggage was taken, and many of the <i>Spanish</i> nations conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with <i>Scipio Acheus</i> , after having sustained the siege of <i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> , above a year in <i>Sardis</i> , was betrayed into the hands of <i>Antiochus</i> , by the treachery of two <i>Cretans</i> . <i>Acheus</i> is put to death, and all <i>Asia</i> submits to <i>Antiochus</i>	XVII	167
4092	2785	214	<i>Antiochus</i> drives <i>Arsaces</i> out of <i>Media</i> , which he had taken from <i>Antiochus</i> while he was employed in <i>Egypt</i>	VIII	494
4092	2785	214	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> forces the <i>Aetolians</i> to make peace upon very disadvantageous terms	VIII	494
4093	2786	213	<i>Antiochus</i> gains great advantages over <i>Arsaces</i> in <i>Parthia</i> and <i>Hyrkania</i> , but at last peace is made between them, upon condition that <i>Arsaces</i> shall assist <i>Antiochus</i> in reducing all the revolted provinces, except <i>Parthia</i> and <i>Hyrkania</i>	VI	558
4093	2786	213	The <i>Romans</i> , under the rash conduct of the consul <i>Flaminius</i> , are drawn into an ambush, where 15,000 are killed, and <i>Flaminius</i> himself, and 6000 taken prisoners ; and of those that escaped most of them died of their wounds	VIII	495
4093	2786	213	<i>Hannibal</i> sends <i>Adherbal</i> after 6000 <i>Romans</i> that had escaped from the late defeat, who surrender upon condition of giving them their lives and liberty ; but <i>Hannibal</i> orders all the <i>Romans</i> to be put in chains, and sets the auxiliaries at liberty, declaring he fought only against <i>Rome</i> . The consul <i>Servilius</i> having sent a detachment of 4000 <i>Romans</i> to reinforce his colleague, they come too late, and 2000 being killed the rest surrender	XII	102
4093	2786	213	The <i>Romans</i> raise <i>Fabius Maximus</i> (sur named <i>Verrucosus</i>) to the power of dictator, but call him pro dictator, as not being chose in the ordinary way ; and also named <i>Minucius Rufus</i> for his general of the horse <i>Fabius</i> consulting the <i>Sybilline</i> books, is told the present calamities are for the non performance of a vow of <i>Aulus Cornelius</i> to <i>Mars</i> , to sacrifice all the pigs, lambs, kids, and calves that should be brought forth in one spring, viz from 1st <i>March</i> to 1st <i>May</i> , called <i>Ver Sacrum</i> :	XII	103

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			This vow being renewed, and others made, he goes to head the army <i>Servilius</i> had commanded, to which he added two new legions, and appoints the city of <i>Tybur</i> for the rendezvous, from whence he sent orders to the country people to burn their houses, &c. He only watched and followed <i>Hannibal</i> , harraſſed his rear, and took all advantages. The ſenate call him home, and make his general of the horſe his equal, who venturing upon a battle, is defeated and ſurrounded by <i>Hannibal</i> ; <i>Fabius</i> ſaves him from being cut to pieces, and drives away the enemy with great ſlaughter	XII	104
4093	2786	213	The <i>Ilergetes</i> in <i>Spain</i> , notwithstanding they had given <i>Scipio</i> hoſtages for their fidelity, declare for the <i>Carthaginians</i> . <i>Scipio</i> inveſts their capital city <i>Albanagia</i> , and takes it, pardons the people, and takes freſh hoſtages, after exacting a good ſum of money from them. While this was doing he cut off 12,000 <i>Auſetani</i> ans, who came to their aſſiſtance: Soon after the <i>Roman</i> and <i>Carthaginian</i> fleets engage; the <i>Romans</i> forced the <i>Carthaginians</i> in the mouth of the <i>Iberus</i> , killed abundance of ſeamen and marines, and carried off 35 gallies	XVII	179
4093	2786	213	After the naval defeat, <i>Scipio</i> advancing to <i>Honoſca</i> took it by ſtorm, and razed it; then makes a deſcent into <i>Africa</i> , ravages all about <i>Carthage</i> , burning houſes up to the walls and haven, and returned loaded with ſpoil; then landed in the iſland <i>Ebusus</i> , now <i>Yvica</i> , plundered it, and burnt ſome ſtreets in the capital city; upon this 120 different cantons of the <i>Spaniards</i> ſubmit to <i>Rome</i> , who afterwards overthrow <i>Aſdrubal</i> twice, kill him 15,000 men and take 4000 priſoners, and three fortrefſes by aſſault	XVII	180
4093	2786	213	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> beſieges and takes <i>Thebes</i> , or <i>Phthiotis</i> , and after having plundered the town, and ſold the inhabitants, reſeppled it with a colony of <i>Macedonians</i> , changing its name into <i>Philippopolis</i>	VI	474
4094	2787	212	<i>Hannibal</i> having fixed a price upon his priſoners, which the <i>Romans</i> reſuſing to pay, part he ſent to <i>Carthage</i> , and the remainder he made gladiators of, forcing even		

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			relations to fight together for the diversion of his army. <i>Capua</i> surrenders to <i>Hannibal</i> ; they kill the <i>Roman</i> garison, &c.	XII	120
4094	2787	212	<i>Hannibal</i> sends his brother <i>Mago</i> to acquaint the senate at <i>Carthage</i> , that in six pitched battles he had killed 200,000 <i>Romans</i> , and taken 50,000 prisoners; and that <i>Apulia</i> , <i>Brutia</i> , <i>Lucania</i> , and <i>Campania</i> had submitted to <i>Carthage</i> , and presented them with three bushels of rings taken from the <i>Roman</i> knights	XII	122
4094	2787	212	The two <i>Scipios</i> in <i>Spain</i> engage and entirely defeat <i>Asdrubal</i> , and thereby prevent the <i>Carthaginians</i> in <i>Spain</i> joining <i>Hannibal</i> in <i>Italy</i>	XII	133
4094	2787	212	The dictator <i>Marcellus</i> sallies out upon <i>Hannibal</i> , now besieging <i>Nola</i> , and cuts off 5000 of his men, and drives all away in confusion	XII	125
4094	2787	212	<i>Hannibal</i> after a long siege takes <i>Casilinum</i> , and obliges each freeman to pay seven ounces of gold for his redemption, and then takes <i>Petilia</i> , after an obstinate defence	XII	127
4094	2787	212	<i>M. Fabius Buteo</i> is made dictator at <i>Rome</i> , to name new senators to supply the place of those killed, &c. and names 177 to the people's satisfaction, and then lays down his dictatorship	XII	127
4094	2787	212	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> engage at <i>Cannæ</i> , a small city in <i>Apulia</i> on the banks of the <i>Aufidus</i> ; the <i>Romans</i> are entirely routed, and the consul <i>Æmilius</i> , the two proconsuls <i>Servilius</i> and <i>Attilius</i> , two military quæstors, 29 legionary tribunes, 80 senators, and 45,000 soldiers are killed, and about 34,000 escaped in the night to <i>Canusium</i> . <i>Hannibal</i> is said to lose but 4000 <i>Gauls</i> , 1500 <i>Africans</i> and <i>Spaniards</i> , and 2000 horie	XII	112
4094	2787	212	<i>Acatus</i> the <i>Achæan</i> prætor is poisoned by order of <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i>	VI	479
4094	2787	212	<i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , reverses the former decrees that gave great privileges to the <i>Jews</i> at <i>Alexandria</i> , and uses them cruelly, putting many to death, and expelling a great number of them to be destroyed by 500 elephants, from which they are miraculously preserved, which so		

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			affected <i>Ptolemy</i> , that he ordered all in chains and prison to be released, and restored them to all their former privileges, and reversed all his severe decrees	IX	88
4095	2738	211	The consul <i>Posthumius Albinus</i> and all his army are cut off by the <i>Boii</i> , in a vast forest through which he was obliged to pass	XII	128
4095	2788	211	The consul <i>Sempronius</i> engages the revolted <i>Campanians</i> , kills their general <i>Alfius</i> with 2000 soldiers, and puts the rest to flight, and then retires to <i>Cumæ</i> , where <i>Hannibal</i> besieges him, but after losing 1300 men, is forced to raise the siege. The other consul <i>Marcellus</i> engages <i>Hannibal</i> , kills him 5000 men, takes 600 prisoners, 19 standards, and two elephants. Upon this 1270 horse revolt from <i>Hannibal</i> to <i>Marcellus</i>	XII	129
4095	2788	211	The Roman prætor <i>Manlius Torquatus</i> defeats the <i>Sardinians</i> , who had revolted, and a <i>Carthaginian</i> army under <i>Asdrubal</i> , killed 12,000, took <i>Asdrubal</i> , <i>Hanno</i> , and <i>Mago</i> , his chief officers, prisoners, with many soldiers	XII	132
4095	2788	211	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Ætolians</i> sign a peace which was concluded two years before	VI	558
4095	2788	211	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> twice defeats the <i>Ætolians</i> , under the command of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , in conjunction with <i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i>	VI	482
4095	2789	210	<i>Sempronius</i> with an army of <i>Volones</i> (or slaves) engages <i>Hanno</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> , overthrows him, and out of 18,200 horse and foot, only 2200 escaped; and <i>Marcellus</i> defeated <i>Hannibal</i> , killing him 2000 men with the loss of only 400 <i>Romans</i> . Then <i>Marcellus</i> besieges and takes <i>Castellum</i> , and puts all to the sword that made any resistance: Then <i>Fabius</i> lays waste great part of <i>Campania</i> , and killed and took 25000 men	XII	134
4096	2789	210	<i>Hiero</i> king of <i>Syracuse</i> by will bequeaths the kingdom to his grandson <i>Hieronimus</i> , who being but 15 years old, he appointed him 15 guardians; and now, being 90 years old, he dies in the 54th year of his reign, exceedingly bewailed and beloved by all his subjects, who honoured him with a pompous funeral	VII	253

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4096	2789	210	<i>Hieronymus</i> king of <i>Syracuse</i> becomes vain, debauched, cruel, and exceedingly vicious, joins the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and breaks from the <i>Romans</i> : His subjects hate him, conspire against and kill him in the street, where they leave his mangled carcass to rot ; and soon after all the royal race were also dispatched	VII	255
4096	2789	210	<i>Marcellus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul goes against the revolted <i>Leontines</i> , and takes the city by assault, and puts 2000 <i>Roman</i> deserters to death, but restores the inhabitants both their goods and their liberty	VII	270
4096	2789	210	<i>Hippocrates</i> and <i>Epicydes</i> (two <i>Carthaginian</i> generals) ingratiate themselves into the <i>Syracusan</i> mercenaries, get into <i>Syracuse</i> , put the senators to the sword, and reign arbitrarily	VII	271
4096	2789	210	<i>Marcellus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul besieges <i>Syracuse</i> (a city in <i>Sicily</i> 22 miles in circumference) which is defended by the engines contrived by the famous mathematician <i>Archimedes</i> 3 years, against the whole art, courage, and industry of <i>Rome</i> , with such destructive methods and engines as were never heard of before	VII	274
4096	2789	210	<i>Himilco</i> coming from <i>Carthage</i> into <i>Syracuse</i> , with 20,000 foot and 3000 horse, and 12 elephants, takes many cities that had submitted to <i>Marcellus</i> . <i>Hippocrates</i> breaks out of <i>Syracuse</i> with 10,000 foot and 1500 horse to join <i>Himilco</i> ; <i>Marcellus</i> meets, engages, and kills 8000 of them, and then returns to the siege of <i>Syracuse</i>	VII	279
4097	2790	209	The consuls having laid the country round <i>Capua</i> waste, <i>Hanno</i> goes to their relief, and is intirely routed by the <i>Romans</i> under <i>Fulvius</i> , who killed him 6000 men, and took 7000 prisoners, with an exceeding great booty of corn, forage, waggons, horses, <i>Hanno's</i> baggage, &c. <i>Hanno</i> himself escaping to <i>Brutium</i> , attended only with a small body of horse	XII	139
4097	2790	209	The proconsul <i>Sempronius</i> is deceived by one <i>Fulvius</i> a <i>Capuan</i> , surrounded and killed with most of his men. <i>Hannibal</i> pays his corpse all the military honours due to a great commander	XII	140

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4097	2790	209	The <i>Romans</i> in <i>Spain</i> having hired 30,000 <i>Celtiberians</i> into their service, <i>Asdrubal</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> bribes them, and they desert. <i>Scipio</i> is engaged by a conjunct army of <i>Numidians</i> , <i>Carthaginians</i> , and <i>Spaniards</i> , is killed, and his army almost cut to pieces : Soon after his brother <i>Cneius</i> was likewise killed, and most of his men ; those who escaped retired under <i>T. Fonteius</i> into a neighbouring tower, where they all perished by fire	XII	141
4097	2790	209	<i>Marcus</i> , a young <i>Roman</i> nobleman, collected the scattered troops of the <i>Romans</i> in <i>Spain</i> together, &c. and being attacked by <i>Asdrubal</i> , repulsed him, and the next night set <i>Asdrubal's</i> camp on fire, and killed him 37,000 men, and took 1830 prisoners	XII	143
4097	2790	209	<i>Hannibal</i> takes <i>Metapontum</i> , and the inhabitants put all the <i>Romans</i> to the sword ; <i>Heraclea</i> did the same, and submitted to the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; and <i>Thurium</i> treacherously shut the gates, and denied the <i>Romans</i> entrance at their retreat from a sally, whereby they were all cut to pieces by <i>Hanno</i> , except <i>Atinus</i> the commandant, and a few with him	XVII	231
4098	2791	208	The <i>Romans</i> , now at war with the <i>Carthaginians</i> , send ambassadors to <i>Egypt</i> to desire a renewal of their old alliance of friendship, with great presents	IX	89
4098	2791	208	As the <i>Romans</i> were irregularly straggling about <i>Capua</i> , and ravaging the country, <i>Mago</i> overtakes them, and kills 1500 of them, and recovers all the booty, takes many prisoners, and disperses the rest. Soon after <i>Hannibal</i> meets with <i>M. Centenius Penula</i> with 16,000 men, and cuts off <i>Centenius</i> and 15,000 of his men : Quickly after <i>Hannibal</i> engages <i>Cn. Fulvius</i> the prætor with 18,000 men, cuts off 16,000, so that only the prætor and 2000 escaped	XVII	233
4098	2791	208	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Ætolians</i> join, and lay waste the fertile country between <i>Sicyon</i> and <i>Corinth</i> ; but upon <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon's</i> coming against them, they retire with great precipitation	VI	557
4098	2791	208	<i>Hannibal</i> attempts the relief of <i>Capua</i> , and the garison sallies out at the same time ;		

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but both are defeated, *Hannibal* having 8000 men killed, and the *Capuans* 3000; 15 colours taken from the first, and 18 from the last

XII 145

Hannibal marches up to the gates of *Rome*. but durst not attempt to storm it, or run the hazard of a battle, but suddenly marches back to *Capua*, and fell upon *Appius's* camp, and kills a great many of his men, and then marches off: Soon after *Capua* submitted, the *Carthaginian* garrison were made prisoners of war, but the senators were tried by the proconsuls, out of whom 25 were sent to *Calo*, and 28 to *Teanum*, to be confined till their fate should be determined; but *Fulvius* went and put them all to death. *Rome* kept the fruitful plains as its own property, and transplanted freed men thither to manure the land, and annually sent a præfect for their governor

XII 145

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Philip king of *Macedon* and the *Achaans* besiege *Elis*, into which the *Romans* had flung 4000 men under *Sulpitius*: A bloody conflict happens, *Philip* is unhorsed and near being taken, but escapes, and after much bloodshed is obliged to retire, but next day takes a strong hold of the *Eleans*, with 20,000 head of cattle, and 4000 *Eleans*, whom he sold for slaves

VI 482

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Scipio, the son of the deceased proconsul, besieges and takes *New Carthage*, where he kills abundance of *Carthaginians*, &c. and takes 10,000 freemen, and a prodigious number of women, children, and slaves, prisoners, 120 great and 281 lesser *Catapultas*, 23 large and 52 smaller *Balistæ*, 74 ensigns, an immense quantity of gold and silver, both in money and plate, &c.

XVII 242

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The plague rages extravagantly in and about *Syracuse*, of which *Hamilcar*, *Hippocrates*, and almost all the *Carthaginian* army die. The senate sends *Bomilcar* with 130 galleys, 7000 transports, and a large army into *Sicily*, against *Marcellus*, who goes with the *Roman* fleet against him, upon which *Bomilcar* runs home, and *Syracuse* submits to *Marcellus*, after a siege of three years

Marcellus

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4099	2792	207	<i>Marcellus</i> takes <i>Salapia</i> in <i>Apulia</i> , and cuts off all the <i>Carthaginian</i> garison but fifty who surrender themselves : Then he goes into <i>Samnium</i> , takes upwards of 3000 <i>Carthaginians</i> prisoners, and reduces abundance of towns to the obedience of <i>Rome</i>	XII	151
4099	2792	207	The <i>Tarentine</i> fleet intirely defeat a <i>Roman</i> squadron of ships that were coming to supply the citadel with provisions : and <i>Hannibal</i> surprizes and kills the proconsul <i>Fulvius Centumalus</i> , and cuts off 11 legio- nary tribunes, with 13,000 men, upon which <i>Marcellus</i> comes up and gives him battle ; but the loss on both sides was nearly equal, and the night obliged them to part	XII	152
4099	2792	207	After the taking of <i>Syracuse</i> , <i>Marcellus</i> en- gages <i>Epicydes</i> and <i>Hanno</i> , who puts them to flight at the first onset, and pursues them to <i>Agrigentum</i> , killing many thou- sands, and takes eight elephants, and then goes to <i>Rome</i>	VII	299
4099	2792	207	<i>Sulpitius</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, and <i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> first sail to <i>Lemnos</i> , and then go to <i>Oreum</i> , a chief city in <i>Eubæa</i> , which <i>Plator</i> the <i>Macedonian</i> commander treacherously delivers up to them	VI	483
4099	2792	207	<i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> besieges and takes the city of <i>Opus</i> in <i>Achaia</i> ; <i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , presently after comes to its relief, upon whose approach <i>Attalus</i> quits it, and retires with precipitation to his ships	VI	483
4100	2793	206	<i>Marcellus</i> being chose consul at <i>Rome</i> , gets the <i>Syracusans</i> an edict of the senate to reinstate them in their antient laws and liberties ; in return for which the <i>Syracu- san</i> senate make a decree, that whenever <i>Marcellus</i> , or any of his posterity, should come to <i>Sicily</i> , the people should walk before him crowned with garlands, and celebrate the day with sacrifices	VII	301
4100	2793	206	The consul <i>Levinus</i> , with an army of <i>Ro- mans</i> coming into <i>Sicily</i> , is invited by <i>Mutines</i> to <i>Agrigentum</i> , whither <i>Hanno</i> , <i>Epicydes</i> , and the <i>Carthaginians</i> were re- tired, takes it, and puts all the <i>Carthagi- nians</i> to the sword ; the chiefs of the <i>Agrigentines</i> he first beat with rods, and		

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			then beheaded, and the common people were made slaves and sold ; and all <i>Sicily</i> was reduced to the subjection of <i>Rome</i> , and became one of its provinces	VII	303
4101	2794	205	<i>Levinus</i> being ordered to name a dictator refuses it ; upon which the tribunes of the people take upon them that office, and named <i>Fulvius Flaccus</i> the proconsul. <i>Laelius</i> arriving at <i>Rome</i> from <i>Spain</i> , with <i>Mago</i> , the senators of <i>New Carthage</i> , and the rich booty taken there, <i>Scipio</i> is continued proconsul, not as usual for one year, but till an order should be made for recalling him	XII	155
4101	2794	205	<i>Hannibal</i> engages <i>Marcellus</i> , and routs him, and kills 2700 of his men on the spot, four centurions, two military tribunes, and takes six standards. The next day they engage again, when <i>Hannibal</i> is defeated, with the loss of 8000 of his best troops ; but <i>Marcellus</i> having 3000 of his legionaries killed, and almost all wounded, could not pursue him. <i>Fulvius</i> recovers <i>Lucania</i> , <i>Hirpinia</i> , and great part of <i>Brutium</i> , without loss of blood	XII	156
4101	2794	205	<i>Fabius</i> takes <i>Tarentum</i> , out of which the quæstors are said to have received for the public treasury 87,000 <i>l.</i> of gold, and 3000 talents of silver, 30,000 inhabitants that escaped the massacre were sold for slaves, &c.	XII	157
4101	2794	205	<i>Scipio</i> engages <i>Asdrubal</i> , kills him 8000 men, and takes 10,000 foot and 2000 horse, gives the <i>Carthaginian</i> camp to the <i>Roman</i> soldiers to plunder, released all the <i>Spanish</i> prisoners without ransom, but sells the <i>Carthaginians</i> for slaves	XVII	248
4101	2795	204	<i>Marcellus</i> (now a fifth time consul) projects the taking of <i>Locri</i> a strong city in the interest of <i>Hannibal</i> ; the troops encamped before <i>Tarentum</i> go to besiege it ; <i>Hannibal</i> falls upon them, kills 2000, and takes 1200 prisoners. Soon after <i>Marcellus</i> falls into an ambush, as he was viewing an eminence with his colleague, and is killed ; <i>Hannibal</i> first takes his ring off his finger, then burns the body, puts the ashes into a silver urn, and puts a crown of gold and a crown of laurel on it, and so sent it to his		

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			son, honoured with the highest marks of respect : <i>Quinctius</i> also, the other consul, was mortally wounded		
4102	2795	204	<i>Hannibal</i> , now master of <i>Marcellus</i> 's ring, sends a feigned letter to <i>Apuleia</i> sealed therewith by a <i>Roman</i> deserter, signifying that he would be with them as on the morrow, when he sent a detachment to surprize the town, most of them <i>Roman</i> deserters ; the <i>Salapians</i> admit about 600 of them within the gates, draw up the bridge, fall on and kill them, and from the walls disperse the rest, <i>Quinctius</i> having sent them and the country round word of the death of <i>Marcellus</i> , for fear of such accidents, and so they escaped being surprized	XII	159
4102	2795	204	<i>Lævinus</i> the <i>Roman</i> admiral makes a descent on <i>Africa</i> with 100 sail of ships, and brings away immense booty, after having defeated the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, consisting of 83 sail, and taking 18 of them. About the same time the <i>Romans</i> having besieged <i>Locri</i> , <i>Hannibal</i> marches to its assistance, upon whose arrival <i>Mago</i> sallies out, so that the <i>Romans</i> were forced to raise the siege, and leave all the military engines, &c. behind them	XII	161
4102	2795	204	The <i>Ætolians</i> conclude a very disadvantageous peace with the <i>Macedonians</i> and <i>Achaëans</i>	XII	162
4102	2795	204	<i>Ptolemy Philopater</i> dying, is succeeded by his son <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> , a child between four and five years old ; upon which <i>Antiochus</i> the great king of <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> join, in order to take and divide his kingdom : The <i>Jews</i> side with <i>Antiochus</i> , who obliged them in every thing they requested, and presented them with 20,000 pieces of silver, 1400 measures of fine wheat, and 375 measures of salt, &c.	VI	487
4103	2796	203	<i>Claudius Nero</i> , being consul with <i>M. Livius Salinator</i> , engages <i>Hannibal</i> , defeats him, kills 8000 of his men, and takes 7000 prisoners ; then pursues him, in his retreat ; they engage again near <i>Venusia</i> , and he kills 2000 more, when <i>Hannibal</i> makes the best of his way to <i>Metapontus</i> to join <i>Hanno</i>	IX	91
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4103	2796	203	<i>Adrubal</i> having passed the <i>Alps</i> in order to join <i>Hannibal</i> , is met by the two consuls, and forced to fight in <i>Umbria</i> upon the banks of the <i>Metaurus</i> , where he has 56,000 men killed, and himself and abundance of prisoners are taken : <i>Nero</i> cuts off his head, and carries it with him to his camp at <i>Canusium</i> , from whence he sent some of the <i>Carthaginian</i> prisoners in chains to <i>Hannibal's</i> camp, to inform him of the matter : Afterwards <i>Hanno</i> and <i>Mago</i> joining their forces, many of which being new-raised troops, were attacked by the <i>Romans</i> and dispersed ; and <i>Hanno</i> and <i>Mago</i> , coming to their assistance, were likewise defeated and <i>Hanno</i> taken prisoner	XVII	255
4103	2796	203	The <i>Rhodians</i> join <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , and declare war against <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , who gains some advantages over them	VII	339
4104	2797	202	<i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> engages <i>Attalus</i> and the <i>Rhodians</i> at sea, over against <i>Chios</i> , but is defeated, with the loss of 300 <i>Macedonians</i> and 600 allies, and 2700 taken prisoners, while the <i>Rhodians</i> lose but 60 and <i>Attalus</i> 70 men	VII	340
4104	2797	202	<i>Machanidas</i> having some how got the sovereignty, was called the tyrant of <i>Sparta</i> , who with a great army went to <i>Mantineæ</i> in <i>Achaia</i> , where he was engaged by <i>Philopemen</i> , who intirely routed his army and killed himself : To perpetuate the memory of this victory, the <i>Acheans</i> cast a brazen statue of <i>Philopemen</i> , in the same attitude he killed <i>Machanidas</i> , and set it up in the temple of <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Delphos</i>	VI	485
4104	2797	202	<i>Scipio</i> engages the united force of <i>Carthage</i> in <i>Spain</i> under the command of <i>Mago</i> , <i>Adrubal</i> the son of <i>Gisco</i> , and <i>Masiniſſa</i> king of <i>Numidia</i> , and entirely destroys their army, consisting of 70,000 foot and 4500 horse, scarce 6000 escaping	XII	164
4105	2798	201	<i>Scipio</i> engages <i>Syphax</i> king of the <i>Masæsyli</i> to abandon the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and enter into an alliance with <i>Rome</i> ; took <i>Illiturgi</i> by storm, that had revolted, and levelled it with the ground, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. <i>Castulo</i> is surrendered, and a <i>Carthaginian</i> garison made		

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			prisoners of war, &c. <i>Ataspa</i> being be- sieged by <i>Marcus</i> , the inhabitants sally out, and all die fighting except 50, who were left in the city to guard their wives, children, and effects, who upon hearing what had happened, set fire to a great pile, upon which they had put the wo- men and children and most valuable ef- fects, and then jumped into the flames themselves, and so all perished, and left the <i>Romans</i> an empty city	XVII	263
4105	2798	201	<i>Scipio</i> being taken very ill, a report was spread that he was dead ; upon which <i>In- dibilis</i> and <i>Mandonius</i> (two petty <i>Spanish</i> kings that had come over to the <i>Romans</i>) revolted, and raised an army of 20,000 foot and 2500 horse ; and 8000 legionary troops also revolt, and choose themselves commanders : <i>Scipio</i> soon recovering, gets the two chiefs of his own men that had rebelled, and cuts off their heads, upon which the rest submit. He goes against the princes, engages them, and obtains a complete victory by killing 17,000. Soon after he took <i>Gades</i> , and so became master of all <i>Spain</i>	XII	166
4106	2799	200	<i>Scipio</i> is recalled from <i>Spain</i> to <i>Rome</i> , where with <i>P. Licinius Crassus</i> he is chose consul, and sent to <i>Sicily</i> , from whence he sent <i>Laelius</i> to <i>Africa</i> , where he greatly in- commoded the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and returned to <i>Sicily</i> , and <i>Scipio</i> took <i>Locri</i> by surprize	XII	167
4106	2799	200	<i>Scipio</i> being recalled from <i>Spain</i> , <i>Mandonius</i> and <i>Indibilis</i> revolt ; the proconsuls go a- gainst them, kill 17,000, and <i>Indibilis</i> , and take 8000 prisoners. Soon after the <i>Spaniards</i> take and surrender <i>Mandonius</i> to obtain their own pardon. In <i>Italy</i> the plague made dreadful havock in both armies	XII	169
4107	2800	199	<i>Hannibal</i> attacks the consul <i>Sempronius</i> , kills 1200 <i>Romans</i> , and obliges the rest to re- tire in disorder ; A few days after they engage again, when 4000 <i>Carthaginians</i> are slain, and 300 taken prisoners, with 11 thousand, and then <i>Sempronius</i> returned to <i>Rome</i> to erect a temple to <i>Fortune</i> , which he had vowed before the last battle	XII	171

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4107	2800	199	<i>Scipio</i> lands in <i>Africa</i> , where he first encounters <i>Hanno</i> , a young <i>Carthaginian</i> noble man, and cuts him off, with most of the troops under his command, and lays waste the country to the very gates of <i>Carthage</i> , and took an opulent city in its neighbourhood, which he pillaged, and made 8000 inhabitants prisoners: then defeats another <i>Hanno</i> with a body of 4000 men, and kills and takes 3000 of them	XVII	270
4108	2801	198	<i>Scipio</i> in the night time sets fire to the barracks of the armies under <i>Syphax</i> king of <i>Numidia</i> , and <i>Asdrubal</i> , by which means he destroyed men, beasts of burthen, and elephants, by the fire and by the sword, to the number of 40,000, and took 5000 prisoners; but <i>Syphax</i> and <i>Asdrubal</i> escaped with 2000 foot and 500 horse, who soon after recruited to the number of 30,000 men, whom <i>Scipio</i> again engages and intirely overthrows; <i>Lælius</i> and <i>Masiniſſa</i> pursue <i>Syphax</i> into the heart of <i>Numidia</i> , where they engage him alone, defeat his army, and take himself and his son <i>Vermina</i> prisoners; upon which <i>Cyrtha</i> his capital city surrenders, where his queen <i>Sophonisba</i> is taken prisoner, and <i>Masiniſſa</i> marries her, but she is poisoned by order of <i>Scipio</i> , who honours <i>Masiniſſa</i> with the title of king and robes of royalty	XII	174
4109	2802	197	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> engage, and after a very obstinate battle, <i>Mago</i> being mortally wounded, the <i>Romans</i> became masters of the field, killed 5000, and took 18 standards. <i>Mago</i> embarked his troops for <i>Africa</i> , but died of his wounds on the coast of <i>Sardinia</i>	XVII	280
4110	2803	196	<i>Hannibal</i> , being recalled to <i>Carthage</i> , has an interview with <i>Scipio</i> about a peace; but differing about the conditions, they come to a battle at <i>Zama</i> , where the <i>Carthaginians</i> were entirely routed, 20,000 being killed, and as many taken prisoners, among whom were many <i>Macedonians</i> , and <i>Sosipater</i> their commander. <i>Hannibal</i> escaped with a few attendants, and agrees with <i>Scipio</i> to conclude a peace, which was confirmed by both senates on the		

following

following terms, viz. 1. The *Carthaginians* shall live according to their own laws, and enjoy all the cities and provinces which they had in *Africa* before the war; but the *Romans* should hold *Spain*, with all the islands in the *Mediterranean*. 2d. The *Carthaginians* shall deliver up all the *Roman* deserters, fugitive slaves, prisoners of war, and all the *Italians Hannibal* forced to follow him. 3. That they should deliver to *Scipio* all their ships of war, except 10 triremes (which being done, *Scipio* burnt to the number of 500) and all their tamed elephants, and tame no more; (these *Scipio* sent part to *Rome*, and gave part to king *Masniſſa*) 4. *Carthage* should enter into no war without the consent of *Rome*. 5. That they should restore to *Masniſſa* all they had taken from him or his ancestors, and enter into an alliance with him. 6. That they should supply the *Romans* with corn, and pay their auxiliaries, till their ambassadors returned from *Rome*. 7. That they should pay the *Romans* 200 talents a year for 50 years. 8. That they should deliver up 100 such hostages as *Scipio* should choose, the youngest not under 14, and the oldest not more than 30 years of age. 9. Neither the peace nor the truce should take place, 'till the *Carthaginians* had restored the ships and effects they had taken from the *Romans* at their breaking the last truce (for which they paid 25,000 pounds weight of silver.) 10. That the *Roman* army should leave *Africa* within 50 days after the conclusion of the treaty. *Scipio* treated the *Latin* and *Roman* deserters with extreme severity; beheading the former and crucifying the latter. Thus in the 18th year ended the second punic war, one of the most remarkable in history for its wonderful vicissitudes and prodigious expence of blood and treasure

4110 2803 196 Upon *Scipio's* return to *Rome*, he brought into the public treasury 120,000 pounds weight of silver; his triumph was the most magnificent that had ever yet been at

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			<i>Rome</i> ; the senate offered him the perpetual dictatorship, but he refused it, contenting himself with the glorious name of <i>Africanus</i>	XII	186
4110	2803	196	The consul <i>Ælius Petus</i> sends <i>Oppius</i> against the <i>Boii</i> , who surprized him, and killed 7000 of his men : But the consul forces the <i>Ingauni</i> to make an alliance with <i>Rome</i> ; and the senate sends <i>Levinus</i> with a fleet into <i>Macedon</i> , &c.	XII	188
4110	2803	196	<i>Nabis</i> succeeds <i>Machanidas</i> in the government of <i>Sparta</i> , in which he behaved so monstrously cruel, as no tyrant ever before him had done	VI	425
4111	2804	195	The <i>Boii</i> , &c. spirited up by <i>Hamilcar</i> , a <i>Carthaginian</i> captain, make a sudden irruption, and seize <i>Placentia</i> , and put all the inhabitants to the sword ; the <i>Romans</i> under the prætor <i>Furius Purpureo</i> march against them, and at <i>Cremona</i> engage and entirely defeat them, by killing <i>Hamilcar</i> and 30,000 of them on the spot, for which at his return to <i>Rome</i> he is honoured with a triumph	XII	189
4111	2804	195	<i>Masiniſſa</i> makes himself master of part of the <i>Carthaginian</i> territories in <i>Africa</i> , which the <i>Romans</i> oblige them to cede to him, and to enter into an alliance with him by the 5th article of the peace	XVII	289
4111	2804	195	<i>Simon II.</i> high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Onias III.</i> a person of great piety and clemency	IX	592
4112	2805	194	The <i>Carthaginians</i> sending 50 <i>Euboic</i> talents to pay their annual fine, upon examination they are found too light by one fourth part, which the ambassadors are forced to borrow and make up the full sum	XVII	290
4112	2805	194	<i>Hannibal</i> has the command of the <i>Carthaginian</i> forces taken from him, and is made prætor, in which office he reformed abundance of abuses that had crept into the state, and got a law passed, that the civil judges should be choise annually, who before had those places for life. and acted very cruelly and unjustly. These reformati- ons drew the hatred of the nobility upon him, so that he was forced to fly to <i>Ephesus</i> to king <i>Antiochus</i> , who received him very graciously	XVII	291

Y. of world	Y. of A.D.	Ref r Chr		Vol.	Page
4113	2806	193	The <i>Achæans</i> join the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Attalus</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> against <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> in the siege of <i>Corinth</i> , but are forced to raise the siege	VI	490
4113	2806	193	The <i>Ætolians</i> join the <i>Romans</i> against the <i>Macedonians</i> , and with king <i>Aminander</i> make an irruption into <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Thessaly</i> , committing great ravages : but lying carelessly without encamping, are surprized by king <i>Philip</i> , who cuts most of them to pieces	VI	560
4114	2807	192	<i>Philocles</i> the <i>Macedonian</i> general, joined by <i>Nabis</i> tyrant of <i>Sparta</i> , marches into the heart of <i>Achaia</i> , and takes <i>Argos</i> , which being ceded by <i>Philip</i> to <i>Nabis</i> , he plundered it of all its wealth, and then obliged the senate to pass two decrees, 1. That all old debts should be cancelled ; 2. That there should be an equal distribution of lands, &c.	VI	490
4114	2807	192	The <i>Ætolians</i> enter <i>Thessaly</i> , take and plunder many cities, destroying in the flames what they could not carry away, and kill many of the-inhabitants, and sell the rest for slaves	VI	561
4114	2807	192	The <i>Achæans</i> attack <i>Androsthenes</i> , <i>Philip's</i> general over 6000 men, in his camp, after he had detached a good part of them into the country to ravage it, overthrew him, and kill the greatest part of the murderers, and thereby delivered <i>Achaia</i> from all fear of <i>Macedon</i>	VI	493
4114	2807	192	<i>Flaminius</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul engages <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> in <i>Thessaly</i> , upon the plains of <i>Cynocephalæ</i> , and entirely defeats him, killing 8000 of his men, and taking 5000 prisoners : Upon this a peace is concluded between <i>Rome</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , obliging <i>Philip</i> to evacuate all the places he possessed in <i>Greece</i> , and withdraw his garisons before the celebration of the <i>Isthmian</i> games. Upon commencement of the games freedom was declared to all <i>Greece</i> , by the public herald, for which the <i>Achæans</i> voluntarily purchased the redemption of all the <i>Roman</i> slaves that had been sold by <i>Hannibal</i> , to the number of 12,000, for 100 talents, and presented them to the <i>Roman</i> proconsul <i>Flaminius</i> ,		

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Y. of wo.	Y. of flo.	Y. of Chr.				
4114	2807	192	who upon his return to <i>Rome</i> was honour- ed with a triumph that lasted three days		VI	494
			<i>Cethegus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul engages the re- volted <i>Gauls</i> in <i>Italy</i> , and gains a complete victory over them on the banks of the <i>Mincius</i> , and kills 30,000 on the spot, and takes 5700 prisoners : And <i>Minucius</i> the other consul over-run the country of the <i>Ligures</i> and <i>Boii</i> , and laid it waste ; the senate orders public thanksgivings for these successes in all the temples at <i>Rome</i> for four days, and increase the number of prætors to six, appointed two for <i>Spain</i> , having divided it into two provinces, <i>Hither Spain</i> and <i>Further Spain</i> . The <i>Spaniards</i> revolt, and cut off <i>Sempronius</i> , prætor of <i>Hither</i> <i>Spain</i> , with most of his troops, and almost a total defection prevails in <i>Further Spain</i>		XII	191
4115	2808	191	The <i>Roman</i> consuls destroy two <i>Gaulish</i> ar- mies in <i>Italy</i> , plunder their country, and return to <i>Rome</i> loaded with booty, A new sacerdotal college is erected at <i>Rome</i> , cal- led <i>Epulones</i> , whose office was only about religious feasts		XII	192
4115	2808	191	<i>Nabis</i> tyrant of <i>Sparta</i> besieges <i>Gythium</i> , a sea port now belonging to the <i>Achæans</i> ; <i>Philopæmen</i> the <i>Achean</i> prætor raises an army, and fits out a fleet to relieve it ; <i>Nabis</i> defeats him by sea, at the first onset taking some of his ships and sinking o- thers, escaping with great difficulty him- self ; but soon after he sets upon <i>Nabis</i> , in the night time, fires his camp, and de- stroys all his forces then at <i>Pleia</i> ; never- theless <i>Nabis</i> took <i>Gythium</i> , upon which <i>Philopæmen</i> goes towards <i>Lacedæmon</i> ; <i>Nabis</i> pursues him, a battle follows, and <i>Nabis</i> is intirely defeated ; and almost all his troops cut off ; the <i>Ætolians</i> send him a reinforcement, who, instead of assist- ing, murdered him, and the <i>Spartans</i> cut off all the <i>Ætolians</i> , and join themselves to the <i>Achæans</i>		VI	428
4116	2809	190	The <i>Oppian</i> law, whereby the <i>Roman</i> wo- men were forbid wearing more than half an ounce of gold in their cloaths, or a- bout their persons, &c. repealed		XII	193
4116	2809	190	The consul <i>M. Portius Cato</i> engages the re- volted <i>Spaniards</i> , and drives them out of the field ; upon which all the neighbour-			

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ				
			ships of war completely equipped, which they accept		VI	506
4119	2812	187	<i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> goes into <i>Greece</i> with 10,000 foot, 500 horse, and six elephants, having first sacrificed to <i>Minerva</i> at <i>Ilium</i> , takes <i>Chalcis</i> and winters there, where he married the daughter of <i>Cleoptolemus</i> , a beautiful woman about twenty years old, in whose house he lodged		VIII	519
4119	2812	187	The <i>Romans</i> coming into <i>Greece</i> , engage <i>Antiochus</i> at <i>Thermopylae</i> , and entirely defeat him there with a great slaughter, <i>Antiochus</i> himself escaping with great difficulty to <i>Ephesus</i>		VIII	520
4119	2812	187	The <i>Syrian</i> and <i>Roman</i> fleets engage near <i>Cyffus</i> , where the <i>Romans</i> are conquerors, sinking ten and taking thirty of <i>Antiochus's</i> ships		VIII	521
4119	2812	187	<i>Scipio Nasica</i> having reduced the <i>Boii</i> absolutely, their lands were divided among the <i>Roman</i> colonies sent thither, and he honoured with a triumph, adorned with all sorts of spoils, chariots made after the <i>Gallic</i> fashion, standards, vases of brass, 1470 collars of gold, 1220 horses, 2340 pounds weight of gold, and many captives. At the same time <i>Fulvius</i> had an ovation for his victory in <i>Spain</i> , adorned with spoils of great value, 130,000 pieces of silver money, 1000 pounds of silver in bars, and 125 pounds of gold in ingots, &c.			
4120	2813	186	<i>Polyxenidas</i> , admiral of the <i>Syrian</i> fleet, deceives <i>Pausistratus</i> admiral of the <i>Rhodian</i> fleet, kills him, and takes and destroys his fleet. <i>Antiochus</i> and his son <i>Seleucus</i> invade the kingdom of <i>Pergamus</i> , but are drove out again		XII	198
4121	2814	185	<i>Scipio</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul engages <i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> at <i>Magnesia</i> , totally overthrows him, kills 50,000 foot 4000 horse, and takes 1500 prisoners, and 15 elephants; the spoil of the camp was inexpressible; the <i>Romans</i> lost but 300 foot and 25 horse: All the neighbouring country submitted, and the consul was surnamed <i>Asiaticus</i> . <i>Antiochus</i> sues for peace, which is granted upon the following conditions; 1. That he should quit all pretensions to <i>Europe</i> , and confine himself to <i>Asia</i> beyond mount <i>Taurus</i> . pay 15,000		VIII	523

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Y. of world	Y. of hood	Before Christ				
			of <i>Megalopolis</i> passed a decree, ordering a bull to be yearly sacrificed at his tomb, when a panegyrick was pronounced and hymns sung by young children		VI	510
4124	2817	182	The <i>Roman</i> consuls go against and reduce the revolted <i>Ligurians</i> , and so made all quiet between <i>Hetruria</i> and the <i>Alps</i>		XII	201
4124	2817	182	The proconsul <i>L. Fulvius Nobilior</i> having reduced <i>Ætolia</i> , upon his return to <i>Rome</i> was honoured with a triumph, adorned with a great number of golden crowns, a vast quantity of gold in ingots, silver in bars, and immense sums of <i>Attic</i> and <i>Macedonian</i> money, &c. He exhibited public games, among which were the <i>Athletæ</i> , for the first time, and the hunting of lions and panthers		XII	205
4126	2819	180	Three commissioners are sent into <i>Greece</i> , to terminate the dispute of <i>Greece</i> and <i>Philip</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> ; they appoint the vale of <i>Tempe</i> and <i>Cite</i> , cite the contending parties to appear there before them; the seats were so disposed that the judges sat uppermost, the accusers next, and the king lowest, as a criminal. After the pleadings of both sides were heard, the commissioners declared, <i>Our Will and Pleasure is, That the Macedonian Garisons immediately evacuate all the places in dispute, and that the kingdom of Macedon be reduced to its antient Limits.</i> Thus <i>Rome</i> began to determine the fate of monarchs, and treat them as vassals to their commonwealth		XII	205
4126	2819	180	The <i>Roman</i> prætors in <i>Spain</i> , <i>Quinctius</i> and <i>Calpurnius</i> , engage the <i>Lusitanians</i> , and are defeated with the loss of 5000 men; but soon after engaging again, they obtained a complete victory, killing and taking 30,000 of the enemy, which quieted the country for some time		XII	206
4126	2819	180	The two consuls going against the revolted <i>Ligurians</i> , <i>Sempronius</i> attacks the <i>Apuan</i> in the east of <i>Liguria</i> , ravaging the fields, pillaging the villages, and burning the woods, and thereby opens a way into the heart of the country, while <i>Calpurnius</i> fights several successful battles with the <i>Ingauni</i> , takes six of their cities, makes many prisoners, and puts 43 of the principal ringleaders to death		XII	206

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4127	2820	179		
4127	2820	179	XII	206
4127	2820	179	VI	515
4127	2820	179	IX	594
4127	2820	179	VIII	380
4127	2820	179	XII	208
4130	2820	176		

The *Roman* censors, *Cato* and *Valerius Flaccus*, degrade seven senators; *Quintius*, for killing with his own hands a *Boian* nobleman; *Manlius*, or *Manilius* for having saluted his wife in the presence of his daughters; and five others. Then fine moveables, jewels, &c. were greatly taxed

Callicrates, *Lyfiades*, and *Aratus*, being sent ambassadors from the *Achæans* to *Rome*, *Callicrates* having betrayed his country by subtle speeches, brought back an answer, that the *Achæans* should restore the *Lacedæmonian* exiles, and submit absolutely to the senate's orders, &c.

Heliodorus is sent by *Seleucus* king of *Syria* to fetch away all the treasure that was in the temple at *Jerusalem*; the high-priest and people oppose his entry, upon which the gates were ordered to be thrown down, &c.

Philip king of *Macedon* dies with grief, for having credulously consented to put his son *Demetrius* to death, and by other great misfortunes subjecting himself to the *Romans*, and is succeeded by his natural son *Perfes*, notwithstanding he had recommended his cousin *Antigonus* to the *Macedonians*, who sent an embassy to *Rome*, to desire their acknowledgement of his title, and to renew the alliance they had made with his father, for which he promised to be their faithful ally, to let his neighbours live in peace, and to make no war without their permission; and at home strove to ingratiate himself by all manner of popular artifices, by which means *Antigonus* was rejected, and *Perfes* established

Orcius, a tribune of the people, got the *Roman* senate to make a law, that no man should spend more than 100 asses of brass, or 6s. 5d. at one feast

Seleucus is poisoned by *Heliudorus*, his treasurer, who places the crown upon his own head, but is engaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, brother to the deceased *Seleucus*, overthrown and drove out of the kingdom, and *Antiochus* crowned in his stead, who conquered *Egypt*, and twice ravaged

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
			<i>Jerusalem</i> , murdering the people by thousands, and selling as many for slaves, profaned the temple, &c.		
4130	2823	176	<i>Jason</i> the brother of <i>Onias</i> the high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , taking advantage of king <i>Antiochus's</i> necessity, goes to <i>Antioch</i> , and buys the high-priesthood of him for 350 talents, with an order that <i>Onias</i> should be sent to and confined in <i>Antioch</i> ; he likewise purchases, for 150 talents more, liberty to build at <i>Jerusalem</i> a <i>Gymnasium</i> , to train and exercise the <i>Jewish</i> youth in the <i>Grecian</i> manner, and to make them free of <i>Antioch</i> ; which doing, the <i>Jewish</i> religion and customs were set aside by these heathenish practices	VIII	554
4131	2824	175	The proconsul <i>Paulus Æmilius</i> defeats the revolted <i>Ligurians</i> , and reduces the whole country to obedience: And <i>Q Fulvius Flaccus</i> , prætor of <i>Hither Spain</i> , engages the <i>Celtiberians</i> , and kills 25,000, makes 4800 prisoners, and takes also 500 horses and 98 standards: <i>Gentius</i> , one of the <i>Illyrian</i> kings, having committed piracies in the <i>Adriatick</i> , submits and is pardoned	IX	526
4131	2824	175	<i>Jason</i> the apostate <i>Jewish</i> high-priest sends a great number of his partizans to <i>Antioch</i> , whom he had made free to assist at the <i>Olympic</i> games, with a great sum of money to be spent in sacrifices to the <i>Tyrian Hercules</i> . <i>Antigonus</i> going against <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , calls at <i>Jerusalem</i> in his way, and is magnificently treated by <i>Jason</i>	XII	208
4132	2825	174	<i>Vilius Tappulus</i> got the famous plebiscitum passed, whereby it was enacted, that no man should be quæstor, before he was 31 years of age, curule edile under 37, prætor under 40, consul under 43; which law continued in force till the fall of the republic	IX	597
4133	2826	173	<i>Jason</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high priest sending his brother <i>Menelaus</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , to negotiate something with king <i>Antiochus</i> , he, instead of doing his brother's business, offers the king 300 talents more, and was by him granted the high-priesthood; upon which each side struggle with their friends to keep the post; but <i>Menelaus</i> having promised to renounce <i>Judaism</i> ,	XII	208

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Y. of world.	Y. of hood	Before Christ		
				is assisted by <i>Antiochus</i> , and drives <i>Jason</i> away
4134	2827	172	IX	598
				<i>Menelaus</i> , high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , being sent for to <i>Antioch</i> upon account of not paying the money he had promised the king, orders his brother <i>Lyfimachus</i> to strip the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> of its golden vessels, &c. with which he raises money, both to pay his arrears and to bribe the courtiers into his favour: but <i>Onias</i> making a great outcry against him, flies to <i>Daphne</i> , an asylum near <i>Antioch</i> ; <i>Menelaus</i> having bribed <i>Andronicus</i> the king's lieutenant, he went and murdered <i>Onias</i> , notwithstanding he solemnly swore the contrary
4134	2827	172	IX	599
				The <i>Egyptians</i> demand <i>Cæle-Syria</i> and <i>Palestine</i> of <i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , upon which, the request not being comply'd with, war was proclaimed between the two nations, and carried on very vigorously
4134	2827	172	VIII	557
				<i>Claudius</i> the consul, by taking <i>Nessatium</i> , <i>Mutula</i> , and <i>Faveria</i> , and the losses they had met with in the preceding years, brought all the <i>Istrian</i> nation under the <i>Roman</i> subjection: <i>Sempronius</i> took and killed 20,000 of the <i>Corfican</i> and <i>Sardinian</i> rebels, for which at his return to <i>Rome</i> he was honoured with a triumph. The consul <i>Claudius</i> going against the <i>Ligurians</i> , kills and takes 15,000 of them
4135	2828	171	XII	209
				<i>Antiochus</i> being returned from the reduction of <i>Cilicia</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , great complaints were exhibited against <i>Andronicus</i> the governor, upon hearing whereof the king ordered him to be carried to the place where he had murdered <i>Onias</i> , and to be put to death for so flagrant a villainy
4136	2829	170	IX	600
				The <i>Jews</i> , enraged at the great oppression and wicked apostacy of <i>Menelaus</i> and his brother <i>Lyfimachus</i> , mutiny and kill <i>Lyfimachus</i> , and great part of the 3000 men he had for his guard. <i>Menelaus</i> corrupts <i>Antiochus's</i> courtiers with such large bribes, that the three <i>Jewish</i> deputies are condemned and executed
4136	2829	170	IX	600
				The consul <i>Petilius</i> , attempting to force the <i>Ligurian</i> camp, was killed by a javelin's being run through him, notwithstanding

which

Y. of world	Y. of Hood	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
4139	2832	167	death, unless they immediately became heathens, and sacrificed to their idols, &c. <i>Mattathias</i> (an old <i>Jewish</i> priest, father of the <i>Maccabees</i>) resolutely denies to obey the king's command by refusing to sacrifice to idols, draws a large number to him, especially the sect called the <i>Assideans</i> , and retires into the deserts of <i>Judea</i> , where they come to a resolution to act offensively or defensively, as well on the <i>Sabbath</i> as any other day, having heretofore suffered themselves to be killed on that day, &c. In these deserts the people practised the pure worship of God according to the law of <i>Moses</i> . But soon becoming very numerous, he marched out from city to city, overturned the idolatrous altars, opened the <i>Jewish</i> synagogues, collected the sacred books, &c. all which he effected in one year's time, and then died	IX	608
4139	2832	167	<i>Perfes</i> engages <i>Paulus Æmilius</i> the Roman general, is so totally overthrown that <i>Macedonia</i> submits to <i>Rome</i> , upon which <i>Æmilius</i> turns the kingdom into a commonwealth, &c.	IX	612
4139	2832	167	The <i>Romans</i> having defeated <i>Perfes</i> , they appoint a commission, and order the chiefs of all the <i>Greek</i> cities to appear, and condemn to death and confiscation all those who had in any capacity whatever assisted <i>Perfes</i> ; in consequence whereof a thousand <i>Achæans</i> were imprisoned, &c.	VIII	400
4139	2832	167	<i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> goes into <i>Egypt</i> with his army, and engages <i>Ptolem.</i> 's troops between mount <i>Casius</i> and <i>Pelusium</i> , on the frontiers of <i>Egypt</i> , and routs them at the first onset	VI	521
4140	2833	166	<i>Judas Maccabeus</i> succeeded his father <i>Mattathias</i> in the command of the <i>Jews</i> , and with an army of but 6000 drove their enemies out of their cities, towns, villages, &c. <i>Apollonius</i> , governor of <i>Jerusalem</i> for <i>Antiochus</i> , raises a great army, and goes against <i>Judas</i> , who increased daily; they engage, <i>Apollonius</i> is killed, and abundance of his men, and <i>Judas</i> takes a rich spoil, after having routed the whole army. <i>Antiochus</i> swore the intire destruction of all the	VIII	561

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Refore Christ	[394]	Vol.	Page
			<i>Jerus.</i> and <i>Simon</i> (deputy governor of <i>Cæle-Syria</i>) marches against them, is killed, with 800 of his men, &c. <i>Lysias</i> sends 40,000 men to the governor to see the king's commands fulfilled ; and to raise money he publishes that he would sell 90 <i>Jewish</i> captives for a talent. <i>Gorgias</i> coming with a detachment of 5000 men to surprize <i>Judas's</i> camp, <i>Judas</i> falls on him, kills 3000, and disperses the rest, then burns <i>Gorgias's</i> camp, takes his baggage, &c. which so dispirited his men, that they fled, and <i>Judas</i> in the pursuit killed 6000 more of them. Soon after <i>Timotheus</i> , governor beyond <i>Jordan</i> , and <i>Bacchides</i> come against <i>Judas</i> , who by this time was grown numerous ; they engage, <i>Judas</i> entirely overthrows them, and kills 20,000, gets much spoil, takes several strong fortresses, which he manned and armed, &c.	X	I
4140	2833	166	Two plebeians, for the first time, are advanced to the consulate, viz <i>P. Acilius Ligus</i> and <i>C. Popilius Lenas</i> , though afterwards it was common	XII	211
4140	2833	166	<i>Perfes</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> hires ruffians to murder <i>Eumenes</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> , (for being in alliance with <i>Rome</i>) as he was going to <i>Delphos</i>	XII	211
4140	2833	166	The commissioners sent from the <i>Roman</i> senate into <i>Achaia</i> , to enquire who had favoured <i>Perfes</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , cite more than a 1000 great men to <i>Rome</i> to answer the information given against them by <i>Callicrates</i> : Upon their arrival at <i>Rome</i> , they were all banished into different cities of <i>Italy</i> , and there kept close prisoners	VI	521
4140	2833	166	<i>Antiochus</i> goes again into <i>Egypt</i> , engages and routs the <i>Egyptians</i> with great slaughter : to prevent an utter extirpation he rode about from place to place to forbid the slaughter, and so gained the love of the <i>Egyptians</i> ; and takes <i>Pelusium</i> , and leads his army into the very heart of the kingdom, when all submitted to him ; so that he was master of <i>Memphis</i> and all <i>Egypt</i> , except <i>Alexandria</i> : He got <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> into his hands, and pretended to act as his friend and guardian ;		

Y. of world	Y. of A.D.	Before Christ		Vol.	Page
4140	2833	166	but <i>Antiochus</i> seized all that was valuable for himself, pillaging the cities, and causing unheard-of desolations and cruelties to be committed, enriching himself and soldiers with the spoil	VIII	562
4140	2833	166	The <i>Alexandrians</i> proclaim the brother of <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , who took the name of <i>Ptolemy Euergetes the Second</i> , which was afterwards changed into <i>Physcon</i> (or the great bellied;) but <i>Antiochus</i> a while after sets up <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> against him, but by the mediation of <i>Cleopatra</i> their sister, and the <i>Roman</i> deputies, 'twas agreed they should reign jointly	IX	98
4140	2833	166	<i>Physcon</i> having drove his brother <i>Philometor</i> out of <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Philometor</i> goes on foot to <i>Rome</i> , in a very mean garb and small attendance; but the senate ordered him lodgings, &c. suitable to his condition, and the quæstor to allow him every thing he wanted at the public expence: Appearing before the senate, he made his ill usage appear in such a light to them, that they decreed him his crown, and sent <i>Quintius</i> and <i>Canuleius</i> , two of their own members, to attend him to <i>Alexandria</i> , to see their decree put in execution, so great was the power of <i>Rome</i> now become According y, upon their arrival an accommodation was brought about, and <i>Physcon</i> was put in possession of <i>Lybia</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> , and <i>Philometor</i> of all <i>Egypt</i> and the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , and each prince was declared independent of the other	IX	99
4141	2834	165	<i>Lyfias</i> came from <i>Antioch</i> into <i>Judea</i> , with an army of 60,000 foot and 500 horse, <i>Judas</i> meets and engages him at <i>Bethzura</i> , with only 10,000 men, defeats him, and kills 5000. <i>Lyfias</i> returns home, and <i>Judas</i> goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , cleanses and purifies the temple and city, and having made new altars, vessels, and vestments, out of the spoils taken from the <i>Syrians</i> , he began the divine worship with the dedication of the new altar, utensils, &c. on the 25th of <i>Cisleu</i> , having lain three years polluted and demolished, &c. This feast lasted eight days with great joy and de-		

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			votion, and was annually observed by the name of the feast of dedication by the whole nation, till the destruction of the temple by the <i>Romans</i>	X	5
4141	2834	165	<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> , being greatly bruised by a fall from his chariot as it was driving furiously along, mortified and bred such a large number of worms that made the stench intolerable, the pain whereof threw him into a frenzy, in which condition he died, but before his departure sends for <i>Philip</i> , his chief favourite, and appoints him guardian of his son, regent of the <i>Syrian</i> empire, during his son <i>Antiochus's</i> minority, and delivers him the seal of the empire, and the other ensigns of royalty ; but this office was seized upon and usurped by <i>Lysias</i> , who had proclaimed the young <i>Antiochus Eupator</i> ; the senate of <i>Rome</i> , thought fit to send three persons into <i>Syria</i> to perform that office, with the cruel instructions, that as soon as they should be in possession of the guardianship, to burn all the ships with decks, that the king of <i>Syria</i> had, to hamstring all his elephants, and to weaken by all means possible the strength of that powerful kingdom		
4141	2834	165	<i>Physcon</i> , dissatisfied with his share, petitions the senate to add <i>Cyprus</i> to his part, which they do, but <i>Philometor</i> refuses to comply. The <i>Cyrenians</i> , disliking <i>Physcon's</i> government, revolt ; he goes against them and is defeated. <i>Physcon</i> sends ambassadors to <i>Rome</i> ; the senate confirms their former decree, orders <i>Philometor's</i> ambassadors to be gone in five days, and renounces all friendship and alliance with him : <i>Physcon</i> receiving this news, and having quelled the rebellion, behaved so disagreeably to the <i>Cyrenians</i> , that they set upon and wounded him in several places, leaving him for dead ; but recovering, he goes to <i>Rome</i> , shews his scars, and charges his brother with the assassination : The senate angry with <i>Philometor</i> for not submitting to their decree about <i>Cyprus</i> , refuse to hear his ambassadors, and send five ambassadors along with <i>Physcon</i> to settle him in <i>Cyprus</i> , re-	VIII	577

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			quiring all their allies in those parts to furnish him with forces for that purpose. <i>Philometor</i> comes against him in person, engages and routs his forces: <i>Phyſcon</i> shuts himself up in <i>Lanitho</i> a city in <i>Cyprus</i> , where he is besieged, taken, and delivered to <i>Philometor</i> , who forgave him, restored <i>Lybia</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> to him, and gave him his daughter in marriage, and other lands in lieu of <i>Cyprus</i> , and so ended the war between the two brothers	IX	102
4111	2834	165	The senate makes two laws, <i>viz.</i> That all under 46 years of age should appear in order to be incorporated in the legions: and, That all come from <i>Macedon</i> within three years last past should return to their duty	XII	213
4142	2835	164	<i>Judas</i> the <i>Jewish</i> captain falls on the <i>Idumeans</i> , &c. at <i>Acrabatene</i> , and kills 20,000, then drove the children of <i>Bean</i> into their two strong towers, where he besieged them; but some of the officers having received 70,000 drachms to let part of them escape, he put them to death for it, and took the fortresses by assault, put both garisons (consisting of 20,000) to death, and burnt the towers to the ground	X	15
4142	2835	164	<i>Timotheus</i> the <i>Syrian</i> general comes into <i>Judea</i> with a great army; <i>Judas</i> meets him, kills 30,500 foot, and 600 horse, and forced him to retreat to <i>Gazara</i> , whither he follows and besieges him, takes the place, and slays him, his brother, and <i>Apollophanes</i> another <i>Syrian</i> general. The successes of <i>Judas</i> made the <i>Jews</i> every where hated and persecuted, to relieve whom <i>Judas</i> first fell on the city <i>Bassora</i> , took it, destroyed all the males, delivered his brethren, and set fire to the city; then engages another <i>Syrian</i> general, named <i>Timotheus</i> , slew 8000 of his men, and dispersed the rest; then went to the other <i>Gileaditish</i> cities, and served them as he had done <i>Bassora</i> , and then returned to <i>Jerusalem</i> loaden with spoil and a vast number of delivered <i>Jews</i> . <i>Simon</i> , <i>Judas</i> 's brother, was as successful in <i>Galilee</i> ; but <i>Joseph</i> and his brother going against <i>Jamnia</i> , were defeated by <i>Gorgias</i> , hav		

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			ing 2000 men killed. <i>Judas</i> goes against <i>Hebron</i> , the metropolis of <i>Idumea</i> , takes and demolishes it, with all the neighbouring towns, from whence he carried off great plunder ; he then went through the land of the <i>Philistines</i> , destroyed their fortresses, and all their altars and groves dedicated to idolatry	X	21
4143	2836	163	<i>Perfes</i> is intirely routed at <i>Pydna</i> by the Roman consul <i>Paulus Æmilius</i> , who killed 20,000 of his troops, &c. then ships himself and money (amounting to 2000 talents) for <i>Samo-Thrace</i> ; <i>Æmilius</i> gives the plunder of the camp to the infantry, and of the adjacent country to the horse, but would not suffer the city to be meddled with ; and all the royal treasure he carried to <i>Rome</i> . In two days all <i>Macedon</i> , except <i>Pydna</i> , submitted to <i>Rome</i> . <i>Perfes</i> is taken prisoner by the Roman admiral. <i>Æmilius</i> at <i>Amphipolis</i> changes the <i>Macedonian</i> government into a number of republics, then stript the kingdom of its wealth, and returned to <i>Italy</i> with the two kings, <i>Perseus</i> and <i>Gentius</i> , prisoners, who graced the consul's triumph		
4143	2836	163	<i>Demetrius</i> , son of <i>Seleucus Philopator</i> , who was kept as a hostage at <i>Rome</i> , making his escape from thence, upon his arrival in <i>Syria</i> , is universally acknowledged king ; and <i>Lysias</i> and his ward <i>Antiochus Eupator</i> being delivered to him, he orders them both to be put to death. He is honoured by the <i>Babylonians</i> with the surname of <i>Soter</i> , and is also acknowledged king by the senate of <i>Rome</i>	VIII	402
4143	2836	163	<i>Demetrius</i> sets up and supports one <i>Holofernes</i> , a pretended child of the queen of <i>Cappadocia</i> , in opposition to <i>Ariarathes</i> , the true heir	VIII	591
4143	2836	163	<i>Lysias</i> the Syrian, who had usurped the regency, comes into <i>Judea</i> with an army of 80,000 men, all the cavalry of the kingdom, and 80 elephants, and besieged <i>Bethsura</i> ; but being defeated by <i>Judas</i> , with the loss of 11,000 foot and 1600 horse, strikes up a peace with him, by which the <i>Jews</i> were allowed the free	VIII	595

exercise of their religion every where ; but the other neighbouring countries, being dissatisfied with it, enter *Judea* with 120,000 foot and 5000 horse, under the command of *Timotheus*, and put all to fire and sword : but *Judas* attacked him, and killed 30,000 of them, and pursuing them comes up with them again at the city of *Carnion* ; many of them taking sanctuary in the temple of *Atargatis*, he consumed it and them with fire, and put all in the town to the sword, to the number of 25,000, and razed the city to the ground ; after which he made himself master of *Idumea*, and the *Philistines* country, and took *Azotus*, or *Ashdod* ; then returning to *Jerusalem*, he besieged the *Syrian* garison in the fortress there, to whose relief came 100,000 foot, 20,000 horse, 32 elephants, and 300 chariots of war, the king in person, with *Lysias* the regent. They first besieged *Bethsura*, where *Judas* attacks them in the night, kills 4000, and puts the whole in confusion, and retires without the loss of one man ; but after another engagement, *Judas* having but a small army, was obliged to retire to *Jerusalem*, and *Bethsura* forced to surrender, from whence *Antiochus* marches to *Jerusalem*. In the mean time *Philip*, whom the late king had appointed regent and guardian of his son, raised a great army, and seized *Antioch*, the capital of *Syria*, and took upon him the government of the kingdom ; upon this *Lysias* makes peace with the *Jews*, and goes against *Philip*

Ariarathes, king of *Cappadocia*, offers the *Roman* ambassadors an army to protect their persons, and to support them in their pretended regencies, but they refuse it, and go unarmed in the senate's name to *Laodicea* (a sea port town) and caused the *Syrian* ships to be burnt, and the elephants disabled, for which *Octavius* was killed in the gymnasium there by an *African*. *Demetrius*, now at *Rome*, petitions the senate a second time, but is

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			refused ; upon which the senate sends three ambassadors into <i>Syria</i> to watch the event there. Upon <i>Demetrius's</i> landing in <i>Tripolis</i> , he is acknowledged and proclaimed king ; and he gave out that the <i>Roman</i> senate had sent him, and that they would support him ; upon which all the army and officers came over to him ; the city and strong holds strive who shall first submit ; so that in a few days the whole kingdom was his <i>Antioch</i> threw open her gates to him, and joyfully invited him to the palace of his ancestors. <i>Lyfias</i> and <i>Eupator</i> are seized and delivered to him, and both put to death. <i>Demetrius</i> immediately delivers the <i>Babylonians</i> from the tyranny of <i>Timarchus</i> and <i>Heraclides</i> . by putting the first to death and banishing the last, for which he is called <i>Soter</i>	VIII	587
4143	2836	163	This year <i>Terence</i> the famous dramatic poet was in his highest reputation at <i>Rome</i>	XII	218
4143	2836	163	<i>Paulus Aemilius</i> being one of this year's censors, by the census taken 337,552 citizens are found in <i>Rome</i> fit to bear arms. Soon after he died in a private station, very poor, notwithstanding the large sums he had taken from the enemy and brought into the public treasury	XII	219
4143	2836	163	The consul <i>Tib. Sempronius Gracchus</i> goes with an army against the revolted <i>Ligurians</i> ; and the consul <i>M. Juventius Thalna</i> sails into <i>Corfica</i> , to quell a rebellion there, both which were easily effected	XII	219
4144	2837	162	The <i>Rhodians</i> having taken <i>Calynda</i> , a famous city of <i>Caria</i> , send to offer it to the <i>Roman</i> senate, and so made up all differences between them	VII	359
4144	2837	162	The <i>Roman</i> senate, instead of making <i>Illyricum</i> and <i>Macedon</i> two <i>Roman</i> provinces, change them into two republics, and send ten commissioners to settle them. <i>Aemilius</i> plunders <i>Epirus</i> : When <i>Anicius</i> , <i>Octavius</i> , and <i>Aemilius</i> , returned to <i>Rome</i> , they were all honoured with triumphs, of which <i>Aemilius's</i> was by much the finest that <i>Rome</i> had ever seen. <i>Rome</i> was so enriched by the spoils brought from <i>Macedon</i> , that she had no occasion to tax		



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			the people from this time to the time of <i>Augustus</i>		VIII	406
4144	2837	162	<i>Demetrius</i> (now king of <i>Syria</i>) sends presents to <i>Rome</i> , which are accepted, and gets himself acknowledged king of <i>Syria</i> by the senate		VIII	595
4145	2838	161	<i>Demetrius</i> king of <i>Syria</i> by the wicked mis- representations of the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, who went to <i>Antioch</i> on purpose to make <i>Demetrius</i> large presents, and to com- plain of <i>Nicanor</i> the <i>Syrian</i> general, who had concluded a peace with the <i>Jews</i> , sends positive commands for his general <i>Nicanor</i> to break the peace he had con- cluded with <i>Judas</i> , and not to sheath his sword till he had killed him		X	31
4146	2839	160	<i>Nicanor</i> marches into the neighbourhood of <i>Bethoron</i> with an army of 35,000 men to attack <i>Judas</i> , where they engage; <i>Nica- nor</i> is kil'ed, and his army routed, and the <i>Jews</i> kill them all in their flight, so that not one returned to <i>Antioch</i> : This vic- tory was obtained on the 13th day of <i>Adar</i> (<i>February</i>) which is kept as a festival annually ever since by the name of <i>the Day of Nicanor</i>			
4146	2839	160	<i>Alcinus</i> , a <i>Jewish</i> apostate, being general of the <i>Syrian</i> army and governor of <i>Jerusa- lem</i> , was struck with the dead palsy, and died immediately, after he had blas- phemed the <i>Jewish</i> religion, and ordered the wall of the temple to be demolished		X	38
4146	2839	160	<i>Judas</i> , general of the <i>Jews</i> in <i>Judea</i> , sends <i>Eupolemus</i> son of <i>John</i> , and <i>Jason</i> the son of <i>Eleazar</i> to <i>Rome</i> , with proposals of an alliance, &c. which being accepted, the senate made a decree, and sent it en- graven upon copper to <i>Jerusalem</i> , im- porting, that the <i>Jews</i> were thenceforth acknowledged as friends and allies of the <i>Romans</i> , that both nations should succour each other, and their allies, &c. and they sent a letter to <i>Demetrius</i> king of <i>Syria</i> enjoining him to forbear hostilities against the <i>Jews</i> , threatening him with an inva- sion by land and sea if he did not comply with their orders		X	36

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4146	2839	160	<i>Demetrius</i> sends <i>Bacchides</i> and <i>Alcimus</i> into <i>Galilee</i> , with an army of 20,000 foot, and 2000 horse, and kills a great many <i>Jews</i> ; then goes to <i>Eleasa</i> , where <i>Judas</i> had only 3000 men, who all deserted him but 800, with which he was forced to engage <i>Bacchides</i> , but being overcome with numbers he was slain, in the 6th year of his generalship and the 3d year of his high priesthood, and was succeeded by his brother <i>Jonathan</i> (surnamed <i>Apphus</i>) but the people thro' fear and famine submitted to <i>Bacchides</i> as their governor, upon which broke out a terrible persecution		X	38
4147	2840	159	<i>Demetrius</i> king of <i>Syria</i> having offered his sister <i>Laodice</i> to <i>Ariarathes</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> for his wife, which he not accepting, <i>Demetrius</i> sets up one <i>Holofernes</i> as the right heir to the crown of <i>Cappadocia</i> : He goes with his army and drives <i>Ariarathes</i> out of <i>Cappadocia</i> , and set <i>Holofernes</i> on the throne, notwithstanding he was assisted by <i>Eumenes</i> king of <i>Pergamus</i> by express order of the senate. <i>Ariarathes</i> flew to <i>Rome</i> for safety, whither <i>Holofernes</i> having sent presents and ambassadors, they are ordered to reign jointly; but <i>Attalus</i> assisting <i>Ariarathes</i> , drives <i>Holofernes</i> out of the kingdom, and <i>Ariarathes</i> reigns alone, and <i>Holofernes</i> retires to <i>Antioch</i> to his patron <i>Demetrius</i>		IX	321
4148	2841	158	<i>Jonathan</i> the <i>Jewish</i> general discovers a plot laid against him and his friends, to seize and deliver them into the hands of <i>Bacchides</i> ; he gets the chief of the conspirators and puts 50 of them to death. <i>Bacchides</i> besieges him in <i>Bethbasi</i> , with a very numerous army; <i>Jonathan</i> and his brother <i>Simon</i> by frequent sallies cut off great part of it, and at last routed him. <i>Bacchides</i> puts many of those to death who had invited him out of <i>Syria</i> . Upon this a peace is concluded, and <i>Bacchides</i> returns to <i>Antioch</i> , and <i>Jonathan</i> is appointed governor of <i>Judea</i> , and settled in <i>Mickmasb</i> , and made very severe examples of the apostate <i>Jews</i>		X	43
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4149	2842	157	The <i>Dalmatians</i> bordering upon <i>Illyricum</i> made incursions, and committed great robberies there, though tributary to <i>Rome</i> : <i>Fannius</i> being sent ambassador from the senate, they would scarce give him audience	XII	221
4149	2842	157	<i>Masinissa</i> having invaded <i>Tysca</i> , a rich province of <i>Carthage</i> , ten commissioners are sent by the senate to settle the dispute; but the <i>Carthaginians</i> appealing to the settlement formerly made, <i>Cato</i> becomes their enemy, and always prompted the senate to a war	XII	221
4150	2843	156	The consul <i>C. Marcius Figulus</i> having influenced the senate to proclaim war against the <i>Dalmatians</i> , goes against them, and is defeated	XII	221
4151	2844	155	The consul <i>Scipio Nasica</i> besieges and takes <i>Delminium</i> , the metropolis of <i>Dalmatia</i> , and then brought the whole country under subjection, all in one campaign	XII	222
4152	2845	154	The consul <i>L. Posthumius Albinus</i> goes into <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i> , to assist the inhabitants of <i>Marseilles</i> against the <i>Ligurians</i> , defeats them and the <i>Deceatæ</i> , and reduces their whole country, comprehending the present territory of <i>Antibes</i> and <i>Grasse</i> . This was the first <i>Roman</i> conquest beyond the <i>Alps</i>	XII	223
4153	2846	153	<i>Demetrius</i> having given himself up to pleasure, particularly drunkenness, neglects the government, and gains the ill-will of his people; upon which one <i>Alexander Balas</i> is set up by the <i>Romans</i> , <i>Egyptians</i> , &c. to be the son of <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> , who lays claim to the crown at the head of a great army, upon which <i>Demetrius</i> engages him, is overcome, and loses his life and kingdom	VIII	597
4153	2846	153	Q <i>Fulvius Nobilior</i> and <i>T. Annius Luscus</i> being chose consuls, the exigencies of state requiring it, they enter upon their office the first of <i>January</i> , which from this time forward was observed instead of the 15th of <i>March</i> , which used to be the day. <i>Fulvius</i> was sent into <i>Spain</i> , where all things were in an uproir, where being arrived, he marched against the <i>Segedani</i> and <i>Aravacæ</i> ; their general <i>Carus</i>		

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			<p>with 25,000 men lay in ambush for the consul in a wood, surprized him, and killed 6000 legionaries ; but pursuing them too eagerly, the <i>Roman</i> horse attacked him and killed him, and killed 6000 of his men. The <i>Spaniards</i> having chose two new generals, are again attacked near <i>Numantia</i>, and overthrown by the elephants sent by <i>Masiniſſa</i> ; the consul endeavoured to scale the walls, but one of the elephants being wounded, made such a hideous noise, that the rest turned upon the <i>Roman</i> army, and put them in disorder ; the <i>Numantians</i> sally out at the same time, and defeat the consul's troops, and kill 4000 of them. After this defeat great numbers of his men perished with cold, want, and fatigue, he keeping them encamped all the winter</p>	XII	221
4153	2846	153	<p>The <i>Roman</i> prætor <i>Mummius</i> engaging the <i>Lusitanians</i>, puts them to the rout ; but pursuing them disorderly they rally, kill 9000 of his men, and take and plunder his camp : Being now reduced to 5000, the <i>Romans</i> wait in an advantageous post to retrieve their honour, from whence they cut off a <i>Lusitanian</i> detachment, and recover the <i>Roman</i> standards</p>	XII	223
4153	2846	153	<p><i>Deme'trius</i> king of <i>Persia</i>, to prevent <i>Jonathan</i> the <i>Jewish</i> general's siding with <i>Alexander Balas</i> against him, offers him by letter great presents to accept him as his friend and ally, to give the <i>Jews</i> liberty all over his dominions to exercise their own religion unmolested, to set free what hostages and captives he had, &c. upon which <i>Jonathan</i> repairs to <i>Jerusalem</i>, repairs both the city and temple, &c. <i>Balas</i> writes to him, offers him the high-priesthood, and sends him a purple robe and golden crown, which he accepted, and joined him</p>	X	44
4151	2847	152	<p><i>Andriscus</i>, a native of <i>Adramytium</i>, pretends to be <i>Philip</i>, one of the late <i>Perses</i>'s sons, sets up, and is acknowledged king of <i>Macedon</i> ; but after various battles and successes, is at last led captive to <i>Rome</i>, where he was a principal trophy in <i>Metellus</i> the consul's triumph</p>	VIII	416

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4154	2847	152		
4154	2847	152	XII	223
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4156	2849	150	X	47
4156	2849	150	XII	226

M. Claudius Marcellus goes into *Spain* with 8000 foot and 500 horse, was attacked, but put the *Spaniards* to flight, and made dreadful havock of the fugitives, &c. They sue for peace, which he grants, but the senate refuses to confirm it

A war breaks out in *Africa* between *Mas- nissa* and the *Carthaginians*, and *Archo- barxanes*, king of part of *Numidia*, joins the *Carthaginians*. The *Roman* senate send *Scipio Nasica* to compose the diffe- rences, which he does, and *Masinissa* was ordered to restore the lands that occasioned the quarrel; but *Guisco*, a *Carthaginian* senator, stirs up the multitude, so that *Nasica* was forced to fly to *Rome*, and 40 *Carthaginian* senators that approved the peace were put to death

The tribunes of the people of *Rome* went so far as to imprison the two consuls *L. Li- cinius Lucullus* and *A. Posthumius Albinus*, for forcing some *Roman* youths to serve in the army designed for *Spain*: but *Scipio Emilianus*, son of *Paulus Emilius*, of- fering his service, the rest followed; But both the consuls in their several provinces acted most shamefully, covetous, merce- nary, and vile

Alexander Balas (now king of *Syria*) invites *Jonathan* the *Jewish* chief to his mar- riage, where he was received with great respect at *Ptolemais*, when the king cloath- ed him in purple, set him by him, and declared him generalissimo of *Judea*, con- firmed his former grants, &c. The *Jews* now had respite every where, and in *Egypt* *Onias* and *Dositheus* were the king's chief favourites, so that *Onias* built a temple, and was high-priest thereof, &c.

A bloody war breaks out between *Masinissa* and the *Carthaginians*; a battle is fought, wherein the *Carthaginians* lose 50,000 men, &c.

P. Juventius Thalna and *C. Caelius* are sent by the *Roman* senate against the new king of *Macedon*; they engage, and the *Ro- mans* are entirely routed, and *Juventius* and *Caelius* slain; and thus *Macedon* was

again

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			stript them or put them to death ; those who flew to the commissioners for refuge were dragged out from thence, though the deputies threatened them with the highest relentment of <i>Rome</i> . Upon their return they did all they could to instigate the senate against them, who thought fit only to send three new deputies for the present	VI	531
4158	2851	148	The consul <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> invests <i>Clupea</i> , but is obliged to abandon it with shame and disgrace, the inhabitants by frequent sallies having killed great numbers of his men. He then went to <i>Neapolis</i> , which, though a neutral town, and even under the protection of <i>Rome</i> , he plundered, &c.	XII	237
4159	2852	147	<i>Metellus</i> sends deputies to <i>Corinth</i> , to prevail with the <i>Achaean</i> s to be quiet with <i>Lacedaemon</i> , who are ill treated and drove away with all manner of affronts, and <i>Critolaus</i> their prætor declares open war with the <i>Lacedaemonians</i> , and consequently with <i>Rome</i> , under whose protection they are. <i>Metellus</i> engages <i>Critolaus</i> , kills him and many others, takes 1000 prisoners, and disperses the rest, then cuts 1000 <i>Arcadians</i> to pieces. <i>Dianus</i> the prætor succeeding <i>Critolaus</i> , orders 12,000 slaves to be freed and armed, all the jewels, and gold and silver ornaments to be brought in to raise money, &c.	VI	538
4159	2852	147	The Roman prætor <i>Metellus</i> coming to <i>Thebes</i> , found <i>Pythias</i> the governor and most of the inhabitants were fled, so that he entered without opposition, used the people with great clemency, and saved the temples and houses from destruction. The people of <i>Megara</i> opened their gates to him, and put him in full possession of <i>Achaia</i> . <i>Metellus</i> sends three deputies to <i>Corinth</i> to treat of peace, but <i>Dianus</i> imprisoned them and condemned them to die	VI	537
4159	2852	147	The consul <i>Scipio Aemilianus</i> takes <i>Megalia</i> , a part of <i>Carthage</i> , which so enraged <i>Asdrubal</i> the governor, that he caused all the <i>Roman</i> prisoners which he had to be thrown headlong from the ramparts, in the sight of the <i>Roman</i> army, after having		

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			cut off their hands and feet, and pulled out their eyes and tongues		XII	238
4159	2852	147	<i>Lælius</i> , lieutenant of <i>Æmilianus</i> , engages <i>Diogenes</i> the <i>Carthaginian</i> general at <i>Nepherus</i> , overcomes, kills and takes 80,000 of his men : Upon this the <i>Africans</i> revolt to the <i>Romans</i> , who take the city of <i>Nepherus</i> , and soon after <i>Carthage</i> was taken by storm. <i>Asdrubal</i> and many others submitted to the <i>Romans</i> , but his wife and 900 deserters committed themselves to the flames, and thereby destroyed themselves, the citadel, and the famous temple of <i>Æsculapius</i> : The plunder and spoil was past all belief		XVII	324
4159	2852	147	A new pretended <i>Philip</i> sets up for the throne of <i>Macedon</i> , and makes a great progress, many of the people and cities joining him. <i>Junius Tremelius</i> is sent against him with a great <i>Roman</i> army : they engage, and <i>Philip</i> is defeated and slain, and <i>Macedonia</i> made a <i>Roman</i> province, which <i>D. Junius Syllanus</i> governing with great severity and injustice, the <i>Macedonians</i> accuse him to the senate, who cite him to appear ; but <i>Titus Manlius Torquatus</i> his father got the matter to be referred to him, and to be heard at his own house ; the deputies appear, and the father condemns the son, who soon after hanged himself			
4160	2853	146	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> gives his daughter <i>Cleopatra</i> to wife to <i>Demetrius</i> , the son of <i>Demetrius Soter</i> , and goes against <i>Balas</i> near <i>Antioch</i> ; they engage, where <i>Balas</i> is intirely overthrown, and escaping with only 500 horse, goes into <i>Arabia</i> , where he is murdered by <i>Zabdiel</i> . <i>Ptolemy</i> died of his wounds, and <i>Demetrius</i> ascended the throne of <i>Syria</i> , and called himself <i>Nicator</i> , or the conqueror. <i>Jonathan</i> the <i>Jewish</i> chief, being cited by <i>Demetrius</i> to <i>Ptolemais</i> , went, and there so answered the complaints exhibited against him, that the king annexed to <i>Judea</i> the three governments of <i>Apherama</i> , <i>Lydda</i> , and <i>Ramatha</i> , and freed the country from all future taxes for 300 talents ready money		VIII	426
4160	2853	146	The consul <i>Mummius</i> comes before <i>Corinth</i> with a <i>Roman</i> army, consisting of 23,000		VIII	611

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foot and 3500 horse, besides a large number of *Cretan* archers. *Dicus* comes out, is coaxed into a snare, and is entirely defeated; upon which he runs full speed to his house in *Megalopolis*, sets it on fire, throws his wife and children into the flames, and poisons himself; the inhabitants fly out of the city, the *Romans* enter it, put what men they find in it to the sword, and sell the women and children for slaves; then the city was ransacked by the soldiers, and fire being put to all the corners of the city at the same time, reduced it all to ashes, and afterwards the walls were demolished. Thus *Corinth* was destroyed 950 years after its foundation by *Aletes* the son of *Hippotes*. Soon after commissioners came from *Rome*, who abolished popular government in all the cities of *Greece*, and appointed governors under the *Roman* prætor, who was sent annually. Thus *Greece* was reduced to a *Roman* province. *Mummius* at his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph, adorned with the finest paintings, statues, &c. of *Greece*, to an immense value

VI 541

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Demetrius king of *Syria*, being angry with the *Antiochians*, demanded their arms, upon which the inhabitants revolt, and besiege the king in his palace with an army of 120,000 men. *Jonathan* comes with 3000 men to assist *Demetrius*; they sally out, and kill 100,000, and set fire to the city; upon which the rest submit, and a pardon is granted them, notwithstanding which *Demetrius* put many to death, confiscated their estates, and oppressed them with all manner of cruelty, and then breaks with *Jonathan*, demanding taxes, &c.

IX 3

Viriathus the *Lusitanian* general had gained great advantages for seven years together in *Spain*, over the several prætors, in 3 pitched battles and several skirmishes; but this year *Q. Fabius Æmilianus* gained two victories over him, but the senate did not grant him a triumph, it being customary not to allow that honour unless the general had killed at least 5000 of the enemy in one battle

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Tryphon

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[411]					
4162	2855	144	<i>Tryphon</i> comes into <i>Syria</i> , with <i>Antiochus</i> the son of <i>Alexander Balas</i> , and claims the crown, stiling himself guardian and protector of the young king. <i>Demetrius</i> being hated is deserted by many, and forced to come to a battle, is entirely routed, all his elephants taken, and he forced within the walls of <i>Seleucia</i> for shelter. <i>Antiochus</i> goes strait to <i>Ancioch</i> , whose gates being opened to him, he mounts the throne of <i>Syria</i> , and has the surname of <i>Theos</i> given him	IX	4
4162	2855	144	<i>Antiochus Theos</i> king of <i>Syria</i> confirms to <i>Jonathan</i> the <i>Jewish</i> chief all the former grants of favour, and adds several others to them ; he made <i>Simon</i> his brother general of all his forces, and governor of all the sea coasts. <i>Jonathan</i> and his brother crossed the <i>Jordan</i> at the head of their troops, and defeated <i>Demetrius's</i> forces, killing 3000, &c. They sent an embassy to <i>Rome</i> to renew their alliance with the senate, ordering them at their return to do the same with <i>Lacedæmon</i> and all <i>Greece</i>	X	52
4163	2856	143	<i>Tryphon</i> prevails upon <i>Jonathan</i> to disband his troops, and wheedled him to <i>Ptolemais</i> with only 1000 men, which being done, <i>Tryphon</i> murders all his retinue, and seizes him, demands a large ransom for him and his two sons hostages, upon the receipt whereof he murdered him and his sons also. <i>Simon</i> his brother is declared commander and high priest of the <i>Jews</i> at <i>Jerusalem</i> : Immediately he raised a considerable army, and finished the walls of the city ; then sends to renew the alliance with <i>Rome</i> , <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and <i>Greece</i> , which was readily complied with ; then sends to <i>Demetrius</i> , offers to assist him in the recovery of his kingdom, and presents him with a gold crown ; <i>Demetrius</i> accepts the conditions, ratifies all his dignities, and stiled him prince and high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , which the <i>Sanhedrin</i> also confirmed to him, and his children after him		
4164	2857	142	The <i>Syrian</i> garison in the strong fortress of <i>Idra</i> , after two years siege, capitulates	X	56

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			and marches out ; <i>Simon</i> and his men enter, with palms in their hands, trumpets and other instruments sounding, accompanied with songs. &c. he first ordered it to be lustrated and cleansed from all idols, but afterwards he resolved to demolish it, and the hill upon which it stood, which took up three years to compleat	X	61
4164	2857	142	<i>Metellus</i> gained so vast a reputation by his strict adherence to military discipline and generosity to captives, that many places submit voluntarily to him ; and he admits the <i>Nertobrigians</i> in <i>Hither Spain</i> into an alliance with <i>Rome</i> ; but at the same time the consul <i>Servilianus</i> was defeated in <i>Further Spain</i> , by <i>Viriathus</i> , with the loss of 3000 men	XII	249
4164	2857	142	<i>Metellus</i> goes into <i>Further Spain</i> , in the winter, and recovers <i>Escadia</i> , <i>Gemella</i> , <i>Obolcula</i> , &c put some of the head revolters to death, and sold 9000 for slaves ; but hearing his successor was near at hand, was so exasperated with not having the command till the war was finished, that he disbanded the best part of his troops, exhausted the magazines, let the elephants die, and broke and threw into the river the arrows designed for the <i>Cretan</i> archers	XII	251
4165	2858	141	The consul <i>Pompeius Rufus</i> , succeeding <i>Metellus</i> in the command of the army, was offered very advantageous terms by the <i>Termantians</i> and <i>Numantines</i> ; but he insisting upon their delivering up their arms, a new war was begun : He besieges <i>Numantia</i> , but is forced to raise it, and then goes towards <i>Termantia</i> , where his success is worse, losing abundance of his men. In <i>Further Spain</i> <i>Viriathus</i> overcame the consul <i>Servilianus</i> , and concludes a peace with him	XII	251
4165	2858	141	Upon the death of <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , his brother <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , king of <i>Cyrene</i> , &c. marries <i>Cleopatra</i> , widow of the deceased, and immediately puts her son <i>Philometor</i> to death, in his mother's arms, on the marriage day, and continues murdering all those who disapproved of the fact, and ever after behaved		

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			in the most cruel and wicked manner of any of his predecessors	IX	106
4166	2859	140	<i>Simon</i> renews his alliance with <i>Rome</i> , and sends a present of a golden shield weighing 1000 <i>Minæ</i> , (about 60,000 <i>l.</i> of our money ;) the senate writes to the kings of <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Pergamus</i> , and <i>Cappadocia</i> in their favour, &c.	X	64
4166	2859	140	<i>Q. Servilius Cæpio</i> breaks the peace with <i>Viriathus</i> , and at first reduces him to extreme difficulties, and then influences with large promises <i>Audax</i> , <i>Ditalco</i> , and <i>Minur</i> , his favourites, to murder him ; which they performing, he denies them their reward. One <i>Tantalus</i> succeeds him, who besieging <i>Saguntum</i> , was surprized by <i>Cæpio</i> , defeated, and forced to surrender at discretion ; which put an end to this troublesome war, after it had continued 14 years	XII	254
4167	2860	139	The <i>Roman</i> senate unjustly breaks the peace that <i>Pompey</i> had made, notwithstanding they had delivered up the deserters, hostages, and money agreed upon ; but <i>Popilius</i> who came with the <i>Roman</i> army against them, is so weakened by the defeat they give him, that he could not attempt any thing further this campaign	XII	255
4167	2860	139	<i>Cendebeus</i> , governor of all the coasts of <i>Phœnicia</i> and <i>Palestine</i> , comes with a great army, commits depredations in <i>Judea</i> ; but <i>John</i> and <i>Judas</i> , the sons of <i>Simon</i> , going against him, engage and rout him with a great slaughter	X	65
4167	2860	139	<i>Cleopatra</i> brings forth a son while his father <i>Phyſcon</i> was performing certain religious <i>Egyptian</i> rites at <i>Memphis</i> , and he called his name <i>Memphitis</i> . At his return to <i>Alexandria</i> , he gave his guards (consisting of <i>Greek</i> and <i>Asiatic</i> mercenaries leave to plunder and murder the inhabitants of that city at their pleasure, who accordingly used them with inexpressible cruelties ; those who escaped death fled away, so that the city was uninhabited ; to supply it with people he invited strangers from all parts to come and live there, and gave them the former citizens houses to dwell in, and endowed them with large privileges : But soon after he		

used these new inhabitants as ill as he had done the former. He fell in love with his wife's daughter, named also *Cleopatra*, first debauched her, then divorced her mother and married her. Hated by all, the murmurs of the people made him dread an insurrection; to prevent which, as the young people were assembled in the gymnasium to see and perform the publick exercises, he caused it to be set on fire, and placed his mercenaries at the avenues, so that what escaped the fire fell by the sword. The inhabitants run to the palace, set it on fire, and reduced it to ashes; but *Physcon*, his young wife, and *Memphitis* his son, escaped to the island of *Cyprus*; and the *Alexandrians* set his divorced wife *Cleopatra* upon the throne. He sends for his son, who was governor of *Cyrene*, and when he came to *Cyprus* to him, he caused him to be assassinated; upon which the people pull down and dash to pieces all the statues that had been erected to him, and he in requital caused his young son to be killed, cut to pieces and put in a box, and so sent to *Alexandria* to his mother for a present on her birth day, which still greatly heightened the resentment of the people

IX 107

4168 2861 138 *Attalus Philometor*, son of *Eumenes*, succeeds his uncle *Attalus* in the kingdom of *Per gamus*, and gives himself up to all manner of cruelties, causing most of his relations and best friends to be murdered, &c. He became melancholy, and shut himself up, and after a reign of five years died, and left the *Romans* heirs of all his goods, in consequence of which they seized his kingdom, &c. and made it a province under the name of *Asia Propria*

IX 352

4168 2861 138 The rebellion of the slaves in *Sicily* breaks out, who choose one *Eunus* for their king (who took the name of *Antiochus*) under whom they commit extravagant cruelties, &c. and defeat *Manlius* the governor of *Sicily*, and take and plunder his camp. The like happened to *P. Cornelius Lentulus* and *Caius Calpurnius Piso* the two following years, by which means the re

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			bels grew very strong, and were reinforced by one <i>Cleon</i> , a native of <i>Cilicia</i> , with 5000 men, so that when the prætor <i>L. Plautius Hypsæus</i> landed in <i>Sicily</i> , he found 200,000 of them in arms, under sundry leaders. <i>Hypsæus</i> no sooner appeared in the field with his 8000 men, but he was attacked and defeated: and so they went on continually for many years, taking and subduing all before them	XII	275
4169	2862	137	<i>Brutus</i> passes the <i>Minus</i> in <i>Further Spain</i> , enters the country of the <i>Bracarini</i> , and though opposed with the utmost bravery, both by men and women, yet he at last conquers the whole country. But <i>Mancinus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul decamping from <i>Numantia</i> , is pursued but by 4000 <i>Numantians</i> , and has 20,000 men killed; his camp taken, and the rest dispersed. A peace is concluded, to which the consul, quæstor, and all the chief officers swear for the inviolable performance		
4170	2863	136	<i>Simon</i> , with his two sons <i>John</i> and <i>Judas</i> , being invited to an entertainment by his son-in-law <i>Ptolemy</i> , (whom he had made governor of <i>Jericho</i>) the son of <i>Abadus</i> , they going, after eating and drinking very friendly and chearfully, are treacherously murdered by some ruffians <i>Ptolemy</i> had hired for that purpose: <i>Hyrcean</i> , another son of <i>Simon's</i> , was immediately proclaimed prince and high priest of the <i>Jews</i> , who fortified the city, and raised a good army	XII	256
4171	2864	135	<i>Antiochus</i> comes with a great army, and drives <i>Hyrcean</i> into the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , which he besieged, and compelled the <i>Jews</i> to accept of a peace upon the conditions of surrendering up their arms, demolishing their city wall, paying a tribute for <i>Joppa</i> , &c. that the fortrels of <i>Acra</i> should be rebuilt, and that they should receive a <i>Syrian</i> garison. To get off the last, <i>Hyrcean</i> paid 500 talents, 300 down, 200 some time after. Hostages are given for the due performance of this peace		
4171	2864	135	<i>Brutus</i> makes great conquests in <i>Lusitania</i> , and penetrates into the country of the <i>Callaici</i> , engages an army of 60,000 <i>Spaniards</i> , kills 50,000, takes 6000 pri	X	70

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			soners, and almost extirpates the whole nation. The <i>Vardai</i> , a people of <i>Illyricum</i> , revolt, and refuse all amicable measures; upon which the consul <i>Flaccus</i> goes against and effectually reduces them, and has the honour of a triumph for his services	XII	259
4172	2865	134	<i>Jugurtha</i> is sent by <i>Micipsa</i> with an army of <i>Numidians</i> to the assistance of the consul <i>Scipio</i> into <i>Spain</i> , where he contracts an intimacy with <i>Marius</i>	XII	260
4173	2866	133	<i>Scipio</i> besieges <i>Numantia</i> (a city difficult of access, situate on a hill, with large fields within its walls, and about three miles in compass) with 60,000 men. The <i>Numantines</i> sue for peace; <i>Scipio</i> requires them to deliver up the city, themselves and arms, at discretion; the <i>Lutians</i> would have come to their assistance, but <i>Scipio</i> being informed of it, demanded the ring-leaders, who to the number of 400 young men were delivered up, whose right hands he cut off: The city reduced by famine surrenders, and all <i>Spain</i> soon after submits	XII	261
4173	2866	133	<i>Tib. Gracchus</i> , tribune of the people, endeavouring to put the <i>Licinian</i> law in execution, (which forbids any one holding more than 500 acres of land,) a great struggle and riot being several times raised he was at last killed, and 300 of his friends, and their bodies thrown into the <i>Tiber</i> : <i>Caius Bilius</i> was shut up in a cask with snakes and vipers, and so perished	XII	265
4173	2866	133	<i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul goes against the rebel slaves in <i>Sicily</i> , and attacks them under the walls of <i>Messana</i> , which they had invested, put them to the rout, obliged them to raise the siege, and killed 5000 of them upon the spot	XII	278
4174	2867	132	The consul <i>P. Rupilius</i> goes into <i>Sicily</i> , besieges the slaves in <i>Tauraminium</i> , which being of a difficult access on all sides, he reduced it to such straits by famine, that they eat one another: At last, the city being betrayed by a <i>Syrian</i> slave, named <i>Serapion</i> , the consul ordered the governor and all his garison to be thrown headlong from the top of the rock. From		

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			hence the consul went to <i>Euna</i> where king <i>Eunus</i> was, which after an obstinate defence was treacherously delivered up to the consul, who put all the slaves to the sword : In these two places 20,000 rebels were killed ; <i>Eunus</i> escaping with 600 guards, being surrounded by the <i>Romans</i> , kill one another ; but <i>Eunus</i> was taken alive, who soon after died of sickness in prison	XII	279
4174	2867	132	Upon the death of <i>Attalus Philometor</i> , <i>Aristonicus</i> the son of <i>Eumenes</i> , brother to the deceased king by an <i>Ephesian</i> courtesan) claims the crown of <i>Pergamus</i> , and with a great army settles himself in the kingdom		
4175	2868	131	<i>Rupilius</i> continuing in <i>Sicily</i> in the quality of proconsul, retook all the cities from the rebels, delivered up the slaves to their masters, and drew up a new code of laws for the <i>Sicilians</i> , that were ever after observed. Thus having settled his province in peace, he returned to <i>Rome</i>	IX	355
4175	2868	131	<i>P. Licinius Crassus</i> , who was <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> , and <i>Valerius Flaccus</i> , who was <i>Flamen Martialis</i> , (or the high-priest of <i>Mars</i>) two persons devoted to religion, were for the first time chose consuls ; and <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> , surnamed <i>Macedonicus</i> , and <i>Q. Pompeius</i> , both <i>Plebeians</i> , were also for the first time chose censors, which for 220 years before, were one a patrician and the other a plebeian. They found 317,823 men in <i>Rome</i> able to bear arms. These censors got a law passed obliging all <i>Romans</i> to marry at a certain age	XII	280
4175	2868	131	<i>Crassus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul, with the united forces of <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Bitthynia</i> , and <i>Paphlagonia</i> , goes against <i>Aristonicus</i> , who had seized the crown of <i>Pergamus</i> , and having laid the country waste, and taken immense spoil, was attacked by <i>Aristonicus</i> , defeated and entirely routed ; <i>Antiarathes</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> was killed, and the consul in his flight was taken and killed, and all the spoil recovered	XII	280
4176	2869	130	<i>M Perperna</i> being chose consul, comes against <i>Aristonicus</i> , defeats him, and afterwards besieged him in <i>Stratonice</i> , where the garison and people, being reduced to great straits, submit to the consul,	IX	356

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			and deliver up <i>Aristonicus</i> , who afterwards having graced his triumph, was murdered by order of the senate	IX	357
4176	2869	130	<i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> being killed, <i>Demetrius</i> , who had been nine years driven out, reassumes the crown, and reigns three years; but behaving disagreeably to his subjects, was opposed by an impostor set up by <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , called <i>Alexander Zebina</i> , who engaging him at <i>Damascus</i> , intirely routed him; and he flying to <i>Ptolemais</i> , they shut the gates against him, from whence he went to <i>Tyre</i> , where he was murdered	IX	20
4176	2869	130	<i>Antiochus</i> being slain and his army defeated, <i>John (Hyrcan)</i> threw off the <i>Syrian</i> yoke, and the <i>Jews</i> continued free from it ever after, taking several cities suitable for him, and also takes <i>Shechem</i> and mount <i>Gerizim</i> from the <i>Samaritans</i> , and the temple built by <i>Sanballat</i> , and destroyed it, after it had stood 200 years	X	74
4177	2870	129	<i>John</i> , captain of the <i>Jews</i> , takes all <i>Idumea</i> , and makes proclamation that all should depart, unless they submitted to be circumcised, which they doing, are incorporated into the <i>Jewish</i> commonwealth	X	74
4177	2870	129	<i>Scipio Africanus</i> (one of the greatest men <i>Rome</i> ever bred) is found dead in his bed, supposed to be murdered by the treachery of his wife <i>Sempronia</i> and the <i>Triumvirs</i> appointed to divide the lands among the people	XII	283
4177	2870	129	The consul <i>Tuditanus</i> goes against the revolted <i>Japudians</i> , whom he intirely reduced, and made all quiet, for which he was honoured with a triumph	XII	284
4177	2870	129	The consul <i>Aquilius</i> having reduced all <i>Pergamus</i> to the subjection of <i>Rome</i> ; the senate appoints ten commissioners, with <i>Aquilius</i> at their head, to settle <i>Pergamus</i> into a <i>Roman</i> province, and to make the proper subdivisions, each to depend on the metrópolis, where the <i>Roman</i> prætor resided	IX	359
4177	2870	129	<i>Laodice</i> , wife of <i>Antiochus</i> 6th king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , poisons five of her six children;		

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			but the youngest escaping, she is put to death by her subjects, who set up her son <i>Ariarathes VII.</i> who marries <i>Ladice</i> , the daughter of <i>Mithridates</i> the great king of <i>Pontus</i> , who got him poisoned, and seized the kingdom under pretence of being guardian to his children ; but having held the kingdom till the children were grown up, the <i>Cappadocians</i> drove him out, and set up <i>Ariarathes VIII.</i>	IX	323
4178	2871	128	<i>Hyrcau</i> governor of the <i>Jews</i> sends an embassy to renew the alliance with <i>Rome</i> , with large presents, which are accepted, and the senate gives him <i>Toppa</i> and <i>Gazara</i>	X	75
4178	2871	128	<i>Marfyas</i> , general for queen <i>Cleopatra</i> , engages <i>Phyſcon's</i> army under <i>Hagelachus</i> , is entirely defeated and taken prisoner, most of their army being cut to pieces	IX	112
4179	2872	127	<i>Cleopatra</i> sends to her son in-law <i>Demetrius</i> , now king of <i>Syria</i> , for help, and promises him the crown of <i>Egypt</i> for his reward : He comes with a great army and besieges <i>Pelufium</i> , but being forced to raise the siege, and return into <i>Syria</i> to quell a rebellion there, <i>Cleopatra</i> put all her valuables aboard a ship, and flies to her daughter at <i>Ptolemais</i> , and so <i>Phyſcon</i> was resettled in <i>Alexandria</i> , and reigned over all <i>Egypt</i>	IX	113
4179	2872	127	<i>Hyrcau</i> sends another embassy with fresh presents to the <i>Roman</i> senate, with thanks for their last favours, and to beg their ratification, which the senate grants	X	76
4180	2873	126	Upon the death of <i>Demetrius</i> , <i>Alexander Zebina</i> gets possession of the greatest part of the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , and concludes an alliance with <i>Hyrcau</i> prince of the <i>Jews</i>	IX	22
4181	2874	125	<i>Seleucus</i> , eldest son of the late <i>Demetrius</i> , sets up for the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , and goes by the title of king in those parts his mother <i>Cleopatra</i> he'd ; for which she, having invited him to a feast, killed him with her own hands, after he had bore that character one year	IX	23
4181	2874	125	<i>M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> the <i>Roman</i> consul goes against the <i>Saltes</i> , who had ravaged the country of the <i>Massilians</i> ; and during his absence from <i>Italy</i> , <i>Fregellæ</i> (a city of the <i>Volſci</i>) revolts ; but they being pre-		

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			vailed on to submit, the ringleaders were put to death, and the city razed to the ground		
4181	2874	125	A great part of <i>Africa</i> being covered with locusts, destroyed all the produce of the earth, &c. and being afterwards blown into the <i>African</i> sea, were thrown upon the shore in prodigious quantities and bred a plague, which swept away an infinite number of men and all kind of animals, and in <i>Numidia</i> only 800,000 people perished, in <i>Africa Propria</i> 200,000, and 30,000 <i>Roman</i> soldiers about <i>Utica</i> , and in that city 1500 a day	XII	285
4183	2876	123	<i>Gracchus</i> , being chose a tribune of the people, strives by all popular methods to gain the affections of the populace; he first set up stones or columns at every mile's end, and put stones along the roads to assist travellers to mount their horses, got the law passed to give lands to the poor allies, &c. then got a law passed to build public granaries, and to fill them with corn at the public expence, and that monthly distributions of it should be made to the poor at low rates; and other laws relating to the service and cloathing of the troops, by which means, in spite of the senate, &c. he was chose tribune a second time	XVII	370
4183	2876	123	The consul <i>Metellus</i> landing in the <i>Balearic</i> islands, who had revolted, overthrew and slaughtered them so terribly, that out of 30,000 he scarce left 1000 alive: Then he built <i>Palm</i> (now <i>Majorca</i>) and <i>Pollentia</i> , and was forced to bring 3000 <i>Romans</i> from <i>Spain</i> to people them	XII	288
4183	2876	123	The proconsul <i>Sextius</i> gained a complete victory over the <i>Salyes</i> , took their capital, and sold the inhabitants for slaves; then built a new city, and called it <i>Aquæ Sextiæ</i> , from the hot and cold springs in and about it (now called <i>Aix</i> in <i>Provence</i>); then returned to <i>Rome</i> and had a triumph	XII	289
4183	2876	123	<i>Gracchus</i> studied all means possible to humble the patricians; he got a law passed to make 600 <i>Roman</i> knights (who were the most wealthy plebeians) senators; and another, that the judging of all private laws	XII	289

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			should belong to the knights, exclusive of the senators		
4183	2876	123	<i>Cleopatra</i> , now queen of part of <i>Syria</i> , sends to <i>Athens</i> for her son <i>Antiochus</i> , commonly called <i>Grypus</i> , who was gone thither for education, and proclaims him king, reserving the power in her own hands ; he, being under twenty years of age, submitted to wear only the title for some time	XII	290
4184	2877	122	A civil war breaks out at <i>Rome</i> between the plebeians and patricians, the first headed by <i>Gracchus</i> and <i>Fulvius</i> , and the last by the consul <i>Opimius</i> : A skirmish happens in <i>Rome</i> , wherein many are killed ; upon which the consul proclaims an amnesty for all, except <i>Gracchus</i> and <i>Fulvius</i> , for whom he offers their weight in gold ; the mob disperse, <i>Fulvius</i> and his son are killed, and 3000 of his party ; but <i>Gracchus</i> is said to retire to a sacred wood dedicated to the furies, and there orders his slave to kill him, who as soon as he had dispatched his master killed himself. The head of <i>Gracchus</i> was carried to the consul, who gave 17 pounds and a half of gold for it. The consul punished all concerned in the riot with great severity ; and so the patricians got again the superiority they had before lost	IX	24
4184	2877	122	<i>Domitius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> proconsul in <i>Spain</i> , overthrows the <i>Allobroges</i> at <i>Vindalia</i> upon the <i>Rhone</i> , and kills 20,000 <i>Gauls</i> , and takes 3000 prisoners	XII	299
4184	2877	122	C. <i>Gracchus</i> , tribune of the <i>Roman</i> people, conducts a colony of 6000 <i>Roman</i> citizens into <i>Africa</i> (being the first colony that was ever sent out of <i>Italy</i>) and a large number of workmen, and begins to rebuild <i>Carthage</i> in <i>Africa</i> , calling it <i>Junonia</i>	XII	306
4185	2878	121	The <i>Arverni</i> , under their king <i>Bitultick</i> , with 200,000 men come against the <i>Roman</i> proconsul Q. <i>Fabius Maximus</i> , who was encamped in the plains of <i>Cavari</i> : The <i>Gauls</i> are routed with the slaughter of 120,000 men, and their king taken prisoner by stratagem, and sent to <i>Rome</i> ; upon which peace was settled in the eastern part of <i>Gaul</i> . <i>Bitultick</i> was made a public	XVII	628

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4186	2879	120	<p>shew at the consul's triumph, and kept a prisoner all his life at <i>Alba</i></p> <p><i>Phyſcon</i>, king of <i>Egypt</i>, gives his daughter <i>Tryphæna</i> to <i>Grypus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> to wife, and demands of <i>Zebina</i> (whom he had made king of great part of <i>Syria</i>) homage, and an annual tribute for his dominions; which <i>Zebina</i> refusing, he sends a great army under <i>Grypus</i> against him; they engage, <i>Zebina</i> is routed, and flies to <i>Antioch</i>, where robbing the temples to pay his men, the inhabitants drive him out with great slaughter; and <i>Phyſcon</i>'s army coming against him, he flies into a ship, with intent to go to <i>Greece</i>, but is taken by a pirate, who delivers him up to <i>Grypus</i>, who puts him to death, and so settles himself upon the throne of <i>Syria</i></p>	XII	307
4187	2880	119	<p><i>Grypus</i> now acting as king, as well as bearing the name, his ambitious mother took it into her head to poison him; but he being advertised of her treachery, when she offered him the cup he desired her to drink first, which she refusing, he called in some lords of the court and charged her with it; they insist upon her drinking the preparation, which she doing dies in a few minutes. She had been the wife of 3 kings of <i>Syria</i>, and mother of four</p>	IX	24
4187	2880	119	<p><i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i>, half brother to <i>Antiochus Grypus</i>, sets up for the throne of <i>Syria</i>, by the assistance of his wife <i>Cleopatra</i> (daughter of <i>Phyſcon</i> late king of <i>Egypt</i>) who had been divorced from her brother <i>Lathyrus</i>, the present king of <i>Egypt</i>: They engage, <i>Cyzicenus</i> is defeated, and flies to <i>Antioch</i> that had declared for him; <i>Grypus</i> takes <i>Antioch</i>, and in it <i>Cleopatra</i>, who, though own sister to his wife <i>Tryphæna</i>, she caused to be murdered in a temple where she flew for sanctuary. Soon after <i>Cyzicenus</i> engaged and overthrew <i>Grypus</i>, and took and sacrificed <i>Tryphæna</i>, and drove <i>Grypus</i> out of the kingdom</p>	IX	25
4187	2880	119	<p>The consul <i>L. Cecilius Metellus</i> was sent into <i>Illyricum</i> to reduce the <i>Segeſtani</i>, who had shaken off the <i>Roman</i> yoke. He defeated them in the field, and made</p>	IX	26

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4137	2880	119	himself master of their city and territory : and then he unjustly made war upon the <i>Dalmatians</i> , who were forced to submit to his superior strength. At his return to <i>Rome</i> he took the surname of <i>Dalma- ticus</i> , and was honoured with a triumph	XII	310
4187	2880	119	<i>L. Licinius Crassus</i> , a young orator of twenty years of age, accused <i>Papirius Carbo</i> at the tribunal of the prætor <i>Q. Fabius Eburnus</i> , and pleaded so strongly against him, that to avoid punishment he poisoned himself. This oration was so highly valued, that it was put into the hands of all learners of oratory, as a copy for them to imitate ; and <i>Cicero</i> called it the inimi- table	XII	311
4188	2881	118	<i>Marius</i> , though of obscure birth among the <i>Volsci</i> , began now to appear as a public person, (a man of extraordinary size, great strength, uncommon understanding, courageous and enterprizing, and of a fine aspect and savage manners) being tribune of the people, threatens the consul <i>L. Aurelius Cotta</i> to send him to prison for opposing a law he had proposed about collecting the suffrages for curule magi- strates, and so becomes the idol of the people	XII	312
4188	2881	118	The Roman consul <i>Marcus</i> , surnamed <i>Rex</i> , opens a way from the <i>Alps</i> to the <i>Pyre- nees</i> for the Roman army; and founds a city called <i>Narbo Marcus</i> , since <i>Narbonne</i> The people called the <i>Stoeni</i> , at the foot of the <i>Maritime Alps</i> , finding themselves by this means surrounded by the <i>Roman</i> troops, and that they could not escape, set fire to their houses, killed their wives and children, and then threw themselves into the flames. <i>Marcus</i> was honoured with a triumph at his return to <i>Rome</i>	XII	313
4188	2881	118	<i>Grypus</i> returns, and overcomes <i>Cyzicenus</i> , and then they agree to part the kingdom, and <i>Cyzicenus</i> reigned at <i>Damascus</i> over <i>Cæle Syria</i> and <i>Phœnice</i> ; and <i>Grypus</i> at <i>Antioch</i> , over all the other provinces. Peace being now established, both brothers give themselves up to all manner of de- baucheries and luxuriousness, &c. they		

likewise

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			likewise continually quarrel between themselves about the extent of their dominions, and neglect the due administration of justice, which gives opportunities to several cities revolt, and set up seignicuries in themselves independent of the kingdom of Syria, viz. Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemais, Gaza, and Theodorus caused himself to be called sovereign lord of Gadara and Amathus	IX	28
4189	2882	117	C. Marius chose prætor by open bribery, for which he was tried, but came off	XII	314
4190	2883	116	C. Marius is appointed governor of Further Spain, where he behaved unblameably, and cleared the country of the banditti, and cured the people of their old way of living by rapine	XII	314
4191	2884	115	Æmilius Scaurus and L. Cæcilius Metellus being consuls, Scaurus reforms Rome by proscribing games of hazard, concerts of music, restraining luxury, &c. In his time a census being made, 394,336 citizens were found able to bear arms in Rome. He subdued the Gentisci and Carni, and made a fine road from Rome to the Alps, for which he is honoured with a triumph	XII	314
4192	2885	114	C. Porcius Cato, consul, going into Macedon against the Scordisci, a people of Thrace that had invaded that province, was by them drawn into narrow passes, &c. and all his army cut off to a man, Porcius saving himself alone by flight. Upon his return to Rome he was banished to Tarracon in Spain, where he spent the remainder of his life	XII	315
4192	2885	114	Some vestal virgins are detected with polluting themselves : for which they are punished by being buried alive, and their gallants are whipped to death	XII	315
4193	2886	113	The Cimbri, from the northern part of Germany near Jutland, attempt invading the Roman provinces, and defeat the consul Papirius's army ; then they invade the Helvetii, and enter Transalpine Gaul, and commit great ravages	XII	317
4193	2886	113	Jugurtha, Hiempsal, and Adherbal, succeed Micipsa in the kingdom of Numidia : Jugurtha hires the chief officer of Hiempsal's guards to murder him, and gets the		

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			to pass under the yoke, and to quit <i>Numidia</i> in 10 days ; from whence he went into <i>Africa Propria</i> to winter	XVII	376
4196	2889	110	<i>Hyrcan</i> , high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , besieges and takes <i>Samaria</i> , defeats <i>Antiochus</i> , (who came with a great army to relieve it), and so made himself master of all <i>Palestine</i> , and the provinces of <i>Galilee</i> and <i>Samaria</i>	X	79
4197	2890	109	<i>Scaurus</i> at the head of the commission appointed to examine into <i>Jugurtha's</i> affair, ended their enquiries, and banished several consular men and one pontifex, &c	XII	331
4197	2890	109	The <i>Cimbri</i> and <i>Teutones</i> defeat and rout the <i>Romans</i> under the consul <i>M. Junius Silenus</i> , in <i>Narbonne Gaul</i> , at the first onset	XII	332
4197	2890	109	The consul <i>Q. Cecilius Metellus</i> reduces <i>Vacca</i> (a large opulent city, and the greatest mart in all <i>Numidia</i>), and defeats <i>Jugurtha's</i> army in a pitch'd battle	XVII	377
4198	2891	108	<i>Jugurtha</i> is again several times defeated by <i>Marius</i> , lieutenant-general of the <i>Roman</i> army under <i>Metellus</i> the general and proconsul ; upon which <i>Jugurtha</i> sends his submission to <i>Metellus</i> , who ordered him to send the <i>Romans</i> 200,000 pounds weight of silver, all his elephants, a number of horses and arms, and deliver up all the deserters, &c. which he performing, was ordered to go to <i>Tifidium</i> : Upon this he flies to arms again, and the <i>Numidians</i> massacre the <i>Romans</i> in a city called <i>Vacca</i> , which <i>Metellus</i> revenges very amply	XII	338
4199	2892	107	<i>Marius</i> becomes an enemy to <i>Metellus</i> , and uses all possible means, both just and unjust, to undermine and defame him ; gets himself declared one of the consuls for this year, and is appointed general in <i>Numidia</i> instead of <i>Metellus</i> by the people, and behaves most audaciously impudent to all the nobility, &c. <i>L. Cassius Longinus</i> the other consul is defeated and killed, and the <i>Roman</i> army shamefully made to pass under the yoke in <i>Narbonne Gaul</i> by the <i>Tigurini</i>	XII	341
4199	2892	107	<i>Jugurtha</i> is defeated by <i>Metellus</i> before <i>Marius's</i> arrival from <i>Rome</i> with his army, who also pursued <i>Jugurtha</i> , and besieged him in the city <i>Thala</i> , whither he had carried most of his treasure : He flies from thence, and when the garison found		

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			they must be prisoners, they take all the valuable effects they can find and put them into the king's palace, and burn it, the treasure, and themselves. Upon <i>Metellus's</i> return to <i>Rome</i> he is honoured with a triumph, and the surname of <i>Numidicus</i>	XII	346
4199	2892	107	<i>Marius</i> marches to <i>Capsa</i> in the middle of the burning sands of <i>Africa</i> , takes it, levels it, puts all the citizens able to bear arms to death, and sells the rest for slaves, &c. Then he took <i>Mulucha</i> , (situate on the summit of a rock, and the strongest fortress in the world) puts the inhabitants to the sword, and seized the king's treasure	XII	349
4199	2892	107	<i>Sylla</i> and <i>Marius</i> defeat <i>Jugurtha</i> and his confederates several times, and kill a prodigious number of people each time	XII	353
4199	2892	107	<i>Hircan</i> dying, his eldest son <i>Aristobulus</i> succeeded him in all his dignities, to which he added that of king, &c. At first he admitted his brother <i>Antigonus</i> a partner with him in his kingdom, but soon after put him to death, and kept his other three brothers prisoners during his reign, and murdered his mother, all in one year	X	84
4200	2893	106	<i>Bocchus</i> king of <i>Mauritania</i> having made a truce with <i>Marius</i> , which is confirmed by the senate, promises <i>Sylla</i> to deliver up his ally <i>Jugurtha</i>	XII	356
4200	2893	106	<i>Jugurtha</i> is treacherously delivered up to <i>Sylla</i> by <i>Bocchus</i> : <i>Jugurtha</i> , loaden with chains, is carried by <i>Sylla</i> under a strong guard to <i>Marius</i> , who was then at <i>Cirtba</i> , from whence <i>Marius</i> sent him to <i>Rome</i> , where he is imprisoned	XII	359
4200	2893	106	2 <i>Servilius Cripio</i> , the Roman consul, recovers <i>Toulouse</i> from the <i>Cimbri</i> , and plunders the temple of <i>Apollo</i> of 100,000 pounds weight of gold, and 100,000 pounds weight of silver, &c.	XII	359
4200	2893	106	<i>Pompey the Great</i> born at <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Cicero</i> the orator in <i>Arpinum</i> , a city of the <i>Volsci</i>	XII	360
4200	2893	106	<i>Aristobulus</i> king of the <i>Jews</i> dies, and is succeeded by his brother <i>Jannæus</i> , who puts his brother to death for raising a commotion against him, then marches to <i>Ptolemais</i> , but is forced to raise the siege, and come back to oppose <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> ,		

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			who besieged and took <i>Axochis</i> in <i>Galilee</i> , and carried off 10,000 prisoners	X	87
4201	2894	105	The <i>Cimbri</i> , &c. cut off all the <i>Roman</i> army under <i>M. Aurelius Scaurus</i> , and make him prisoner	XII	361
4201	2894	105	<i>Cæpio</i> the proconsul, and <i>Mallius</i> , having quarrelled and separated, are engaged, and so entirely defeated by the <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Cimbri</i> , that out of the two <i>Roman</i> armies under their command but 10 men and two generals escaped, above 110,000 be- ing slain, &c. The conquerors destroyed all the spoils they took, pursuant to a vow they had made before the battle; the gold and silver they throw into the <i>Rhone</i> ; the horses they had taken they drowned; and the prisoners they put to the sword. The people frightened and enraged at <i>Rome</i> , depose <i>Cæpio</i> , and declare him for ever incapable of serving the state	XII	362
4201	2894	105	The consul <i>Rutilius</i> for the first time intro- duced fencing-masters into <i>Rome</i> , and ob- liges all the inhabitants without distinction to take up arms	XII	364
4202	2895	104	<i>Marius</i> , upon the same day that he entered his second consulate, also had his triumph for his <i>Numidian</i> conquest. He was pre- ceded by 3700 l. weight of gold in in- gots, 5775 pounds weight of silver in bars, and 287,000 drachmæ in specie, and by <i>Jugurtha</i> and his two sons in chains, &c.	XII	365
4202	2895	104	<i>Vettius</i> , a young <i>Roman</i> knight, having spent his fortune in debaucheries, encourages all the slaves in and about <i>Capua</i> to make an insurrection, and proclaimed himself their king. The prætor <i>Lucius Lucullus</i> goes against him, and is strongly repulsed; but having gained one <i>Apollonius</i> , general under <i>Vettius</i> , he got the city; but <i>Vet- tius</i> to prevent his being punished laid violent hands upon himself. Another in- surrection upon the like account happened in <i>Sicily</i> , where the prætor <i>Vicinus</i> cut off vast numbers of them; but others assemb- ling, chose one <i>Salvius</i> a flute-player for their king, who engaging, <i>Vicinus</i> killed 600, and took 4000 prisoners	XII	367

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4202	2895	104	<i>Jannæus</i> (or <i>Alexander</i>) king of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , engage, wherein <i>Jannæus</i> loses 30,000 men : <i>Cleopatra</i> comes to his assistance, and saves him from utter destruction	X	88
4204	2897	102	<i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Judea</i> goes to <i>Ptolemais</i> to wait upon <i>Cleopatra</i> queen of <i>Egypt</i> , to return her thanks and make her presents for her assistance, and makes an alliance with her	X	88
4204	2897	102	The famous orator <i>M. Antonius</i> is sent with a <i>Roman</i> fleet against the <i>Cicilian</i> pirates, who had carried his daughter into captivity : He soon cleared the seas of the robbers, and is honoured with a triumph	XII	372
4204	2897	102	<i>Marius</i> engages, defeats, and cuts off a vast number of <i>Simbrones</i> ; pursuing them, their wives arm and fight violently ; but being overcome, offer to surrender upon assurance given them that their honour should be safe ; which being denied, they first killed their children and then themselves. Three days afterwards the <i>Teutones</i> fall upon the <i>Romans</i> , even in their camp ; but after a long dispute they are intirely defeated. In these two battles more than 100,000 <i>Gauls</i> were killed, and their king <i>Teutobocchus</i> taken prisoner : Their camp was plundered, &c.. For this <i>Marius</i> was a fifth time elected consul, and allowed a triumph	XII	375
4205	2898	101	<i>Publicius Malleolus</i> having killed his mother, (this was an unheard of crime, which the law had appointed no punishment for) the parricide was ordered to be sewed up in a leathern sack, and with a thousand execrations cast into the <i>Tiber</i>	XII	377
4205	2898	101	<i>Marius</i> and <i>Catulus</i> engage and gain a compleat victory over the <i>Cimbri</i> , kill 120,000, and take 60,000, with two of their kings or generals, who were all sold for slaves : They also took 33 colours, and the brazen bull that they worshipped, for which both the consuls had a triumph upon their return to <i>Rome</i>	XII	380
4205	2898	101	<i>Atbenio</i> , the captain of the revolted slaves in <i>Sicily</i> , attacks the <i>Roman</i> prætor, defeats him, routs his army, takes his camp, and then besieges and takes <i>Macella</i> . The senate sends <i>Aquilus</i> the consul with an		

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			<p>army against him, who reduced him to great straits for want of provisions ; and being continued proconsul the next year, he engaged him and put an end to the war by first killing <i>Athenio</i> in single combat, and then a prodigious number of his men, only 10,000 escaping to their camp, where they killed one another rather than surrender : Being reduced to 1000, one <i>Satyrus</i> capitulated with the proconsul ; he promised them their lives : but afterwards sent them to <i>Rome</i> to fight the wild beasts in the shews in the <i>Circus</i> ; but they chose rather to kill one another. Thus ended a rebellion that had lasted four years, at the expence of near 1,000,000 of slaves. For this <i>Aquilus</i> had only an ovation, the senate not allowing triumphs for the conquering of rebels</p>	XII	383
4205	2898	101	<p><i>Cleopatra</i> wickedly and falsely accuses her own son <i>Lathyrus</i> with offering violence to her person ; for which the <i>Alexandrians</i> set on him with an intent to kill him ; but he escapes into a ship, and flies ; then <i>Cleopatra</i> proclaims <i>Alexander</i> her colleague in the crown of <i>Egypt</i>, and obliged <i>Lathyrus</i> to accept of <i>Cyprus</i></p>	IX	116
4206	2899	100	<p><i>Nonnius</i> being chose tribune, his competitor <i>Apuleius</i> stabbed him, and got himself proclaimed tribune, which <i>Marius</i> (now a 6th time consul) confirmed, and by treachery got the great <i>Metellus</i> banished, and then they governed the state just as they pleased</p>	XII	384
4206	2899	100	<p><i>Theodotus</i>, the son of <i>Zeno</i> tyrant of <i>Philadelpia</i>, having laid up an immense treasure in <i>Ammathus</i>, <i>Jannæus</i> king of the <i>Jews</i> (<i>Alexander</i>) besieges it and takes all the treasure ; but the prince coming with a great army, suddenly falls upon him, kills him 10,000 men, routs the rest, and recovers the plunder, with a very considerable addition made thereto by <i>Alexander's</i> baggage, which he likewise took and carried off</p>	X	89
4206	2899	100	<p><i>Julius Cæsar</i> born, in the sixth consulate of <i>Marius</i>, on the 12th day of the month</p>		

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4207	2900	99	<i>Quintilis</i> , which afterwards occasioned that month to be called <i>July</i> in honour of him <i>Glaucia</i> being disappointed of being chose consul, kills <i>Memmius</i> , who was nominated. Then he and <i>Apuleius</i> break into open rebellion : but after much mischief done they submit to their friend <i>Marius</i> , the then consul, who, notwithstanding the orders of the senate expressly against it, he let march out of the capitol with great numbers of their adherents ; but the people seized <i>Glaucia</i> , and cut off his head ; and <i>Marius</i> shut up <i>Apuleius</i> and many of his followers, and placed a guard over them to preserve them from the rage of the people, as if he intended to punish them ; but the senate drives away the guards, and murders <i>Apuleius</i> and the heads of his gang. The new consuls begin their year with purifying the city, polluted with much bloodshed in the late troubles	XII	390
4207	2900	99	By the careful and diligent management of the consul <i>Antonius</i> , the factious <i>Sextius Titius</i> is banished, and the great <i>Metellus</i> with all possible marks of esteem is recalled from banishment, which so enrages <i>Marius</i> , that he retires into <i>Asia</i> to stir up disturbances	XII	388
4207	2900	99	<i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Jerusalem</i> after a year's siege takes <i>Gaza</i> , and murders the people most cruelly, and then razed the city	XII	391
4208	2901	98	The consul <i>Didius</i> overcomes the revolted <i>Spaniards</i> of <i>Nether Spain</i> , and cuts off 20,000 in a pitched battle ; then treacherously invited a colony of <i>Spaniards</i> , that were settled five years before by a <i>Roman</i> general, into his camp, and separating the men, women and children, into three companies, orders every one of them to be massacred, not one escaping	X	89
4208	2901	98	<i>Mucius Scaevola</i> in <i>Pergamus</i> punished very exemplarily the publicans, or <i>Roman</i> knights, for misapplying the public money, using extortions, &c.	XII	393
4210	2903	96	<i>Grypus</i> is assassinated by <i>Heracleon</i> , and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Seleucus</i> ; but his uncle <i>Seleucus</i> having seized <i>Antioch</i> , <i>Seleucus</i> goes against him with an army,	XII	394

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			<p>and defeats him and kills him, takes <i>Antioch</i>, and makes himself king over all <i>Syria</i>. But <i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> (the son of the deceased <i>Antiochus</i>) having escaped, fled to <i>Aradus</i>, and was proclaimed king of <i>Syria</i>, and goes against <i>Seleucus</i>, and having cut great part of his troops to pieces, <i>Seleucus</i> shut himself up in <i>Mopsuestia</i>, a city of <i>Cilicia</i>; but using the people ill, they invest his palace and set fire to it, and so destroy him and all his attendants. <i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Philip</i>, the twin sons of <i>Grypus</i>, to revenge the death of their brother <i>Seleucus</i>, raise an army and march against <i>Mopsuestia</i>, took it by assault, put all the inhabitants to death, and razed the city. Their cousin <i>Eusebes</i> engages them at their return, upon the banks of the <i>Orontes</i>; <i>Antiochus</i> was drowned, but <i>Philip</i> retreated and disputed the kingdom with <i>Eusebes</i> a long time. <i>Eusebes</i> married <i>Selene</i>, the widow of <i>Grypus</i>, which made <i>Lathyrus</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> (whose wife she had been) angry, so that he sent to <i>Cnidus</i> for <i>Demetrius</i> the 4th son of <i>Grypus</i>, and makes him king of <i>Damascus</i>. <i>Philip</i> at last conquered <i>Eusebes</i>, and forced him to fly to the <i>Parthians</i>; so that now all <i>Syria</i> was divided between <i>Philip</i> and <i>Demetrius</i>; but <i>Demetrius</i> striving to depose <i>Philip</i>, was conquered and driven out himself, and died a prisoner in <i>Parthia</i>. The <i>Syrians</i>, quite tired out with the continual wars between the princes of the <i>Seleucan</i> family, resolved to banish all of them, and chose <i>Tigranes</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> to be their king, who governed them 18 years with great peace and humanity</p>		
4211	2904	95	<p><i>Tigranes</i> at the death of his father was a hostage among the <i>Parthians</i>, who set him at liberty and let him succeed his father in the kingdom of <i>Armenia</i>, upon condition of yielding up to them a good part of his kingdom for his ransom. This done he enters into a league with <i>Mithridates</i>, king of <i>Pontus</i>, against the <i>Romans</i>, agreeing, that the conquered cities and countries should be <i>Mithridates</i>'s, and the captives and plunder <i>Tigranes</i>'s. Upon this</p>	IX	29

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			<i>Tigranes</i> marries <i>Cleopatra</i> , daughter of <i>Mithridates</i> , then marches into <i>Cappadocia</i> , and takes all the kingdom immediately, <i>Ariobarzanes</i> their king flying to <i>Rome</i> ; upon which he proclaims <i>Ariarathes</i> (the son of <i>Mithridates</i>) his brother-in-law, king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , to the satisfaction of all the people, who was soon after dispossessed by the <i>Romans</i> , and <i>Ariobarzanes</i> restored		IX	194
4211	2904	95	The <i>Romans</i> declare <i>Cappadocia</i> and <i>Paphlagonia</i> free, upon which the <i>Cappadocians</i> affirm they can't live without a king, and chuse <i>Ariobarzanes</i> , whom the <i>Romans</i> acknowledge and confirm. He was three times driven out of his kingdom, and as often restored to it by the <i>Romans</i>		IX	325
4211	2904	95	<i>Alexander</i> being both high-priest and king of the <i>Jews</i> , and having quarrelled with the sect of <i>Pharisees</i> , as he was performing his office at the great altar, was pelted and ignominiously used by that sect; which so enraged the pontiff, that ceasing from his office he was then about, he orders his soldiers to fall upon the mob, who by his command killed 6000 of them, and dispersed the rest; a while after these commotions broke out into a civil war that lasted 6 years, in which time he killed 50,000 of the rebels, and lost abundance of men himself: However, pitying the people, he promised to grant any thing reasonable that they would ask, for the sake of peace; but the <i>Pharisees</i> required him to cut his own throat: They join <i>Demetrius</i> , surnamed <i>Euchærus</i> , who comes against <i>Alexander</i> with an army of 3000 horse, and 40,000 foot; <i>Alexander</i> is defeated, and forced to fly into the mountains with a few attendants		X	90
4213	2906	93	<i>Tigranes</i> invades <i>Armenia Minor</i> , kills king <i>Artanes</i> , routs his army, and conquers his whole kingdom in one campaign. From hence he marches among the <i>Asiatic Greeks</i> , and obliged all to acknowledge him for their sovereign where-ever he came, enriching himself with vast booties and great spoils; and then invades <i>Cappadocia</i> a second time, and plunders the country, and carries off 300,000 cap-			

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			tives ; with these and other prisoners he builds and peoples a new and large city called <i>Tigranocerta</i>	IX	195
4213	2906	93	<i>Bocchus</i> king of <i>Mauritania</i> sent <i>Sylla</i> a present of 100 lions, and some <i>Mauritanian</i> hunters to fight them in the <i>Roman</i> circus ; this fight vastly pleased the <i>Romans</i> , and contributed much to <i>Sylla's</i> promotion	XII	396
4214	2907	92	<i>Arbaces</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> sends an embassy to <i>Sylla</i> as he was returning from <i>Cappadocia</i> , where he had resettled <i>Ariobarzanes</i> in his kingdom, desiring to make an alliance with the <i>Romans</i>	XII	397
4214	2907	92	<i>Apion</i> king of <i>Cyrene</i> bequeaths his kingdom (consisting of <i>Cyrene</i> , <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Arsinoe</i> , <i>Ptolemais</i> and <i>Apollonia</i>) to the <i>Roman</i> republic	IX	121
4215	2908	91	<i>Drusus</i> the tribune with great difficulty got a law passed, that a sufficient quantity of bread should be given to the poor citizens in <i>Rome gratis</i> ; alledging the public treasury could afford it, being then loaded with 1,620,829 pounds weight of gold : Shortly after he was murdered	XII	399
4216	2909	90	The <i>Marfi</i> , <i>Peligni</i> , <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Campanians</i> and <i>Lucanians</i> revolt at once, and erect themselves into a separate republic, chusing consuls, prætors, and 500 senators to govern them <i>Corfinium</i> (a great and strong town of the <i>Peligni</i>) is made their capital. The proconsul <i>Q. Servilius</i> , governor of the province of <i>Picenum</i> , is cut off, his lieutenant and all the <i>Romans</i> , by the revolters. <i>Cn. Pompeius</i> comes with an army from <i>Rome</i> against them ; but they put them to flight with great slaughter. The consul <i>Rutilius</i> and the <i>Marfi</i> engage, and after a long obstinate battle the <i>Romans</i> fly with the loss of 4000 men. A few days after they have another engagement, wherein the <i>Romans</i> lose 8000 men, the consul and many officers of distinction. A small time after <i>Pompedius Silo</i> (chief commander of the <i>Italians</i>) deludes <i>Q. Cæpio</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, draws him into narrow defiles, and then kills him and the greatest part of his army. The confederate revolters		

Y. of world	Y. of lood	Before Chril.
4216	2909	90
4216	2909	90

had great successes in other places : The consul *L. Julius Cæsar*, uncle to the emperor *Julius Cæsar*, at first was defeated at *Samnium*, by *Vettius Cato*, which with the revolt of many of his men, so imboldened *Acinius*, that he braved the *Romans* at the gates of their camp, who sallying suddenly, put him to the rout and killed him 6000 men, which occasioned such joy, that the soldiers saluted *Cæsar* by the name of *Imperator*, which the senate confirmed. *Marius* likewise defeated the *Maracini* under *Herrius Acinius*, and forced him to fly into the strong holds, where *Sylla* attacked them, killed their general, and cut off most of their troops, and so completed the victory. *Servius Sulpicius* also defeated the *Peligni* in a pitched battle, and reduced their whole country ; then marched to the relief of *Pompey*, who was besieged in *Firmum* by *Afranius*, whom he killed, and the greatest part of his men : But *Marius* was overcome by the *Marfi*, upon which he retired to *Rome*, and laid down his command. The *Umbrians* and *Hetrurians* revolt, and are defeated

Selene having prevailed with many of the *Syrian* cities to join her against *Tigranes*, he goes against her with an army of 50,000 men, besieges her in *Ptolemais*, takes it, and carries her to *Seleucia* in *Mesopotamia*, where she was put to death

Mithridates king of *Pontus* invades *Bithynia*, and drives out *Nicomedes*, the natural son of the late king just now deceased, and seizes the kingdom, but is driven out again by the *Roman* legates, and *Nicomedes* reinstated, who enters *Pontus*, laying waste whole provinces, and destroys all with fire and sword. *Mithridates* complains first to the legates, and then to the senate, but without redress. All sides arm, and as *Nicomedes* was going to take possession of an advantageous post, *Mithridates* engages and defeats him, by cutting off almost his whole army, and forcing the rest to fly ; he takes all their money, baggage,

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			provisions, &c. He then attacks the Roman general <i>Aquilius</i> , kills 10,000 of his men, takes 300, and disperses the rest: Soon after his admirals take the greatest part of the 300 ships that guarded the passage of the <i>Euxine</i> sea at <i>Byzantium</i> : The <i>Romans</i> retiring, he over-run all <i>Asia</i> to <i>Ionia</i> , the people readily submitting to him, calling him their deliverer, their god, &c.	IX	251
4216	2909	90	The consul <i>Julius Cæsar</i> got a law passed, That all the Nations of Italy, whose Alliance with Rome was indisputable, should enjoy the Rights of Roman Citizens. (This ever after was called the <i>Julian</i> law.) As war was begun for refusing this privilege, it caused many to remain friends that would have deserted, and some to return who had		
4217	2910	89	The consul <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo</i> (father of <i>Pompey the Great</i>) went to carry on the siege of <i>Asculum</i> , and destroyed the whole army of <i>Marſi</i> that came to relieve it, with their general <i>Francus</i> . The tribunes got the <i>Julian</i> law amended, ordaining, That all the Citizens of the allied Cities that were in Italy at the Promulgation of this law, should be deemed Citizens of Rome if they registered their Names with any of the three <i>Prætors</i> in 60 Days. This brought great numbers, and the censors incorporated them into new tribes. This likewise took the authority from the Roman knights, who had most shamefully abused it, and ordered each tribe to choose 15 of their own members to administer justice in civil matters. The consul <i>Pompeius</i> defeated <i>Vettius Cato</i> , and put an end to the war of the <i>Vestini</i> . The consul <i>Porcius Cato</i> , attempting to force the camp of the <i>Marſi</i> , was killed, and the whole Roman army routed with great slaughter. But the proconsul <i>Cosconius</i> defeated and killed the famous Samnite, <i>Marius Egnatius</i> , and his successor <i>Trebatius</i> , killing him 15,000 men, and reduced the countries of the <i>Larinates</i> , <i>Venuſians</i> , and <i>Pediculæ</i> , to obedience	XII	405
				XII	405

Sylla took *Stabiae* in *Campania* by assault, then incorporates the *Roman* army that had killed their general *Posthumius* into his legions, and besieges *Pompeii*; *Cluentius*, general of the allies, coming to relieve it, he repulsed him with great loss; but soon after coming with a great reinforcement of *Gauls*, *Sylla* cut off 30,000 of them, and took *Pompeii*: He then went after *Cluentius* to *Nola*, and fought him under the walls, killed him and 20,000 *Samnites*, plundered his camp, and went into *Hirpinia*, and reduced the capital *Asculana* and the whole country; then passed into *Samnium*, where he was reduced to great distress by *Aponius*, but got away by night and conquered the enemy, and took *Bovianum* by storm. The consul *Pompeius* reduced the city of *Asculum*, punished the inhabitants with the utmost severity for the murder of a *Roman* prætor, and saved only a few chiefs to grace his triumph, and confiscated all the lands

XII 407

4217	2910	89
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2 *Oppius*, governor of *Pamphylia* is delivered into the hands of *Mitbridates* by the people of *Laodicea* upon the *Lycus*: The *Lesbians* also send him *Marius Aquilius* in chains with many other *Romans* of distinction, whom, upon his arrival at *Pergamus*, he orders first to be whipt, and then hot liquid gold to be poured down his throat. All places wherever he came submitted to him, so that his wealth was so great as to keep his vast army five years without taxing his subjects

IX 254

4218	2911	88
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The rebels are generally reduced, but a civil war breaks out in *Rome*, between *Sulpicius* and *Marius* against *Sylla*, now consul. *Sylla* comes from the siege of *Nola*, enters *Rome*, and kills abundance of *Marius's* partizans, then proposes the following laws: 1. That no law should be brought before the people till it was approved of by the senate. 2. That the *Comitia* should be held by centuries, and not by tribes. 3. That no citizen who had been tribune of the people should be capable of any other magistracy. 4. That *Sulpicius's* laws should be void; which were all agreed to. Im-

peachment.

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ	[438]	Vol.	Page
4218	2911	88	<p>peachments were drawn up against <i>Marius</i>, his son, <i>Sulpicius</i>, and many others ; they were all prosecuted, declared enemies to <i>Rome</i>, and a reward set upon their heads. <i>Sulpicius</i> was taken and beheaded ; but <i>Marius</i> being taken and carried to <i>Minturnæ</i>, the citizens help him to escape <i>Mitbridates</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> besieges <i>Rhodes</i> with a vast fleet and a great land army, which by the assistance of the <i>Romans</i> were defeated and the siege raised</p>	XII	412
4218	2911	88	<p><i>Mitbridates</i> orders all the <i>Italians</i>, men, women and children, all over <i>Asia</i>, to be murdered, promising great rewards to them that did it ; upon which 150,000 suffered death. He then went to <i>Rhodes</i>, whither the <i>Romans</i> that escaped fled, but was twice defeated : But <i>Archelaus</i> his general goes to <i>Athens</i>, takes it, puts all the <i>Romans</i> and their friends to death ; and so went on, till <i>Mitbridates</i> was master of all <i>Asia</i>, <i>Greece</i>, and the adjacent islands, except <i>Rhodes</i></p>	VII	360
4219	2912	87	<p><i>Cinna</i> (one of the present <i>Roman</i> consuls) cites <i>Sylla</i> the late consul to answer for his conduct : <i>Sylla</i> retires to the east ; <i>Cinna</i> orders the new citizens to come armed into the forum ; <i>Octavius</i> the other consul orders the old citizens to do the like ; a battle ensues ; and much blood is spilt ; at last the new citizens are drove out of the city, and the consul <i>Cinna</i> and six tribunes. The senate depose <i>Cinna</i>, and choose <i>L. Cornelius Merula</i> in his room. <i>Cinna</i> raises a great army, and the revolted <i>Italians</i> join him in vast numbers. He sends for <i>Marius</i>, to whom abundance of slaves, &c. resort : They besiege <i>Rome</i> ; <i>Marius</i> takes all the maritime places ; <i>Ostia</i> he took by treachery, pillaged it, put most of the people to the sword, built a bridge over the <i>Tiber</i>, and cut off the city's communication with the sea, and blocked up <i>Rome</i> on the side of the <i>Janiculum</i></p>	IX	255
4319	2912	87	<p><i>Athens</i> sides with <i>Mitbridates</i> against the <i>Romans</i>, is besieged, and holds out long, but at last is taken by storm, by <i>Sylla</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, when the slaughter</p>	XII	415

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ	[439]	Vol.	Page
4219	2912	87	<p>was so merciless, that the very chanel of the streets ran down with blood, &c.</p> <p><i>Rome</i> by its intestine disturbances is brought to a most deplorable condition, the plague destroying great numbers, famine more, but the sword most ; for when the gates were opened to let <i>Cinna</i> and <i>Marius</i> in, all manner of butcheries and cruelties were committed, particularly by a band of slaves that constantly attended <i>Marius</i>, which he called <i>Bardiæans</i> ; but <i>Cinna</i> in the night-time ordered them all to be cut off. <i>Cinna</i>, <i>Marius</i>, and <i>Sertorius</i> conclude to murder all the senators, &c. who had opposed them, which for five days they executed, killing most of them and sticking their heads upon poles, and, their mangled bodies being dragged into the forum, were left there to be devoured by dogs</p>	VII	11
4220	2913	86	<p><i>Cinna</i>, without the choice of the people, declares himself and <i>Marius</i> a seventh time consuls for the year ensuing. <i>Sylla</i> writes to <i>Rome</i>, acquaints the senate of his victories, &c. and threatens to be revenged of the consuls and their adherents, for the personal injuries done him, his wife and family ; upon which <i>Marius</i> gave himself up to excessive drinking, and so killed himself : <i>Cinna</i> associated with him in the government young <i>Marius</i>, (but not in the consulship) who put all the senators he could find to the sword. <i>Valerius Flaccus</i> (one of their creatures) was nominated to the consulship, who to ingratiate himself to the people, published a law declaring all debtors free from their debts upon paying a crown in the pound</p>	XII	429
4220	2913	86	<p><i>Alexander</i> king and high-priest of the <i>Jerus</i> engages the rebellious <i>Jerus</i>, and defeats them with great slaughter ; the remainder fly to <i>Bethome</i>, which he besieges, and after a year's time takes and treats the people with all manner of cruelties, crucifying 800 in one day, and causing their wives and children to be butchered before their faces as they hung upon the crosses ; after this he continued</p>	XII	434

victorious,

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ				
			victorious, and took many places and cities, and vast spoils		X	94
4220	2913	86	<p><i>Sylla</i> with an army but of 1500 horse and 15,000 foot, engages <i>Mithridates</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> at <i>Chæroneæ</i>, with 120,000 men, and killshim 110,000, with the loss only of 12 men. Soon after <i>Dorylaus</i>, chief favourite of <i>Mithridates</i>, engages <i>Sylla</i> again, who in two engagements intirely overthrew <i>Dorylaus</i>, and a mighty army cut to pieces</p>			
4221	2914	85	<p><i>Fimbria</i>, lieutenant to the consul <i>Flaccus</i>, revolts from him, and draws the greatest part of the army along with him ; then besieges him in <i>Nicomedia</i>, takes it by storm, and puts <i>Flaccus</i> to death, and makes himself commander in chief, and commits all manner of cruelties. <i>Mithridates</i> sends a great army against him, which he engages and entirely routs, and pursues young <i>Mithridates</i> and the other generals to <i>Pergamus</i> ; he enters it sword in hand, but the king being fled to <i>Pritane</i>, he pursues and besieges him there, from whence he escapes to <i>Mitylene</i> : <i>Fimbria</i> took <i>Pritane</i> by storm, and reduced most part of <i>Asia</i>, setting large fines on them ; then besieges and takes <i>Old Troy</i> in 11 days, and puts most of the people to the sword, and burns the temple of <i>Minerva</i>, with many of the inhabitants who had fled thither for sanctuary, levelled the walls, and reduced the city to a heap of ashes ; then racked and murdered the remainder of the people he met with</p>		IX	260
4221	2914	85	<p><i>Sylla</i> and <i>Mithridates</i> have an interview, and conclude a peace, by which it was stipulated, that <i>Mithridates</i> should relinquish all his conquests, and content himself with <i>Pontus</i> ; that he should release all the prisoners and captives he had taken since the war, without ransom, and pay the <i>Romans</i> 2000 talents : Thus in three years time <i>Sylla</i> drove him out of <i>Greece</i>, <i>Macedon</i>, <i>Ionia</i>, and the province of <i>Asia</i>, and killed above 160,000 of his best troops, without losing 1000 of his own. After this <i>Sylla</i> rebuilt <i>Troy</i>, and declared the <i>Chians</i>, <i>Rhodians</i>, <i>Lycians</i>, <i>Magnefians</i>,</p>		IX	262

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			and <i>Trojans</i> , free people and the friends of <i>Rome</i> ; but all the other cities he fined heavily, condemning them to pay 20,000 talents in one year, and quartering his soldiers upon them	IX	266
4221	2914	85	<i>Cinna</i> declares himself a third-time consul, and chose <i>Papirius Carbo</i> for his colleague; all the other offices were filled with their creatures, and the whole government of <i>Rome</i> subverted. All the friends of <i>Sylla</i> were murdered, and their estates confiscated; which occasioned most of the men of honour and fortune to fly from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Sylla</i> for protection	XII	437
4221	2914	85	<i>Sylla</i> and <i>Mithridates</i> having concluded a peace, <i>Sylla</i> goes against <i>Fimbria</i> , the lieutenant under the late consul <i>Flaccus</i> , and summons him at <i>Thyatira</i> in <i>Lydia</i> to surrender up his troops, upon which many revolt from <i>Fimbria</i> to <i>Sylla</i> : <i>Fimbria</i> hires a slave to murder <i>Sylla</i> , which is discovered. <i>Sylla</i> marches his troops against <i>Fimbria</i> , who retires into <i>Pergamus</i> and stabs himself	XII	438
4222	2915	84	<i>Cinna</i> and <i>Papirius Carbo</i> declare themselves consuls again: <i>Cinna</i> marries his daughter <i>Cornelia</i> to the famous <i>Julius Caesar</i> . <i>Sylla</i> marches towards <i>Rome</i> with great threatnings; <i>Cinna</i> goes against him; the soldiers mutiny and kill him. <i>Carbo</i> now reigned alone, and raised 200,000 men to keep <i>Sylla</i> out of <i>Italy</i> . <i>Sylla</i> harangues his army, who take a new oath to him, and promise to commit no devastations in <i>Italy</i> : They are first met and joined by <i>Metellus Pius</i> and his men. <i>Sylla</i> sends offers of peace to the consul <i>Narbo</i> , who uses his messengers ill; upon which a battle ensues, wherein <i>Narbo</i> has 6000 killed, and then abundance desert the consul and join <i>Sylla</i> . <i>Pompey</i> raises an army and does the same. <i>Scipio</i> the other consul coming against <i>Sylla</i> , <i>Sylla</i> desires peace; a truce is agreed on, during which <i>Sylla</i> draws off his men, then takes the consul and his son prisoners, but sets them at liberty, with a guard to escort them safe to their friends. The consul <i>Scipio</i> raises a new army and goes against <i>Pompey</i> , but		

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4222	2915	84	is a second time deserted, and his men go over to <i>Pompey</i> , who joined <i>Sylla</i> <i>Ptolemy Alexander</i> tired with his mother <i>Cleopatra's</i> rage, retires from <i>Alexandria</i> to live privately : She coaxes him to return, with a design to murder him ; but he being informed of it, murders her ; and the <i>Alexandrians</i> expel him ; whereupon <i>Lathyrus</i> comes from <i>Cyprus</i> , and becomes king over the whole dominions of <i>Egypt</i> by himself	XII	439
4223	2916	83	The temple of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> at <i>Rome</i> burnt, and with it the <i>Sibylline</i> books, which two years afterwards <i>Sylla</i> ordered, to be restored, by collecting the fragments and copies, &c. and thereout to make new books, which was the work of the <i>quindecimvirs</i> , five members being added to the former ten	IX	120
4224	2917	82	The consul <i>Narbo</i> and <i>C. Marius</i> rob all the temples at <i>Rome</i> of their gold and ornaments, to raise money to pay their troops. <i>Carinas</i> for the consuls engages <i>Metellus Pius</i> , and is defeated with great loss : This so exasperates young <i>Marius</i> , one of this year's consuls, that he sends orders to <i>Junius Brutus</i> the prætor in <i>Rome</i> to murder all the friends of <i>Sylla</i> , which was immediately executed, among whom was <i>Carbo</i> the consul's brother, <i>Pompey's</i> father in-law, and <i>Mucius Sævola</i> pontifex maximus ; upon which <i>Sylla</i> advancing towards <i>Rome</i> , is met by the consul <i>Marius</i> at <i>Setia</i> upon the banks of the <i>Liris</i> , where they engage a long time, but at last <i>Marius</i> being deserted by seven cohorts at once, is intirely overthrown and routed with a dreadful slaughter, <i>Sylla</i> then marches to <i>Rome</i> , which opens its gates to him. His generals gained continual victories over the consular armies, which by slaughter and desertion was greatly decreased. <i>Telesinus</i> a noble <i>Samnite</i> , raises a great army and joins all the scattered forces of the consuls, and marches to <i>Rome</i> with an intent to massacre all the inhabitants and raze the	XII	458

city ; *Sylla* goes and engages him, but is defeated with great loss : But *Crassus*, another *Roman* general, defeated the *Samnites*, and killed *Telefinus*, and took *Carinas*, *Brutus*, and *Censorinus*, (who were soon after beheaded) and routed the rest ; 3000 of them come to *Sylla* to beg for their lives ; he orders them to kill of their countrymen so many as refused to join them ; they kill vast numbers, and then 6000 of them he carries to *Rome*, puts them into the circus, and while he was haranguing the senate, orders all to be killed there. *Marius* kills himself, and all the *Samnites* and *Prænestines* able to bear arms are put to the sword that were in the city of *Præneste*, and the city plundered : This so terrified the inhabitants of *Norba*, that they set fire to their houses, and perished in the flames . The civil war now ended, *Sylla* put governours into all the *Italian* provinces, and kept small armies in several places to keep them in awe : Then he assembled the *Comitium* at *Rome*, and told them that he would put every person to the sword that had bore arms against him, proscribed 40 senators and 1600 knights, with severe penalties against any that concealed or assisted them : *Catiline* was the executioner of his vengeance, who slew a great many even before they knew they were proscribed. All ranks and degrees were murdered in vast numbers in *Rome*, and in the adjacent parts ; some cities were dismantled, others excessively taxed, some demolished, and all the citizens proscribed, &c. Thus he became master of *Rome*, and all its provinces except *Spain* ; after which he got himself proclaimed continual dictator

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4224 2917 82

Muræna the *Roman* general having broke the peace with *Mithridates*, and taken many towns, &c. *Mithridates* engages him, overthrows him, and drives him into *Phrygia* : But *Sylla* being now dictator, orders *Muræna* to return home, and sent *M. Themas* to be prætor in *Asia*, and *Gabinus* to settle all things with *Mithridates*

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Alexander

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4224	2917	82	<i>Alexander</i> , late king of <i>Egypt</i> , after divers defeats, dies, and leaves a son named also <i>Alexander</i>		IX	121
4224	2917	82	<i>Thebes</i> (a great city in the <i>Upper Egypt</i>) refusing to submit to <i>Lathyrus</i> , he besieged it, and after three years took it, and gave it to be plundered by the soldiers, who so destroyed it that it never after was famous		IX	124
4225	2918	81	<i>Sylla</i> makes great changes in the laws of <i>Rome</i> , and restores the patrician power very much, and gives the right of citizenship to 10,000 slaves, and calls them <i>Cornelians</i> ; and gave his legionaries the lands of the <i>Municipia</i> , and colonies that had declared against him, and then orders himself a triumph for his conquests in <i>Asia</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and <i>Pontus</i> , which lasted two days; on the first, 15,000 pounds weight of gold, and 115,000 of silver, brought from <i>Greece</i> and <i>Asia</i> , were carried before him; and on the second, 13,000 of gold and 7000 of silver, which young <i>Marius</i> had saved out of the fire of the capitol, &c.		XII	460
4225	2918	81	<i>Sylla</i> sends <i>Pompey</i> (who had reduced all <i>Sicily</i>) against <i>Domitius</i> , who had stirred up <i>Hiarbas</i> (king of part of <i>Numidia</i>) against <i>Sylla</i> in <i>Asia</i> : they come to an engagement; <i>Domitius</i> has 17,000 men killed on the spot; <i>Pompey</i> pursues him to his camp, which he forces, kills <i>Domitius</i> , and takes <i>Hiarbas</i> prisoner, and thereby recovered all the revolted cities of <i>Africa</i> <i>Sylla</i> orders <i>Pompey</i> to disband his troops and come to <i>Rome</i> , which he does, and is received with the highest honour, and surnamed <i>the Great</i>		XII	461
4226	2919	80	<i>Sylla</i> (though dictator) names himself and <i>Cecilius Metellus</i> for consuls, and are chose, upon which he treats all the city of <i>Rome</i> for many days with great profusion. <i>Pompey</i> requires a triumph, and after much opposition from <i>Sylla</i> , has it. <i>Sylla</i> reduces <i>Nola</i> in <i>Campania</i> , and <i>Volaterræ</i> in <i>Hebruria</i> , the two only cities that held out against him		XII	462
4227	2920	79	<i>Cicero</i> pleads for the first time in favour of <i>Roscius</i> , and having used too much freedom against <i>Sylla</i> , retires to <i>Athens</i> to compleat his studies		XII	463

Y. of war	Y. of peace	Before the war		Vol.	Page
4227	1920	79	<i>Alexander</i> , king and high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies in his camp before <i>Ragaba</i> , which he was then besieging, and left the kingdom to his queen <i>Alexandra</i> , and upon her death to which of his two sons she should choose	X	95
4227	1920	79	<i>Sylla</i> , after having destroyed above 100,000 <i>Roman</i> citizens, 90 senators, and proscribed or murdered 2600 <i>Roman</i> knights, and buried numberless multitudes of the allies in the ruins of their cities, assembles the people, mounts the rostra, and making a speech to them, concludes with, <i>Romans, I resign my Office, divest myself of the unlimited Power you have conferred upon me, and am ready to answer in a private Capacity whatever can be alledged against me</i> ; then dismissed his lictors, came down from the rostra, and went to his own house in the rank of a private man, and so continued to his death	XII	465
4228	1921	78	The quarrels between the consuls threatening <i>Rome</i> with another civil war, <i>Sylla</i> retires to his country house, and gives himself up to all manner of debaucheries, which threw him into a violent disease, that bred an imposthume in his bowels, which produced vast quantities of vermin, that in a small time determined his life: His burial was honoured with all the pomp and public respect possible	XII	467
4228	1921	78	Towards the end of the consular year, <i>Lepidus</i> comes with a great army against <i>Rome</i> to force them to chuse him a second time, but is repulsed by his colleague and <i>Pompey</i> , and obliged to save himself by a shameful flight into <i>Hetruria</i> : <i>M. Junius Brutus</i> espousing his cause, <i>Pompey</i> marches against him into <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i> , besieges and takes <i>Mutina</i> , forcing him and all his army to surrender at discretion: <i>Pompey</i> ordered <i>Brutus</i> to be beheaded, but used the troops with great humanity. <i>Lepidus</i> having recruited his army, went a second time to <i>Rome</i> , but was again forced to retire, first into <i>Hetruria</i> , and then into <i>Sardinia</i> , where he soon died, and his rebellion with him	XII	470
4229	1922	77	<i>Alexandra</i> (queen of the <i>Jews</i>) having restored the <i>Pharisees</i> to that power from		

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			which her husband had reduced them, they used it so exorbitantly as to compel her to reverse all the former decrees made against them, and to persecute the <i>Sadducees</i> with great cruelty	X	97
4230	2923	76	<i>Julius Cæsar</i> appears for the first time at the bar, and impeaches <i>Cn. Cornelius Dolabella</i> , formerly prætor of <i>Macædonia</i> , by which he gained great reputation, tho' the accused was excused	XII	480
4230	2923	76	<i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> dies, and is succeeded by his only legitimate child, <i>Cleopatra Berenice</i> . <i>Sylla</i> being now perpetual dictator of <i>Rome</i> , sends <i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Ptolemy Alexander</i> late king of <i>Egypt</i> : The <i>Alexandrians</i> persuade him to marry <i>Cleopatra</i> , that now reigned, which he does, but orders her to be murdered 19 days afterwards; then reigned very cruelly for 15 years, at the end of which time the <i>Alexandrians</i> expel him the kingdom; upon which he went to <i>Tyre</i> , and died a few months after	IX	125
4231	2924	75	The consul <i>urelius Cotta</i> consents to abolish one of <i>Sylla's</i> laws, and to admit the tribunes to be advanced to superior offices	XII	485
4231	2924	75	<i>Sertorius</i> having for many years supported the <i>Marian</i> faction in <i>Spain</i> , and advanced <i>Lusitania</i> into a commonwealth, and continually harrassed and defeated <i>Metellus</i> , <i>Hirtuleius</i> , one of his lieutenants, is attacked by <i>Metellus</i> , who defeats and kills him 20,000 men. <i>Sertorius</i> engages and defeats <i>Pompey</i> ; a small time after he defeated him again, and killed 6000 of his men, and soon after reduced both <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Metellus</i> to the utmost straits. <i>Mithridates</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> sends <i>Sertorius</i> 5000 talents, and 40 ships completely armed; and <i>Sertorius</i> sends him a body of troops, under the command of <i>Marcus Marius</i>	XII	485
4231	2924	75	<i>Mithridates</i> and his son-in-law <i>Tigranes</i> join; <i>Tigranes</i> besieges <i>Cappadocia</i> , and <i>Mithridates</i> <i>Paphlagonia</i> , with 120,000 foot, 16,000 horse, and 100 chariots armed with scythes. <i>Paphlagonia</i> submits; then he goes into <i>Enyria</i>	IX	271

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4232	2925	74	<i>M. Antonius</i> the Roman admiral going against the <i>Cretan</i> pirates, is defeated, and sees many of his ships taken, and his men hung upon the enemies masts : which so affects him, that he dies of grief soon after	XII	490
4232	2925	74	<i>Mithridates</i> advances with two large armies, and a fleet of 400 ships of 30 oars, and abundance of smaller vessels : the one under <i>Diophantus Matbarus</i> marches into <i>Capadocia</i> ; the other, consisting of 150,000 foot, 12000 horse, and 100 armed chariots, <i>Mithridates</i> commanded in person ; and a third army commanded by <i>Marius</i> and <i>Eumachus</i> , near <i>Heraclea</i> in <i>Pontus</i> ; <i>Lucullus</i> commanded <i>Cotta</i> to keep the fleet in the harbour of <i>Chalcedon</i> ; <i>Cotta</i> sends his legate <i>Rutilius</i> to watch <i>Mithridates's</i> motions, whom <i>Marius</i> and <i>Eumachus</i> meet, who slew him, and cut his army in pieces ; <i>Mithridates</i> serves several other officers in the same manner, and orders his admiral to sail into the harbour of <i>Chalcedon</i> , where he burnt some and sunk others, and took the remainder of the Roman fleet without opposition ; 8000 sailors are killed, and 4500 taken prisoners, and 5300 land forces, all <i>Italians</i> . <i>Lucullus</i> following <i>Mithridates</i> to the siege of <i>Gyzicum</i> , kills 10,000 of his men, and takes 13,000 ; <i>Lucullus</i> a while after cuts off a large detachment of <i>Pontines</i> , and got the mastery of a mountain, whereby he cut off all communication by land from <i>Mithridates</i> ; this caused both a famine and a plague in his army. They endeavoured to break up the siege and retire ; but <i>Lucullus</i> falls upon them as they were passing the river <i>Rhyndacus</i> , took 600 horse, and all the beasts of burthen, 15,000 men, and put the rest to the sword. He also took <i>Aristonicus</i> , the king's admiral, and a large sum of money. The king breaks up the siege, and embarks in the night. <i>Marius</i> goes by land with 30,000 men for <i>Lampsacus</i> ; <i>Lucullus</i> follows, engages, and kills him 20,000 men. Upon <i>Lucullus's</i> return to <i>Gyzicum</i> , the people pay him the highest honours, and institute		

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			<p>sports, and call them <i>Lucullea</i> ; he declared the city free, and the senate gave them the same privileges with <i>Rome</i>. <i>Mithridates</i> is said to lose 300,000 men by this siege. <i>Lucullus</i> comes up with the king's fleet of 50 ships, and 10,000 land forces on board, and takes 32, and puts most of the land forces to the sword : The next day <i>Marius</i>, <i>Alexander</i>, and <i>Dionysius</i>, three generals, are taken in a cave, and carried to <i>Lucullus</i> ; <i>Marius</i> he ordered to be put to death. The king encamps near to <i>Lucullus</i> : but his detachments being several times defeated, at last his whole army run away without being attacked, and leaves only a small guard to go with the king to his son-in-law <i>Tigranes</i>. In his passage he sends <i>Bacchides</i> to <i>Pharnacia</i>, to put his sisters, wives, and concubines to death which was done accordingly. All the governors of towns, &c. in <i>Pontus</i> submit to <i>Lucullus</i>. <i>Heraclaea</i>, a chief city of <i>Pontus</i>, having vigorously stood a two years siege, was at last betrayed by their governor <i>Conacorex</i>, who delivered up one of the gates in the night : The <i>Romans</i> under <i>Cotta</i> and <i>Triarius</i> murder most of the people, and plunder the town, with its temple, &c. and then reduced it to ashes. Thus was all <i>Pontus</i> subdued, and made a <i>Roman</i> province. Then <i>Lucullus</i> went against <i>Armenia Minor</i>, who all submit</p>	IX	272
4232	2925	74	<p><i>Perperna</i> cabals against <i>Sertorius</i> in <i>Spain</i>, and strives by all means to bring him into disgrace with the people, and at last treacherously murdered him. <i>Perperna</i> commands the army of <i>Sertorius</i>, is defeated and taken prisoner by <i>Pompey</i>, and by him put to death, which put an end to the war in <i>Spain</i></p>	XII	493
4233	2926	73	<p>The <i>Italian</i> slaves, under one <i>Spartacus</i> a gladiator, make an insurrection ; they first defeat the <i>Capuan</i> militia, then the <i>Roman</i> prætor <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> with 30,000 men, and then overthrew the prætor <i>Vatinus</i></p>	XII	495
4234	2927	72	<p><i>Crixus</i> one of the chiefs of the <i>Gaulish</i> slaves, separates from <i>Spartacus</i>, and is cut to pieces with his whole army in <i>Apulia</i>, by</p>		

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			the consul <i>Gellius</i> ; upon which <i>Spartacus</i> falls upon the other consul <i>Lentulus</i> , and gave him a total overthrow ; and then marched against <i>Gellius</i> , and defeated him. <i>Spartacus</i> sacrificed all the <i>Roman</i> prisoners round <i>Crixus</i> 's funeral pile		
+234	2927	72	<i>Tigranes</i> engages <i>Lucullus</i> , and is entirely defeated : But <i>Mithridates</i> recovers a great part of <i>Pontus</i> , and overthrew <i>Fabius</i> the <i>Roman</i> governor of that province, but was soon after defeated by <i>Triarius</i> , another <i>Roman</i> general	IX	288
+235	2928	71	<i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Triarius</i> engage again ; the <i>Romans</i> are defeated with great slaughter ; but the king being greatly wounded by a <i>Roman</i> , who was one of his own men, occasioned a retreat to be sounded, which gave the remaining <i>Romans</i> an opportunity to escape, having lost 7000 men, 150 centurions, 24 tribunes : After the king was recovered from his wound, he ordered all the <i>Romans</i> in his army to be formed into one body, and when they were retired to their tents, he ordered every man of them to be cut in pieces	IX	290
+235	2928	71	The <i>Roman</i> senate appoints <i>Licinius Crassus</i> general of the forces sent against the rebel-slaves : He dispatches <i>Mummius</i> his lieutenant with two legions to watch their motions ; but he, offering <i>Spartacus</i> battle, is put to flight at the first onset. <i>Crassus</i> soon after falls in with 10,000 of the rebels, who were laying the country waste, fell upon and cut them all to pieces. <i>Spartacus</i> posted himself in a peninsula near <i>Rhegium</i> , where <i>Crassus</i> shut him in with a ditch from one sea to the other, 300 furlongs long, 15 foot broad, and 15 foot deep ; but <i>Spartacus</i> one snowy night filled up part of it, and forced his way through the enemy's army, and again encamped in the open country. Part of the slaves quarrel with their leader, and separate : <i>Crassus</i> attacks them, and kills 12,300. Soon after <i>Crassus</i> engages <i>Spartacus</i> , kills him and 40,000 rebels. A party of them retired under the conduct of one <i>Publipot</i> into <i>Lucania</i> , where <i>Pompey</i> intirely defeated them, and so put an end to this rebellion	XII	495 <i>Pompey</i>

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4236	2929	70	<p><i>Pompey and Crassus</i> are made this year's consuls at <i>Rome</i>. <i>Pompey</i> refuses to disband the troops brought out of <i>Spain</i>, till he has a triumph ; and <i>Crassus</i> would not part with the command of his army. till <i>Pompey</i> laid down his arms, affirming that <i>Pompey</i> aim'd at the sovereignty, and, like <i>Sylla</i>, to govern by a standing army ; but with great difficulty they are both prevailed upon to disband their armies, and are seemingly reconciled ; but each of them strove to make themselves friends ; <i>Pompey</i> by popularity, reinstating the tribunes in their former power, and restoring the power of judging civil causes by the <i>Roman</i> knights. <i>Crassus</i>, though naturally covetous, entertained the people with prodigious profusion at 10,000 tables, and gave corn to the populace sufficient to maintain their families three whole months, he being the richest man in all <i>Rome</i>, being worth 7000 talents, or 1,356,250 <i>l. sterling</i>. This year the censorship was again revived, and the number of the <i>Roman</i> citizens fit to bear arms was found to be 450,000</p>		
4236	2929	70	<p>Queen <i>Alexandra</i> dies, and her son <i>Hyrcaus</i>, then high priest of the <i>Jews</i>, is proclaimed king of the <i>Jews</i> by the <i>Pharisees</i> ; but his brother <i>Aristobulus</i> opposes him ; they come to a battle, <i>Hyrcaus</i> is defeated and flies to <i>Jerusalem</i>, whither <i>Aristobulus</i> follows him, and obliges him to surrender the crown and priesthood to him, which he did, after a reign of three months, and by the artifice of <i>Antipater</i>, the father of <i>Herod</i>, was persuaded to fly to <i>Aretas</i> king of <i>Arabia</i> for safety and protection</p>	XII	497
4237	2930	69	<p><i>Aretas</i> king of <i>Arabia</i> comes with an army to rescue <i>Hyrcaus</i> in <i>Judea</i> ; <i>Aristobulus</i> engages him, is defeated, and flies to <i>Jerusalem</i>, whither <i>Aretas</i>, &c. follows him, and besieges him in the precinct of the temple</p>	X	102
4238	2931	68	<p>The <i>Cretans</i> send 23 of their chief members to <i>Rome</i> to appease the senate ; but <i>P. Lentulus Spinther</i> opposes them, and <i>Micellus</i> is sent against them, who intirely</p>	X	26

overthrew

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			overthrew <i>Lasthenes</i> , and besieged <i>Cydonia</i> , the metropolis of the island, which the governor <i>Panares</i> surrendered: Then <i>Metellus</i> went to <i>Gineffus</i> , whither <i>Lasthenes</i> was flown, which after setting on fire, <i>Lasthenes</i> withdrew: so that <i>Metellus</i> conquered the whole island of <i>Crete</i> in one campaign	VII	387
4239	2932	67	The <i>Cretans</i> and <i>Cilician</i> pirates, upon account of <i>Metellus's</i> severity, send a deputation to <i>Pompey</i> , and offer to submit to him, (who was vested with an absolute power for three years, by the senate, to act and do whatever he thought advantageous for the commonwealth:) He receives their hostages, and promises them an advantageous peace, and declares <i>Metellus</i> had no right of acting within his proconsulate; this caused a sort of civil war between the <i>Roman</i> generals and troops: but <i>Metellus</i> taking <i>Lappa</i> (a strong city of <i>Crete</i>) put all the <i>Cretans</i> and <i>Cilicians</i> to the sword he found in it: Having absolutely conquered the island, and <i>Lasthenes</i> and <i>Panares</i> laid down their arms, all the inhabitants submitted to the yoke: <i>Metellus</i> changed the form of government, obliged them to live by the <i>Roman</i> laws, imposed an annual tribute on the whole island, and made it a <i>Roman</i> province At his return to <i>Rome</i> , <i>Metellus</i> was honoured with a triumph, and the surname of <i>Creticus</i>	VII	383
4239	2932	67	At the instigation of <i>Gabinus</i> the <i>Roman</i> tribune the people empower <i>Pompey</i> to equip 500 ships, raise 120,000 foot and 5000 horse, and to chuse twenty senators for his lieutenants: He had also two quaestors, and 6000 <i>Aetie</i> talents paid him before he left <i>Rome</i> . In four months time he quite cleared the seas of the pirates, taking and sinking 1300 of their ships, cutting 10,000 of their men to pieces, and taking 120 towns and castles on the sea coasts from them, setting an incredible number of captives free, and taking 20,000 prisoners, whom he sent to repeople the deserted cities of <i>Mallus</i> , <i>Aidana</i> , <i>Epiphania</i> , and <i>Soli</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> : These successes occasioned the passing the		

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4239	2932	67	<i>Manilian law at Rome, whereby Pompey was made absolute governor of all the armies, fleets, and provinces, belonging to Rome</i>	XII	502
4240	2933	66	<i>Lucullus is deposed, and the Roman consul Glabrio sent to command in his stead, during which time Mithridates and Tigranes recovered the greatest part of Pontus, Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Armenia Minor</i>	IX	292
			<i>Pompey having made peace with the Cilician pirates, offers the same to Mithridates, upon condition of his laying down his arms, and surrendering him up the deserters : This being refused, and both armies encamped on two hills opposite to one another, Pompey cuts a ditch 150 furlongs in circuit at the foot of the king's hill, which extremely straitened the king's army, forcing them to live upon their dead horses, which perished for want of forage : He resolves to break through the Roman fortifications ; and first he put all the sick and disabled to the sword, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, and then in the night forces his way into the open country, and marches towards Armenia Major, where Tigranes waited for him : Pompey pursues him with his whole army, overtakes and kills 40,000 of his men, with the loss of about thirty Roman soldiers and two centurions. Mithridates, forsaken by all his attendants, flies with his wife Hyfiscratia, his daughter Dripetine, and one officer ; meets a body of mercenaries that were coming to join him, to the number of 3000, who escort him to the castle of Sinoriae, on the borders of the two Armenias, where his treasures were ; he rewarded them very liberally, took 6000 talents, and retired into Armenia, from whence he sends to Tigranes ; but he being about clapping up a peace with the Romans, put his ambassadors in irons. Pompey built a city called Nicopolis in the field of battle, which he bestowed upon his old and disabled soldiers ; and, many resorting to it from all parts, it soon became noted</i>	IX	293

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Y. of world	Y. of A.D.	Before Christ		
4241	2934	65		
4241	2934	65	XII	504
4241	2934	65	XII	505
4242	2935	64	X	108

Catiline, at the head of a great number of extravagant debauchees, conspires the death of the consuls, and the seizing the government of *Rome* by the murder of the senate ; but giving the signal at a wrong time, it proved abortive

Julius Cæsar is this year made ædile at *Rome* ; He courts the people by all acts of popularity possible ; he finishes the *Appian* way almost wholly at his own expence, and entertained the people with 320 couple of gladiators, and the *Megalæan* games, running himself 251,875 *l. sterl.* in debt

Aristobulus sends ambassadors to *Scaurus*, one of *Pompey's* generals, and offers him 400 talents for his assistance : *Scaurus* writes to *Aretas*, ordering him to raise the siege of *Jerusalem*, upon pain of being declared an enemy to *Rome*. *Aretas* immediately decamps, and returns homewards ; *Aristobulus* pursues and overtakes him at *Pappyrion*, overthrew him, killed 7000 of his men, and quite dispersed the rest. *Pompey* being come to *Damascus*, ambassadors are sent to him from *Judea*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, with great presents : *Aristobulus* sent him a golden vine, with fruit on it, upon a square mount, with deer, lions, &c. about it, all of most exquisite workmanship, valued at 5000 talents, which *Pompey* set up in the temple of *Jupiter* at *Rome* : *Pompey* orders the two brothers to appear personally before him at *Damascus*

Aristobulus and his brother *Hyrcaan* appear at *Damascus* before *Pompey*, who after hearing each side, defers the umpirage till he should come into *Judea* himself, intending first to subdue *Aretas* king of *Arabia*. *Aristobulus* goes away in a huff, and raises an army : *Pompey* goes after him, and at *Coræa* sends for *Aristobulus* ; who going to him, and after several conferences, *Pompey* demands all his fortresses, &c. *Aristobulus*, to get his liberty, consents ; but as soon as he got from him, flies to *Jerusalem*, whither *Pompey* follows him : *Aristobulus* comes out, offers him a large sum of money, and prostrate

Y. of world	Y. of hol	Before Christ
4242	2935	64

at his feet begs for peace : *Pompey* sends *Gabinus* with his troops to receive the money, but the garison shuts the gates, and refuses their consent : *Aristobulus* is clapt in chains, and the city besieged. *Hircan's* party opens the city to him, but the others retire within the precincts of the temple ; but falling into a superstitious observation of the sabbath, were attacked on that day, and the place taken, with the slaughter of 12,000, by the *Romans*, and abundance murdered themselves, the priests all the while continuing their sacrifices. *Pompey* puts multitudes of the captives to death, who had espoused *Aristobulus's* cause, while others destroyed themselves by setting fire to their houses, and leaping from precipices, &c. Thus the whole kingdom of *Judea* was at once subdued by the *Romans*

Mithridates sues to *Pompey* for peace, but is answered, he must come in person ; which he refusing, enters *Pontus*, and takes several places from *Pompey* ; but *Castor*, whom he had made governor of *Phanagorium*, having killed *Trypho*, the king's favourite, to avoid the king's anger, stirs up the inhabitants to revolt ; but the king having four sons there, they maintained the castle against *Castor*, who besieged, and took, it and them, with their sister *Cleopatra*, and sent them all to the *Romans*. *Mithridates* sends eunuchs ambassadors to the *Parthians*, with the offer of his daughters to such princes as would assist him ; but their guard murders them, and delivers up the girls to the *Romans*, as well as themselves : Soon after *Pharnaces* his son was proclaimed king by the soldiers, &c. who grew weary of his severe government, upon which he poisoned himself, and such of his daughters and concubines as remained with him ; the women died, but he survived, and was forced to stab himself to get rid of his life, at the *Panticapæum* in the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, in the 60th year of his reign ; during which time he subdued 21 nations, and could speak all their languages fluently ; he was an excellent scholar,

Y. of world	Y. of Red	Before Christ	[455]		Vol.	Page
4243	2035	63	<p>and wrote many books of physick, and as great a statesman and general as the age he lived in afforded, &c</p> <p><i>Pompey</i> bellows the kingdom of <i>Bosphorus</i> upon <i>Pharnaces</i>, son of <i>Mithridates</i> late king of <i>Pontus</i>, and honours him with the title of friend and ally of <i>Rome</i>; upon which he orders all his governors, &c. in <i>Pontus</i> to submit to <i>Pompey</i>, and deliver all the treasure to him. In the city of <i>Talaura</i> <i>Pompey</i> found 2000 onyx cups set in gold, and a vast number of rich saddles set with jewels, &c. the statues of <i>Minerva</i>, <i>Mars</i>, and <i>Apollo</i>, of pure gold, &c. <i>Pompey</i> having reduced <i>Pontus</i> into a <i>Roman</i> province, goes to <i>Ephesus</i>, and in a fleet of 700 ships sails for <i>Italy</i>; and coming to <i>Brundisium</i>, to take off all suspicion, disbands his army. His triumph (which lasted two days) was attended with 124 captives of distinction; he would not suffer any of them to be put to death, but sent most of them back to their respective countries, detaining only those of royal extraction; delivered 20,000 talents into the publick treasury, notwithstanding he had distributed 16,000 talents among the officers of his army, and given every soldier 50 sesterces</p>		IX	300
4243	2035	63	<p><i>Cicero</i>, the now consul, acquaints the senate of <i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy to his face; upon which it is enacted, that the consuls should take care that the republic suffered no detriment, by an ancient form, that invested them with absolute power to raise men and money for war, &c. <i>Catiline</i> prompts <i>Cethegus</i>, <i>Lentulus</i>, &c. to set the city on fire; goes into <i>Hetruria</i>, takes upon him the command of an army, is declared an enemy to <i>Rome</i> by the senate, and his companions seized and executed</p>		IX	305
4243	2035	63	<p><i>Hyrcau</i> is restored to his pontifical dignity at <i>Jerusalem</i>, with the secular title of prince tributary to <i>Rome</i>, but forbid to resume the diadem, or royal stile, or to extend his dominions beyond the old borders of <i>Judea</i>. <i>Pompey</i>, to mortify the <i>Jews</i>, orders the most holy places in the temple to be opened to him and his atten-</p>		XII	509

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			dants, where he viewed the golden table, candlesticks, censers, lamps, &c. the spices and rich perfumes, &c. and 200 talents in the treasury, all which he left untouched, and ordered the priests to purify it and go on with their usual worship: Then he commanded the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> to be pulled down, and left <i>Scaurus</i> with a sufficient force governor of it, and returned with <i>Aristobulus</i> , his two sons and two daughters captive; but <i>Alexander</i> , one of the sons, made his escape	X	115
4244	2937	62	<i>Alexander</i> (son of <i>Aristobulus</i> , the deposed king and high-priest of the <i>Jews</i>) is defeated by the <i>Roman</i> general, with the loss of 3000 men killed, and many taken prisoners, who afterwards followed and besieged him in <i>Alexandria</i> , where he surrenders up all the fortresses he had seized, which the <i>Romans</i> demolished, and then divided the <i>Jewish</i> state into five districts, and appointed separate courts of judicature at <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>Gadara</i> , <i>Amath</i> , <i>Jericho</i> , and <i>Sephoris</i> , changing the government from monarchical into aristocratical	X	119
4244	2937	62	The proconsul <i>Antonius</i> pretends to be sick, and resigns the command of his army to <i>Petræus</i> , his lieutenant, who engages <i>Catiline</i> , kills him and 3000 of his troops, and so quashed the rebellion, by punishing the guilty heads wherever they were taken	XII	516
4244	2937	62	<i>Julius Cæsar</i> is made <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> , and divorces his wife <i>Pompeia</i> , for her amorous intrigues with <i>P. Clodius</i> , a debauched young patrician	XII	518
4245	2938	61	<i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> (or the flute-player) the natural son of <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> , succeeds in the throne of <i>Egypt</i> , by the choice of the <i>Alexandrians</i> : He was the most effeminate king that ever had been in <i>Egypt</i> : He purchased an alliance with <i>Rome</i> at the price of 6000 talents, or 1,152,500 pounds sterling, but was soon after drove out of the kingdom by the <i>Alexandrians</i> , who set up his daughter <i>Berenice</i> , who marrying <i>Seleucus</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , soon after caused him to be strangled and married <i>Archelaus</i> , high priest of <i>Comana</i> in <i>Pontus</i>	IX	129

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Y. of world	Y. of Hood	Before Christ				
4246	2939	60	<p><i>Cæsar</i> being appointed governor of <i>Further Spain</i>, comprising <i>Lusitania</i> and <i>Bætica</i>, viz. <i>Portugal</i> and <i>Andalusia</i>, was stopped by some of his creditors; <i>Crassus</i> pays some, and becomes surety to others for 830 talents, or 160,812 pounds <i>sterling</i>. When he arrived in <i>Spain</i>, he subdued several nations that had never yet been subject to <i>Rome</i>, and returned home, bringing with him sufficient to discharge all his debts, amounting to 1,600,000 <i>l. sterling</i>. <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Crassus</i> being at variance, he undertakes to reconcile them, and proposes all things to be managed by them three, called the first great triumvirate</p>		XII	523
4247	2940	59	<p><i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> being chose consul, proposes to divide the lands belonging to the state in <i>Campania</i> among such poor <i>Roman</i> citizens as had three children or more : The senate opposed it to the utmost, but the people pass it tumultuously</p>		XII	526
4248	2941	58	<p><i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> gets himself the government of <i>Transalpine</i> and <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i> for five years, with the command of four legions, contrary to all law, &c.</p>		XII	528
4248	2941	58	<p><i>Clodius</i> being advanced to the tribuneship at <i>Rome</i>, used all his power against <i>Cæro</i>, who had accused him about <i>Cæsar's</i> wife, and got him banished, burnt his fine palaces at <i>Rome</i>, and his country houses, and confiscated all his estate</p>		XII	532
4248	2941	58	<p><i>Cæsar</i> engages the <i>Helvetians</i>, who had burnt down their own towns and houses with a resolution to enter <i>Gaul</i>, cuts off 130,000 of them, and the rest submit : <i>Cæsar</i> obliges them to lay down their arms, and sends them back into their own country. Soon after he engaged <i>Ariovistus</i>, intirely defeated him by cutting off most of his troops ; himself escaped with difficulty cross the <i>Rhine</i>, but his two wives and one of his daughters perished ; and another of his daughters, and a great many <i> Germans </i> of distinction were taken prisoners</p>		XII	534
4249	2942	57	<p><i>Cicero</i> is recalled from banishment with all the demonstrations of joy possible, and re.</p>			

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			ceived with the greatest respect at <i>Rome</i> , where he has his palace rebuilt at the public expence, &c.		
4249	2942	57	The several nations of <i>Belgium</i> conspire against the <i>Romans</i> : <i>Cæsar</i> marches against them, the <i>Rhemi</i> submit, but the rest appoint <i>Galba</i> king of the <i>Suessones</i> their commander, being 150,000. <i>Cæsar</i> attacks them as they are crossing the <i>Axona</i> , now the <i>Aisne</i> , and made such a dreadful slaughter of them, that they resolved to disperse and return home. Several places submitted ; but the <i>Nervii</i> (a very fierce people) fell upon <i>Cæsar</i> 's army, and killed abundance of them ; but at last, <i>Cæsar</i> having destroyed almost all of the young men, the old men, women, and children surrendered. Then going against the <i>Aduatici</i> , they pretended to give up their arms and submit ; but having concealed a third part of them, attacked the <i>Romans</i> in the night, for which <i>Cæsar</i> the next day broke down the city gates, put many to the sword, and sold the rest (to the number of 53,000) for slaves. This brought the submissions of several nations beyond the <i>Rhine</i> , and vast spoil and treasure to <i>Cæsar</i> .	XII	537
4249	2942	57	<i>Aristobulus</i> and his son <i>Antigonus</i> escape out of prison at <i>Rome</i> , and return into <i>Judea</i> , who with 8000 men that he had collected, sets about building the castle of <i>Alexandrión</i> ; but the <i>Romans</i> engage, defeat, and kill 5000 of his men, and force him to fly with 1000 into the ruined castle of <i>Macheron</i> , where after two days stout resistance, they take him by assault, and send him and his son prisoners to <i>Rome</i> , where he remained to his death, but the rest of his family was set at liberty	XII	537
4250	2943	56	<i>Alexander</i> son of <i>Aristobulus</i> raises a large army and comes again into <i>Judea</i> , and conquers all before him ; but being at last engaged by <i>Gabinus</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, near mount <i>Tabor</i> , is intirely defeated with the loss of 10,000 men killed on the spot, and the rest dispersed	X	111

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ
4250	2943	56

Gabinus governor of *Syria* undertakes to restore *Ptolemy Auletes* to the throne of *Egypt* for 10,000 talents, or 1,937,500 *l. sterling*, one half to be paid down, which is agreed to. Accordingly, he sends *Mark Antony*, who marches into *Egypt* and takes *Pelufium*, and *Gabinus* marches into the heart of the country, and is met by *Archelaus*, the husband of *Berenice*; they engage, the *Egyptians* are all cut off, and *Archelaus* taken, who is set at liberty for a large ransom, and being several times defeated, is at last besieged in *Alexandria*, where after defending the place to the last extremity, he marches out, and engages the *Romans*, who killed him and routed his army, and so re-establish *Auletes* again upon the throne of *Egypt*, who first puts his daughter *Berenice* to death, for accepting the throne from the *Alexandrians*, and then destroyed most of the great men for driving him away, confiscating their goods to raise money to pay *Gabinus*, &c.

IX

138

4250	2943	56
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Galba, one of *Cæsar*'s lieutenants, being attacked at *Ostodurus* by a great body of *Gauls*, he defeats and kills 10,000 of them. *Cæsar* having appointed *Brutus* his admiral, sends him against the *Veneti*, who engages their fleet, and obtains a complete victory; whereupon the *Veneti* submit, but *Cæsar* puts the chiefs to the sword and sells the rest for slaves. *Crassus* goes against part of the *Aquitani*, and kills 30,000 in one battle, and so reduced all *Aquitain*.

XII

540

4251	2944	55
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Cæsar attacks the *Usipites* and *Tenctheri*, of whom he cut off almost 400,000; then ordered a bridge to be built over the *Rhine*, entered *Germany*, plundered and sacked the *Sicambri*, and frightened the *Suevi*, and returned in 18 days to *Gaul* again, and broke down the bridge.

XII

542

4251	2944	55
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Cæsar prepares to invade *Britain*; the *Britons* send ambassadors into *Gaul* to him, offering to submit and give hostages: He marches into *Picardy*, and from thence sails into *Britain*, lands, is opposed, and defeats the *Britons*: They sue for peace, and deliver hostages. A storm

shatters his ships ; the *Britons* fall on his seventh legion : he comes to their assistance, and intirely overthrows the *Britons* with great slaughter several times, and then returns to *Gaul*. The senate order a supplication, or general thanksgiving, for 20 days, for *Cæsar's* success in *Britain*

XVIII 259

4251 2944 55

The *Trebonian* law (so called from *Trebonius*, the tribune of the people) passed at *Rome*, whereby *Cæsar* had the command of *Gaul*, &c. given him for five years ; *Crassus* *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Macedon* ; and *Pompey* the two *Spains* for the same time, absolutely, so that no power could reach them for that time) with full power to raise men, money, &c.

XII 544

4251 2944 55

Ateius (one of the tribunes of the *Roman* people) strove with all his might to hinder *Crassus* the consul, and one of the triumvirs, going into *Asia* ; but being opposed, went so far as even to arrest his person ; but eight of his colleagues delivered *Crassus* from the officer who had seized him ; *Pompey* conducted him out of *Rome* with a strong guard ; but *Ateius* coming to the city gate through which he was to pass, threw perfumes into a fire he had caused to be kindled there, and cursed *Crassus* with a thousand imprecations, and invokings of the infernal gods. *Crassus* leaves *Rome*, and coming into *Syria* (the province assigned him) marches to *Jerusalem* to seize all the treasures that *Pompey* had left untouched : *Eleazar*, one of the priests, in order to satisfy his avaricious temper, discovers to him a golden raster, weighing 3000 *Hebrew*, or 750 common pounds ; but though he had solemnly swore he would meddle with nothing else, as soon as he had got that, he plundered the treasury of 2000 talents, and the temple of all else that was valuable, to the amount of 8000 talents more. From hence he went into *Parthia*, though then in alliance and peace with *Rome* ; he besieges *Nicephorium*, which *Dio* the governor offered to surrender ; but when *Crassus* sent a party to take possession, *Dio* surrounded and cut them all

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			to pieces. <i>Crassus</i> takes the city by assault, sold the inhabitants for slaves, and confiscated their goods	X	507
4252	2945	51	<i>Cæsar</i> lands a second time in <i>Britain</i> , without opposition, the people being frightened at his great number of ships, pretending they had not sent the hostages agreed upon: He marches against and defeats the <i>Britons</i> ; a storm destroys and shatters a great part of his fleet; the <i>Britons</i> often attack him, but are always defeated with great loss. Having ravaged the country he returned to <i>Gaul</i>	XVIII	266
4252	2945	54	<i>Julia</i> (the daughter of <i>Julius Cæsar</i> , and wife of <i>Pompey</i>) dies, who while living behaved with so extraordinary a prudence, as to keep her father and husband from coming to an open rupture, which soon after broke out between them, and was so highly honoured and esteemed by all ranks of people, that she was buried in the field of <i>Mars</i> , an honour allowed only to great heroes, and never to any woman before	XII	546
4252	2945	54	The <i>Gauls</i> make a general insurrection: <i>Cæsar</i> , upon account of a famine that then was, being forced to divide his army, and place them in different parts in small parties, several of them are cut off, but at last he reduced them again to obedience, having a reinforcement of two legions from <i>Pompey</i>	XII	546
4252	2945	54	<i>Crassus</i> spends much of his time in improving, by all scandalous methods, the annual income of his province, by robbing the temples, extorting extravagant sums from the people, &c. and by neglecting military discipline his soldiers became effeminate. <i>Ordes</i> the <i>Parthian</i> king sends ambassadors to <i>Crassus</i> , complaining of his usage, and desires his reasons for it; but <i>Crassus</i> answering very haughtily, is at length attacked at <i>Carrhæ</i> , by <i>Surenus</i> the <i>Parthian</i> general, his son is killed, himself defeated, and his army routed with great slaughter, and his camp taken and plundered; and pursuing <i>Crassus</i> , takes him by a treacherous proposal of conferring about a peace, kills him and his attendants, and cuts off his head, and brings it to <i>Ordes</i> , who ordered		

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			his mouth to be filled with melted gold, thereby reproaching his avariciousness. In this battle 20,000 <i>Romans</i> were killed, and 10,000, taken prisoners		X	510
4253	2944	53	<i>Pompey</i> postponed the election of new consuls for seven months, and his creature <i>C. Luceius</i> the tribune proposed to the people to make <i>Pompey</i> dictator ; but <i>Cato</i> , &c. opposing it strongly, <i>Domitius Calvinus</i> and <i>Valerius Messala</i> were chose consuls for the remaining five months ; but corruption was so notoriously settled at <i>Rome</i> , that the candidates for the curule offices brought their money openly, and the heads of the faction employed force, so that many massacres happened in the installing them in their offices		XII	548
4253	2946	53	<i>Orodes</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> having made peace with <i>Artabazes</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> , and becoming jealous of the growing power of his general <i>Surenas</i> , who had lately defeated the <i>Romans</i> and killed <i>Crassus</i> , orders him to be put to death		X	527
4254	2947	52	<i>Orsaces</i> , general of <i>Orodes</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> , enters <i>Syria</i> , and conquers all the country from <i>Euphrates</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , and besieged it : <i>Cicero</i> meets a large party of <i>Parthian</i> horse, and cuts them all off to a man ; this forces them to raise the siege, and <i>Cicero</i> falls upon them and cuts off great numbers, and their general <i>Orsaces</i> , as they were making their retreat		X	528
4254	2947	52	<i>Cassius</i> the <i>Roman</i> general besieges <i>Tarichæa</i> (a city on the south shore of the lake <i>Gennesareth</i>) where <i>Pitolaus</i> with the remains of <i>Aristobulus's</i> party were : he takes and carries off 30,000 <i>Jews</i> prisoners, and <i>Pitolaus</i> he puts to death		X	123
4254	2947	52	<i>Pompey</i> and his faction create great disturbances and do much mischief, and he is declared sole consul at <i>Rome</i> , a thing never known before ; and new troops, with 1000 talents to pay them, are allowed him : But he having married <i>Cornelia</i> , the daughter of an eminent senator, & <i>Cæcilius Metellus</i> , associates him with him in the consulship, which greatly pleased the patrician senators		XII	550

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Cæsar, after having reduced the revolted *Gauls* in *Transalpine Gaul*, sends vast sums of money to be distributed among his partizans in *Rome*, and the populace, paying the debts of some, lending money without interest to others, and obliging and careſſing all, he himſelf ſtaying in *Insu-bria*, during which the *Gauls* revolt again, and though winter goes againſt them, beſieges *Noviodunum*; prince *Vercingetorix*, the *Gauliſh* generaliſſimo, comes to its relief; *Cæſar* defeats him, takes the town, and marches to *Avaricum* and takes it by ſtorm, and out of 40,000 *Gauliſh* troops, kills all but 800. The *Ædui* revolt, and kill all the *Italians* in their capital, ſeize *Noviodunum*, and in it *Cæſar*'s military cheſt, baggage and proviſions, and then ſet fire to the town; in return, *Cæſar* beſieges *Aleſia*, in which was *Vercingetorix*, with 80,000 men, 160,000 *Gauls* come to his relief, who engaged 3 times, but were as often defeated with great loſs; the city, being compelled by famine, ſurrenders at diſcretion; and ſo he reduced the *Gauls* once more, for which 20 days thankſgiving to the gods were ordered at *Rome*

4255	2948	51	The <i>Parthians</i> return and beſiege <i>Antioch</i> a ſecond time, but are obliged to raiſe the ſiege, to ſuppreſs a rebellion raiſed by one of their own noblemen	XII	557
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4255	2948	51	Several of the <i>Gauliſh</i> communities revolt, which <i>Cæſar</i> continually defeats, and reduces <i>Uxellodunum</i> , a ſtrong place, holding out a long ſiege againſt <i>Caninius</i> , one of his generals. <i>Cæſar</i> goes himſelf, reduces the place, and cuts off the right hands of all able to bear arms; and having now reduced all <i>Gaul</i> from the <i>Pyrenees</i> and <i>Alps</i> to the <i>Rhine</i> , turns it into a <i>Roman</i> province. He is ſaid to have taken 800 cities, and ſubdued 300 different nations, and defeated 3,000,000 of men, 1,000,000 killed, and 1,000,000 taken priſoners, in his ſeveral expeditions againſt the <i>Gauls</i>	X	529
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4255	2948	51	<i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies, and makes the <i>Romans</i> executors of his will, by which he bequeathed his crown to his	XII	555
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			eldest son and eldest daughter, ordering them to intermarry : <i>Pompey</i> is appointed guardian ; but <i>Photinus</i> the eunuch, and <i>Achillas</i> , general of all the forces, depose <i>Cleopatra</i> , with intent to reign absolutely, the young king being but 13 years old : She retires into <i>Syria</i> and <i>Palestine</i> , raises a great army and heads it herself, being about 17 years of age	IX	142
4256	2949	50	<i>Scribonius Curio</i> , a great enemy to <i>Cæsar</i> , is by <i>Pompey</i> set at the head of the tribunes ; the most debauched and extravagant patrician in <i>Rome</i> , who, tho' but young, had contracted debts to the amount of 600,000 great sesterces, or 4,843,750 <i>l. sterling</i> . A census is made by which 320,000 citizens fit to bear arms are found in <i>Rome</i> , which is ended with a lustrum : This is the last census under the republic	XII	556
4256	2949	50	<i>Cæsar</i> for 1500 talents, or 310,625 <i>l. sterl.</i> buys over the consul <i>Æmilius Paulus</i> , and the tribune <i>Curio</i> for great sums	XII	557
4257	2950	49	The <i>Roman</i> senate makes an order, declaring <i>Cæsar</i> an enemy if he did not resign his office of proconsul, at a short limited time ; and ordering the consuls, &c. to provide for the public safety. Both sides arm powerfully against each other and the commonwealth, <i>Pompey</i> reigning with the absolute uncontrollable power of a king, under the name of generalissimo, and his friends nominated to all the posts of honour and profit in <i>Rome</i> and all its provinces	XII	560
4257	2950	49	<i>Mark Antony</i> , <i>Cassius Longinus</i> , and <i>Curio</i> , 3 of the tribunes, are driven out of <i>Rome</i> for speaking in <i>Cæsar's</i> favour ; they fly to his camp in the disguise of slaves. Upon their arrival <i>Cæsar</i> shews them to the legion he had with him, exaggerating their and his ill usage, &c. begs their defence and protection, which they all promise ; upon which he crosses the <i>Rubicon</i> into <i>Italy</i> , and seizes <i>Ariminum</i> , and orders all his army in <i>Gaul</i> to come to him there	XII	562
4257	2950	49	<i>Rome</i> and all its inhabitants are in the utmost consternation at <i>Cæsar's</i> taking <i>Ariminum</i> . <i>Pompey</i> retires to <i>Capua</i> , and declares all should be treated as traitors that		

did not attend him : Upon which the consuls, senators, and magistrates left *Rome* to wait on *Pompey*. *Cæsar* takes all places where he arrives, with little resistance, pardons all the senators he takes, and uses great mildness to all degrees of people. *Pompey* quits *Capua*, and retires to *Brun-
dium*, whither *Cæsar* followed and be-
sieged him ; from whence *Pompey* and his
army escapes by stratagem on board his
fleet, and left *Cæsar* master of all *Italy*
from the *Alps* to the sea ; then sends
Curio with three legions into *Sicily*, which
Cato abandoned as soon as *Curio* landed,
and ordered *Valerius* his lieutenant to go
into *Sardinia*, where the inhabitants join
him, and drive away *Aurelius Cotta*, who
commanded there for the senate, and sub-
mit to *Cæsar*, who sent for all the senators
he could come at to come to him at *Rome*,
particularly *Cicero*, but could not prevail
on him to come. To so many as came
he proposed to send a deputation to *Pom-
pey*, and to settle all things amicably, as
hitherto no blood was spilt ; but none of
the senators would take upon them the
message. *Cæsar* goes to the public trea-
sury, breaks open the doors, and takes
out ('tis said) 300,000 pounds weight of
gold : With this money he raised troops
all over *Italy*, and sent governors to all the
provinces subject to *Rome* : This occasion-
ed a general war in all parts of the known
world, *Pompey* having done the same.
Cæsar goes into *Spain*, where many de-
clare for him : But violent rains and the
melting snow so overflowed the two rivers
between which his army lay, that his
bridges were broken down, and his com-
munication cut off from those towns that
supplied his army, so that a famine raged
among them, a bushel of wheat being
sold for 50 *Roman* denarii, or 1 *l.* 2 *s.*
3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *sterl.* Upon this *Cicero* and many
senators at *Rome* hasten to join *Pompey*.
However, *Cæsar* (by the help of boats
and great labour) got succours, and forced
Afranius and *Petrcius* out of *Hither Spain*,
without a battle, and obliged them to
disband their troops, and swear never to

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			make war on <i>Cæsar</i> . One legion in <i>Further Spain</i> deserted from <i>Varro</i> , <i>Pompey's</i> governor in <i>Further Spain</i> , which obliged him to surrender his other legion, and all his money. <i>Cæsar</i> , now master of all <i>Spain</i> , appoints <i>Cassius Longinus</i> governor of both provinces, with four legions to defend them, and returns to <i>Marsilles</i> , which surrendered; he grants them their lives and liberties, but strips them of all their arms and their ships; and then returned to <i>Rome</i> , when <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> names him dictator, which he accepts, without abusing his power: He grants to all the <i>Gauls</i> beyond the <i>Po</i> the rights of <i>Roman</i> citizens, and got himself and <i>Servilius Isauricus</i> declared consuls	XII	562
4257	2950	49	<i>Cæsar</i> releases <i>Aristobulus</i> , the captive king and high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , out of prison, and sends him with two legions into <i>Palestine</i> , to keep <i>Syria</i> in awe; but <i>Pompey's</i> party find means to destroy him by poison. <i>Alexander</i> his son coming with some troops to his father's assistance, <i>Q. Metellus Scipio</i> , <i>Pompey's</i> governor in <i>Syria</i> , takes and beheads him	X	124
4258	2951	48	<i>Cæsar</i> confirms <i>Hyrcaan</i> in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood, and makes <i>Antipater</i> procurator or lieutenant of <i>Judæa</i> , and citizen of <i>Rome</i> ; and adds abundance of favourable privileges to the <i>Jews</i> , and that they might be publicly known, causes his grant to be engraved on tables of brass, and hung up in the temples of <i>Tyre</i> , <i>Sydon</i> , <i>Askalon</i> , and the capitol at <i>Rome</i>	X	126
4258	2951	48	<i>Cleopatra</i> causes herself to be conveyed to <i>Cæsar</i> , in <i>Alexandria</i> , where enamoured with her beauty, he espouses her cause, has a son by her called <i>Cæsarion</i> , afterwards obliges her to marry her younger brother <i>Ptolemy</i> , a lad of 11 years old, by which means she reigned absolutely over <i>Egypt</i>	IX	145
4258	2951	48	<i>Cæsar</i> goes in quest of <i>Pompey</i> , and is reinforced by all nations and people. <i>Pompey</i> had likewise a vast army and fleet. <i>Pompey</i> and 200 senators reside at <i>Thessalonica</i> , where they assemble and give orders as if at <i>Rome</i> , from whence all		

the great men flew to him, calling him the *Good Cause*, and *Cæsar* and his adherents the *Abettors of Tyranny*. *Cæsar* first goes to *Oricum* (a strong city in *Epirus*) which surrenders as soon as he approaches: Then he marches to *Apollonia*, on the confines of *Macedon*, another important place, which does the like: From hence he goes to *Dyrrhachium*, another strong town in *Macedon*, the magazine for *Pompey's* arms and provisions. In the mean time *Cæsar* is informed a squadron of *Pompey's* fleet had attacked his fleet, taken 30 of them, and burnt them with the men in them. *Cæsar* sends *Vibullus Rufus*, a friend of *Pompey's*, whom he had taken prisoner, to propose the disbanding both their armies in three days, to renew their former friendship, with solemn oaths, and return to *Italy*. *Pompey* refuses: *Cæsar* again sends *Vatinus* to treat with him; but while he was treating with *Labienus*, *Pompey's* men attacked and wounded them. *Gabinus* and his men endeavouring to go through *Illyricum* to join *Cæsar*, is killed by the *Illyrians*, who had declared for *Pompey*, and all his army to a man cut off. Soon after, *Cæsar* being strongly reinforced, besieges *Pompey* and his army, and reduces them to great straits for want of forage. *Pompey* gains advantages several times in skirmishes, so that *Cæsar* is obliged to decamp, and retire to *Apollonia*, where he paid his men, and left the wounded, and then marches into *Macedon*, is joined by *Domitius* with three legions; then goes into *Thessaly*, which all submits to him: *Pompey* follows him, and at last, by the importunity of his commanders, contrary to his own inclinations, comes to a general battle in the plains of *Pharsalia*, near *Thebes*; *Pompey's* people were so confident of victory as to lay in their claims for their respective offices in the state, &c. depending upon their numbers, being 45,000 foot, 7000 horse, well armed, and a great number of dartmen and slingers. *Cæsar* had but 20,000 foot and 1000 horse: They engage, and *Cæsar* entirely defeats them

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4258	2951	48	<p>with great slaughter, and <i>Pompey</i> gets away in disguise.</p> <p>In the battle of <i>Pharsalia</i> <i>Cæsar</i> is said to lose but 200, thirty whereof were centurions, which he buried with great solemnity. <i>Pompey</i> had 25,000 slain, ten of which were senators, and forty Roman knights, and 24000 were taken prisoners, eight eagles and 180 ensigns. <i>Cæsar</i> ordered all the citizens immediately to be set at liberty, and then pursues after <i>Pompey</i> to <i>Larissa</i>, and from thence to <i>Tempe</i> in <i>Thessaly</i>, from thence to <i>Mitylene</i>, where he took into his ship his wife <i>Cornelia</i> and his son <i>Sextus</i>, and sails to <i>Attalia</i> in <i>Pamphylia</i>, and from thence goes to <i>Egypt</i>, where he is slain, and his head cut off and embalmed. <i>Cæsar</i> pursuing him, upon his arrival at <i>Alexandria</i> <i>Pompey's</i> head is presented to him, which he caused to be buried with great pomp in the temple of <i>Nemesis</i>, the goddess of revenge, in the suburbs of <i>Alexandria</i>. <i>Cæsar</i> demanding the money that <i>Auletes</i> owed him, <i>Photinus</i> the young king's minister put him off with delays, and stirs up the mob against him, who had now only 3200 foot and 800 horse; whereupon <i>Cæsar</i> is forced to take shelter in the king's palace, summons <i>Cleopatra</i> and her brother <i>Ptolemy</i> to come before him, that he might determine the difference between them, and orders them to disband their armies. <i>Cleopatra</i> causes herself to be carried privately to him, and so enamoured him that he declared on her side, sends for <i>Ptolemy</i>, presses him to make up all difference with his sister; <i>Ptolemy</i> runs into the street, takes the diadem off his head, tears it to pieces, and throws it on the ground, and complains to the people of being ill used, who all rise against <i>Cæsar</i>; but <i>Cæsar</i> appeased them with fair words, and bringing <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> out before the people, caused <i>Auletes's</i> will to be read, and declared they should reign jointly; and then also declared that <i>Ptolemy</i> the younger son and <i>Arsinoe</i> the youngest daughter should reign jointly in <i>Cyprus</i>; but <i>Photinus</i> the chief minister uses all his skill and power</p>	XII	574

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ			
			among the people, and <i>Achillas</i> the general besieged <i>Cæsar</i> with 20,000 men in <i>Alexandria</i> , and murdered one and abused another embassador <i>Cæsar</i> sent to him. <i>Cæsar</i> was forced to burn what ships were in the port, some of which when on fire run ashore, and set fire to the famous library that at an immense expence was collected by several kings, to the amount of 400,000 volumes. <i>Cæsar</i> detects <i>Photinus</i> in corresponding with <i>Achillas</i> , and puts him to death; upon which the eunuch <i>Ganymedes</i> conveys young <i>Arfaze</i> to the army, who proclaim her queen, and putting their general <i>Achillas</i> to death, <i>Ganymedes</i> succeeds him in that office: <i>Cæsar</i> defeats him in two sea engagements, with great loss: The <i>Alexandrians</i> demand their king, and offer to cease all hostilities; <i>Cæsar</i> complies, but the young king strives to intercept <i>Cæsar</i> 's provisions; this occasioned a third sea-fight, wherein the <i>Romans</i> came off victorious	IX	143
4258	2951	48	<i>Mithridates</i> , <i>Antipater</i> , and <i>Hyrceanus</i> jointly come to the assistance of <i>Cæsar</i> : They take <i>Pelusium</i> , and advanced towards <i>Alexandria</i> , and are engaged by the <i>Egyptians</i> , whom they totally rout. <i>Cæsar</i> goes out of the city, and joins <i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Antipater</i> : <i>Ptolemy</i> with his whole army engages them, has 20,000 cut to pieces, 12,000 taken prisoners, and the king himself was drowned in the <i>Nile</i> , after three years and eight months reign: Upon this <i>Cæsar</i> returns to <i>Alexandria</i> , proclaims <i>Cleopatra</i> queen, and obliges her to marry her younger brother, a lad eleven years old	IX	152
4258	2951	48	Upon <i>Pompey</i> 's death, the senate and people of <i>Rome</i> declare <i>Cæsar</i> consul for five years, dictator for one year, tribune of the people and head of that college for life, with power to make peace and war at pleasure, to levy what sums he thought fit, &c.		
4258	2951	48	<i>Pharnaces</i> , (king of the <i>Cimmerian Bosphorus</i> , son of <i>Mithridates the Great</i>), taking advantage of the civil war between <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Cæsar</i> , seizes a great part of his father's dominions. <i>Cæsar</i> sends <i>Domi-</i>	XIII	1

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ			
			<p><i>tius</i> against him ; he engages <i>Domitius</i> the Roman general, defeats him, and cuts off most of his army ; but <i>Cæsar</i> himself marching against him, he desires peace, sends him a crown of gold, offers him his daughter, and to submit to any thing he should require. <i>Cæsar</i> ordered him to retire from <i>Pontus</i> immediately, release all his prisoners, and to restore the <i>Romans</i> all their goods he had seized : He promised, but delayed ; <i>Cæsar</i> attacks and defeats him, cuts off or takes most of his army, and that so expeditiously as to make him use this memorable sentence, <i>I came, I saw, I conquered</i>, in a letter to <i>Anitius</i> at <i>Rome</i>. After this he made <i>Mithridates Pergamenus</i> king of <i>Bosporus</i> instead of <i>Pharnaces</i></p>	IX	308
4259	2952	47	<p><i>Pharnaces</i> having raised some recruits, is engaged by <i>Asander</i>, whom he had made governor in <i>Bosporus</i>, and who had seized the crown while he was in <i>Pontus</i>, and is slain, and his army cut to pieces, after he had reigned in <i>Bosporus</i> 15 years, which <i>Pompey</i> gave him. Upon his death <i>Pontus</i> was again reduced to the form of a Roman province</p>	IX	311
4259	2952	47	<p><i>Cicero</i>, upon <i>Cæsar</i>'s return to <i>Italy</i>, goes to make his court and submission to him, for having espoused <i>Pompey</i>'s cause : <i>Cæsar</i> meets him with the highest respect, civility, and good-nature ; the like he did to all the other great men who came to see him ; and coming to <i>Rome</i>, he restored peace and tranquillity ; but those particular persons who still remained in arms against him, he confiscated their goods and sold their estates</p>	XIII	3
4259	2952	47	<p><i>Cæsar</i> again chosen consul, goes into <i>Africa</i>, where <i>Pompey</i>'s party were still very numerous. He summons <i>Considius</i>, commander of <i>Adrumetum</i>, to surrender, who kills his messenger, and goes out against him, <i>Cæsar</i>, being but ill provided with troops, decamps ; <i>Considius</i> pursues and harrasses him, till he got to <i>Leptis</i>, where part of his troops from <i>Sicily</i> were come, from whence he sent orders for the rest to come ; but in the mean time is greatly distressed for want of forage, and frequent-</p>		

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			ly defeated in parties ; but receiving more succours, he went to <i>Utica</i> to besiege it, and was himself besieged by three armies under <i>Juba</i> king of <i>Mauritania</i> , <i>Scipio</i> general of the <i>Roman</i> forces, and <i>Labienus</i> his lieutenant. <i>Cæsar</i> having offered the enemy battle, and they refusing, he decamps and goes to <i>Thapsus</i> , whither he is followed by the three armies. <i>Cæsar</i> falls upon <i>Scipio</i> first, and puts him to flight : then <i>Labienus</i> , and defeats him ; and then <i>Juba</i> , and routs him, killed 50,000 men, takes the three camps, and loses but 50 of his own men. <i>Thapsus</i> surrendered, and all the heads of the party either laid violent hands on themselves, or were taken prisoners, and put to death, except <i>Labienus</i> , who escaped. <i>Cato</i> maintained <i>Utica</i> , where he governed with a senate of 300 <i>Romans</i> , who upon the approach of <i>Cæsar</i> resolve to submit : <i>Cato</i> stabs himself, and <i>Utica</i> surrenders. All <i>Africa</i> being now <i>Cæsar</i> 's, from hence he goes into <i>Mauritania</i> and <i>Numidia</i> , reduces both kingdoms, and makes them <i>Roman</i> provinces, which he ordered to be pillaged and plundered, to prevent their revolting		
4259	2952	47	<i>Herod</i> , son of <i>Antipater</i> , being made governor of <i>Galilee</i> , goes against and subdues the banditti that infested the country round about, killed many, and took some prisoners, whom he put to death, for which he is cited to answer to the <i>Sanhedrim</i> at <i>Jerusalem</i> , who would have condemned him, but he made his escape to <i>Damascus</i> , and remained there under the protection of <i>Sextus Cæsar</i> , the <i>Roman</i> governor of that province	XIII	12
4261	2954	45	<i>Cæsar</i> returning to <i>Utica</i> , orders the rebuilding of <i>Carthage</i> and <i>Corinth</i> , (which two years after were repeopled by <i>Roman</i> colonies, sent to settle in them) and set sail for <i>Italy</i> ; and upon his arrival at <i>Rome</i> he is received with all possible marks of joy and honour, and public thanksgivings are made in all the temples for 40 days for his successes : He is decreed four triumphs, in which kings, princes, &c. went before him in chains, and vessels of gold and	X	129

silver,

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			silver, to the amount of 65,000 talents, which is more than 12,000,000 sterl. and 1820 golden crowns, weighing 15,033 pounds. Out of these sums he first paid his soldiers, then gave every private soldier 150 l. sterl. 300 l. to each centurion, and 900 l. to each tribune and commander of the cavalry; and to the commonalty of <i>Rome</i> he gave ten bushels of corn, and ten bushels of oil, and 400 <i>Denarii</i> per man, then entertained them at 20,000 tables with 6000 <i>murena's</i> , and a vast profusion of uncommon dainties, and representations of land and sea fights, &c. then sets about reforming <i>Rome</i> by many good laws, and invites learned and ingenious men of all nations with great privileges and encouragements to come and settle at <i>Rome</i>		
4261	2954	45	<i>Cæcilius Bassus</i> , a <i>Roman</i> knight, raises an army, seizes <i>Tyre</i> , and gives out that <i>Cæsar</i> was killed in <i>Africa</i> , and that the senate of <i>Rome</i> had appointed him president of <i>Syria</i> : But <i>Sextus Cæsar</i> , governor of the province, goes against him, and entirely defeats him. <i>Bassus</i> retires to <i>Tyre</i> , is cured of his wounds, inveigles <i>Sextus's</i> army, who kill their general for his lewd way of living, and join <i>Bassus</i> , who by the assistance of <i>Alcaudonius</i> , an <i>Arabian</i> prince, kept up by the revolt for many years	XIII	26
4261	2954	45	Young <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , now 14 years old, claims a share in the government, according to the custom of the country, with <i>Cleopatra</i> his wife and sister, and for which she soon after poisoned him	XIII	34
4261	2954	45	The <i>Roman</i> year now consisting of but 12 lunar months, the pontifex maximus and his colleague intercalated once in two years a month of 22 and 23 days alternately, between the 23d and 24th of <i>February</i> ; but this was often times omitted, &c. therefore <i>Cæsar</i> , by the advice and assistance of learned men, reduced the year to the form we now have it	IX	154
4261	2954	45	<i>Cæsar</i> sets out for <i>Spain</i> against <i>Pompey's</i> two sons, who had got great footing there. He besieges <i>Ategua</i> , the parties magazine, and having reduced it to great straights, the <i>Roman</i> garison cuts the throats of all	XIII	36

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			the inhabitants, sets fire to the city, and by a general sally endeavours to break through <i>Cæsar's</i> line; but being drove back into the town with great slaughter, <i>L. Minucius Flaccus</i> surrenders upon honourable terms. From hence <i>Cæsar</i> goes to <i>Bursavolis</i> , took it by surprize, and puts great numbers of the inhabitants to death. Soon after, near the city, both parties come to a general engagement where after a most bloody and obstinate battle from morning till night, <i>Cæsar</i> by stratagem gains the victory, kills 30,000 of <i>Pompey's</i> men, (among which were the famous generals <i>Labienus</i> , and <i>Attius Varius</i>) and 300 <i>Roman</i> knights, 17 great officers, and takes the camp, the enemies eagles and ensigns, and <i>Pompey's</i> fasces, which he had assumed as governor of <i>Spain</i> , with the loss only of 1000 killed and 500 wounded on <i>Cæsar's</i> side. The elder <i>Pompey</i> fled, but was soon after taken, and put to death. Several engagements, sieges, and other warlike exploits, in seven months reduced all <i>Spain</i> ; and <i>Cæsar</i> returned to <i>Rome</i> with immense treasures that he had taken from the <i>Pompeian</i> party. Soon after his arrival at <i>Rome</i> he gave himself and his two lieutenants each a triumph, at which great exception was taken by many, who were but to outside shew his friends	XIII	39
4262	2955	44	The senate make <i>Cæsar</i> consul alone, and dictator for life, subjected all the magistrates, even the tribunes, to him; empowered him, alone, to levy troops, command armies, declare war, make peace, &c. and conferred the title of <i>Cæsar</i> and Imperator (or emperor) to him and his posterity: He governed most excellently and mildly, and strove by all acts of kindness to gain over his enemies: He increased the prætors to 16, and the quæstors to 40: He made six new ediles, and increased the other magistrates proportionably, making the senate to consist of 900 members		
4262	2955	44	<i>Aurelius Cotta</i> , one of the keepers of the <i>Sibyline</i> books, declares that the <i>Parthians</i> , against whom <i>Cæsar</i> was going, could never be overcome but by a king; therefore	XIII	27

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			it was proposed that <i>Cæsar</i> should bear the name of dictator in <i>Italy</i> , but king every where else: But a conspiracy being formed by many of the chief senators against <i>Cæsar</i> , <i>Artemidorus</i> , a rhetorician, puts into <i>Cæsar</i> 's hands an account thereof, as he was going to the senate-house; but he neglecting to read it, as soon as he had taken his place the conspirators stab and kill him, after he had fought successfully 56 pitched battles, and killed 1,192,000 men	XI	62
4262	2955	44	The death of <i>Cæsar</i> occasioned such an extraordinary ferment in the state, that no one knew what to say or do. <i>Mark Antony</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> 's colleague in the consulship, got a guard of 6000 veterans, under pretence of securing his person from insult, &c. <i>Octavianus</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> 's great nephew and adopted son, being declared his heir by <i>Cæsar</i> 's will, comes to <i>Rome</i> and claims his estate, where being opposed by <i>Mark Antony</i> the then consul, <i>Octavianus</i> sells his own patrimony and bribes the people; upon which <i>Antony</i> pretends to be reconciled to <i>Octavianus</i> ; they quarrel and are friends several times, so that at last they both arm, and <i>Octavianus</i> enters <i>Rome</i> with a large body of men; the senate declare for <i>Octavianus</i> ; <i>Antony</i> invades <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i> , and besieges <i>Mutina</i> , which the senate order him to raise; <i>Antony</i> refuses, and is declared an enemy to his country	XIII	100
4262	2955	44	<i>Brutus</i> , <i>Cassius</i> , and several others of the murderers of <i>Cæsar</i> , retire into <i>Greece</i> , <i>Asia</i> , &c. and raise large armies, and keep up the <i>Pompeian</i> faction, and make themselves masters of those provinces, which were confirmed to them by the <i>Roman</i> senate	XIII	132
4262	2955	44	The <i>Jews</i> renew their alliance with <i>Rome</i> : <i>Hyrca</i> n petitions <i>Dolabella</i> , one of this year's consuls, for the discharge of some <i>Jews</i> that were impressed into the <i>Roman</i> service: <i>Dolabella</i> sends a letter to the governor of <i>Ephe</i> sus, ordering the discharge of the <i>Jews</i> , and a free exercise of their laws and religion <i>Bassus</i> having seized the governorship of <i>Syria</i> , was soon after driven out by <i>Cassius</i> , who laid a tribute		

of 700 talents upon *Judea*: *Herod* soon after carried the 100 talents for his district, and his brother quickly after brought his quota, by which means they gained favour; but the others not coming, with theirs, so irritated *Cassius*, that he ordered the inhabitants of *Gophna*, *Emmaus*, *Lydda*, *Thamma*, &c. to be sold by auction, and their governor *Malichus* to be put to death, to prevent which the high-priest purchased his life and liberty at 100 talents. Upon *Cassius*'s going against *Dolabella*, he left the government of *Cæle-Syria* to *Herod*. *Malichus* hired the high-priest's butler to poison *Antipater* as he was at dinner with his master, and seized upon the government of *Jerusalem*, but was soon after cut off by the garison of *Tyre*, as he was going to wait on *Cassius* at *Laodicea*: His brother espoused his cause, and got *Felix* with some *Roman* foldiers to join him; but *Phasaël* drove him away, and *Herod* soon after coming to his assistance, they forced him to surrender *Massada* and the other fortresses, and to capitulate for his life: They upbraided *Hyrca*n as privy to all the disturbance; but his fair daughter, whom *Herod* had married, named *Marianne*, reconciled all their differences

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The consul *Pansa* goes against *Mark Antony* in *Cisalpine Gaul*; they engage; the consul is mortally wounded, and his army defeated; but *Hirtius* the other consul falls upon and defeats *Antony*, whither *Hirtius* and *Octavianus* go after him; they engage again, and *Hirtius* is killed, but *Octavianus* gained a compleat victory, and obliged *Antony* to shelter himself behind his intrenchments, and to raise the siege of *Mutina*. *Pansa*, dying of his wounds, is carried with his colleague *Hirtius* to *Rome*, and interred with great pomp. *Octavianus* demands a triumph, which the senate refuses, but grants it to *Decimus Brutus*; upon which *Octavianus* sends back a great number of officers he had taken to *Antony*, and resolves to be reconciled to him. *Brutus* goes against *Antony*, and forces him to pass the *Alps*.

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			upon which the senate seizes and confiscates all his estate. <i>Pollio</i> and <i>Plancus</i> join <i>Antony</i> with their armies. <i>Octavianus</i> privately agrees with <i>Antony</i> , and makes use of the power he was invested with by the senate for their destruction. After raising an army, he harangues them; they send deputies to the senate to choose him consul; they refuse it, and he marches his army to <i>Rome</i> , declares he comes as a friend, and is chose consul, and <i>Quintus Pædus</i> his colleague. <i>Octavianus</i> (who was afterwards called <i>Augustus</i>) was scarce twenty years old when he entered upon the consulate		
4263	2956	43	<i>Octavianus</i> , now consul, first gets his adoption by <i>Cæsar</i> confirmed; and his colleague <i>Quintus</i> gets a law passed for impeaching and trying <i>Cæsar's</i> murderers; upon which they were all summoned to take their trial. <i>Octavianus</i> gets the decree against <i>Mark Antony</i> and <i>Lepidus</i> revoked: They go against <i>Decimus Brutus</i> at <i>Mutina</i> , where the greatest part of his army revolt to <i>Antony</i> and <i>Lepidus</i> , and <i>Brutus</i> is taken and killed by one <i>Camillus</i> , a free-booter: Upon this <i>Antony</i> , <i>Lepidus</i> , and <i>Octavianus</i> meet in a small island formed by the river <i>Rhenus</i> , now <i>Reno</i> , where they agree to divide all the <i>Roman</i> provinces between them, and are called the second great triumvirate; and in order to support their usurped authority they agree to cut off all possessed of great estates, or were any ways friends to liberty and law. They and their armies go to <i>Rome</i> , and get their usurped authority confirmed for five years by law, having first sent and murdered many of the greatest senators; then they proscribed 300 senators, and upwards of 2000 knights: <i>Rome</i> was filled with blood, many mangled carcases, and the most horrid scenes of cruelty; then they seized the goods and estates of the victims, without any concern for their widows or orphans; and thus, and by excessive taxes, proposing to make up the sum of 200,000 talents, which falling short of, they make a list of 1400 of the richest ladies in <i>Rome</i> , and taxed them all	XIII	104

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			alike in a great sum: They come all in a body to the senate, where <i>Hortensia</i> made so moving a speech, that the number was reduced from 1400 to 400; but to make up the proposed sum they taxed above 100,000 men, as well strangers as natives, priests as laymen; in levying whereof the soldiers committed unheard-of cruelties. The triumvirs having satiated themselves with blood and plunder, declared to the senate the proscription was at an end, and appointed <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> and <i>Lucius Munacius Plancus</i> consuls for the ensuing year; and because they were going into the east against <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> , the triumvirs named consuls, prætors, and ædiles, for several years to come	XIII	153
4264	2957	42	<i>Cleopatra</i> hearing of <i>Mark Antony</i> and <i>Octavianus's</i> coming into <i>Syria</i> with a great army, sets out with a great fleet, &c. to meet and join them; but falling sick on the way, and having lost abundance of her ships in a storm, is forced to return home	IX	155
4264	2957	42	<i>Cassius</i> sends a body of horse into <i>Cappadocia</i> against <i>Ariobarzanes</i> , for having sided with <i>Cæsar</i> and his friends, overcomes, takes, and puts him to death, and raises great contributions upon his subjects	IX	326
4264	2957	42	<i>Cassius</i> goes against the <i>Rhodians</i> , for assisting the triumviri: They sue to him for peace; he requires their fleet and city, &c. to be delivered up to him; they refuse; have two engagements at sea, and are beat both times with great loss: Then he takes their city, punishes the great men with death, plunders the treasury, temples, and city, punishing with death those who concealed any part of their wealth, extorted from them 8000 talents, taxed the city at 500 talents, and leaves <i>L. Varus</i> there with a strong garison to exact it	VII	362
4264	2957	42	<i>Brutus</i> besieges <i>Xanthus</i> , the strongest city in <i>Asia</i> , which, after the slaughter of many <i>Romans</i> , he took. The <i>Xanthians</i> set fire to the town, and burn their own houses and goods, and destroy their wives, children, and themselves, in the flames, choosing death rather than slavery	XIII	166
4264	2957	42	<i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> , with 19 legions and 20,000 horse, meet <i>Antony</i> and <i>Octavi-</i>		

anus, with 19 legions and 13,000 horse, in the plains of *Philippi*, the boundary of *Macedon* and *Thrace*: They engage; *Brutus* falls upon *Octavianus*, kills abundance of his men, and takes his camp, a great many ensigns, and three eagles. In return, *Antony* defeats *Cassius*, kills many of his men, takes his camp, and entirely routs the rest; *Cassius* only with a few attendants retiring to the top of a hill, *Brutus* coming towards him, *Cassius* imagining it was *Antony*, killed himself, and then both armies retire. The same day the admirals and fleets of both parties meet and engage; *Antony's* is entirely defeated, most of his ships being taken or destroyed, together with a vast quantity of stores and provisions they were bringing: This so straitened *Antony*, that day after day he offered *Brutus* battle, which at last by the importunity of his men he consented to. *Antony* having massacred all the prisoners he had taken in the last battle, *Brutus* now orders only all the slaves he had prisoners to be killed: They engage, and *Brutus* is intirely defeated, and his army routed; upon which he kills himself

4264

2957

42

Upon *Mark Antony's* coming into *Bitbynia*, after the defeat of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, the governors and heads of provinces come to make their submission and court to him: The *Jews* come and accuse *Phasaël* and his brother *Herod*; but they being there likewise, had so prepared the conqueror by large gifts, that he would not hear them. When *Antony* arrived at *Ephesus*, *Hyrca*n petitions for the releasement and lands of those *Jewish* prisoners *Cassius* had sold; which *Antony* readily grants. Upon *Antony's* coming to *Daphne*, near *Antioch*, the *Jews* again petition him against the two brothers, *Phasaël* and *Herod*; but *Hyrca*n appearing in their behalf, *Antony* makes them both *Tetrarchs*; but the *Jews* at *Jerusalem* sent a third embassy of a thousand persons to *Tyre*, who were killed, wounded, and dispersed, &c.

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4264	2957	42
4265	2958	41

Antony and *Octavianus* having conquered their greatest enemies, disband part of their troops and separate. *Octavianus* for *Italy*, and *Antony* for *Asia*: in his passage thither *Antony* passed through *Greece*, and assisted in the schools and academies, administering justice with great equity, and making large presents: Leaving *Lucius Censorinus*, one of his lieutenants, governor of *Greece*, he went into *Asia*, where he was met by all the kings and princes subject to the *Roman* power, who brought their wives and daughters with them to tempt him with their charms, who strove among themselves to render themselves most agreeable to him by great presents and compliances; *Ephesus* seemed most to hit his taste; the women dressed in the habits they celebrated the feasts of *Bacchus*, and the men and boys like fauns and satyrs. *Antony* cites queen *Cleopatra* to come and clear herself for giving assistance to *Brutus*; she obeys, and appears at *Tarsus* in *Cilicia*: Her wit and beauty so bewitched him, that he spent all the winter in softness with her in *Egypt*, neglecting all business both of the camp and court

Octavianus coming into *Italy*, sets about distributing the lands promised to the soldiers, which raised great complaints, as many were injured and beggar'd: The soldiers were as much displeased as the people, and set against *Octavianus*. *Fulvia*, the wife of *Antony*, with the present consuls, join to raise the public discontent against him still higher. He divorces *Clodia*, the daughter of *Fulvia*, declaring she was for him still a maid. The state is divided into two powerful and inveterate parties; and cruel murders, &c. were daily committed in *Rome*, by the populace and soldiers. All things thus in a flame, a famine encreased their distress, each side blaming the other. *Fulvia* retires to *Præneste*, and heads the troops and acts like a general: *Octavianus* did all in his power to harass and distress her and her troops, which were

numerous. *Lucius*, brother and general for *Fulvia* having lost abundance of his men by famine and a vigorous defence, sallies out of *Perusia*, goes to *Octavianus*, who promises a free pardon for all his troops provided he surrendered the town; *Lucius* orders his men to march out, and acknowledge the conqueror for their general; but the senators, &c. to the number of 300, were carried in chains to an altar, and there sacrificed to the manes of *Julius Cæsar*, and then ordered the city to be plundered: But one *Cæstius* setting fire to his own house, the wind being high, communicated the flames, so that the whole city was reduced to ashes. Upon this *Fulvia* and her adherents flew, some to one place and some to another; and so ended this war, called the war of *Perusia*. *Fulvia* retiring to *Sicyon*, died there of grief soon after

4266	2959	40
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Antony's negligence occasioned an universal revolt in *Asia*, where his lieutenants were defeated several times; upon which he comes into *Greece*, and in his crossing the *Ionian* sea is joined by *Ahenobarbus* and his fleet; upon their arrival at *Brundisium*, the garrison shuts the gates against them; upon which *Antony* invites *Pompey* in *Sicily* to join him against *Octavianus*: He comes immediately, and they make a descent upon *Italy*, and take many cities. But by the mediation of *Cocceius*, *Pollio* and *Mæcenar*, all disputes are adjusted, and the two triumvirs make a new distribution of the *Roman* empire, and *Octavia* (the sister of *Octavianus*) and *Antony* are married together. *Pompey* by his fleets and armies prevented corn coming from *Sicily* to *Italy*, so that there was a famine in *Rome*. *Antony* at last prevails upon *Octavianus* to make peace with *Pompey*, and to settle all their disputes amicably; which being done, plenty is again restored to *Rome*, and many of the proscribed, nobility come home, and are restored to their former dignities

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4266	2959	40	<i>Antigonus</i> the son of <i>Aristobulus</i> , by the assistance of <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Pacorus</i> , invades <i>Judæa</i> , and goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , where they had several skirmishes, with great loss on both sides. <i>Phasaël</i> and <i>Hyrcañ</i> are prevailed on to go to <i>Barzapharnes</i> , the general of the <i>Parthians</i> , where they are surprised by treachery, and <i>Herod</i> forced to fly into <i>Idumea</i> : The <i>Parthians</i> plunder <i>Herod's</i> palace, the city and country round about, and <i>Marissa</i> (an opulent city), which they entirely destroyed, and then installed <i>Antigonus</i> upon the <i>Jewish</i> throne, and <i>Phasaël</i> and <i>Hyrcañ</i> are soon after brought to him in chains; <i>Hyrcañ's</i> ears were cut off, which disqualified him for the office of high priest, and <i>Phasaël</i> killed himself. <i>Herod</i> went to <i>Rome</i> , where by the senate he is made king of <i>Judæa</i> , and <i>Antony</i> having ordered <i>Ventidius</i> to assist him, he went to the relief of <i>Massada</i> , now besieged by <i>Antigonus</i> ; in his way he took <i>Joppa</i> , and made <i>Antigonus</i> raise the siege of <i>Massada</i> ; from whence he marched to <i>Jerusalem</i>	X	140
4267	2960	39	While <i>Herod</i> was gone to wait on <i>Ventidius</i> the Roman general at <i>Samofata</i> , his brother <i>Joseph</i> was defeated and killed by <i>Antigonus</i> , and <i>Galilee</i> taken. <i>Herod</i> upon his return engages <i>Antigonus</i> , and defeats him with very great slaughter, and recovered <i>Galilee</i> , &c. Then he went to <i>Samaria</i> , to consummate his marriage with <i>Mariamne</i> , whom he had betrothed four years before	X	151
4267	2960	39	<i>Pompey</i> and <i>Octavianus</i> quarrelling, renew their hostilities against each other. <i>Menas</i> , governor of <i>Corfica</i> and <i>Sardinia</i> for <i>Pompey</i> , and also admiral of his fleet, being disgusted with his master, goes over to <i>Octavianus</i> with three legions, the whole fleet, and surrenders the two islands: <i>Octavianus</i> entertains him with great respect, and makes him commander of his whole fleet. <i>Pompey</i> sends <i>Menocrates</i> to ravage the coast of <i>Italy</i> , which he doing, is met by <i>Calvisius</i> and <i>Menas</i> ; a bloody engagement ensues; <i>Menas</i> wounds, boards <i>Menocrates's</i> galley, and takes it;		

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			<i>Menocrates</i> jumps into the sea, and is drowned ; <i>Demochares</i> takes the command, took several of <i>Calvisius's</i> galleys, and drove most of the rest on the rocks, where they were lost. <i>Octavianus</i> going to <i>Messana</i> , is attacked, and most of his ships sunk or dashed to pieces, and a violent storm the next day destroyed a great part of the remainder	XIII	240
4267	2960	39	<i>Antony</i> having restored the <i>Rhodians</i> to their antient rights and privileges, which <i>Cassius</i> had taken from them, bestows also upon them the islands of <i>Andros</i> , <i>Naxos</i> , <i>Ten:s</i> , and the city of <i>Myndus</i> : But the <i>Rhodians</i> tyrannizing over them very extraordinarily, <i>Antony</i> is forced to take their sovereignty over them away	VII	363
4267	2960	39	<i>Cleopatra</i> going as far as <i>Tarsus</i> , to meet and inchant <i>Antony</i> , strove with all the temptations of luxury, presents, and complaisance, to gain him ; which she did so effectually, that no request of her's, however dishonourable, was denied ; nor any complaint, however just, against her, heard so as to be redressed : So bewitched was he to her charms, that, instead of putting his troops into winter-quarters, he marched over hills, rocks, &c. to the loss of 60,000 of his men, by the length and severities of the march, in the depth of winter, to go to her	IX	156
4268	2961	38	<i>Antony</i> and <i>Octavianus</i> , by the mediation of <i>Octavia</i> , settle all their differences, and mutually assist each other, and by their own authority continue themselves five years longer in the triumvirate ; and <i>Julia</i> , <i>Octavianus's</i> daughter, is betrothed to <i>Antyllus</i> , <i>Antony's</i> son. <i>Octavianus</i> having again got a large fleet under the command of <i>Agrippa</i> (<i>Menas</i> having left him and returned to <i>Pompey</i>), they set out in <i>July</i> , but a violent storm arising, destroyed many of their ships ; but soon after repairing his damages, they land in <i>Sicily</i> : Several skirmishes happen by land and sea, with various success ; but at last a general action at sea happening, <i>Pompey</i> is entirely defeated, losing 333 sail of large ships, making his escape with only 17 galleys. Soon after <i>Octavianus</i> and <i>Lepidus</i> quarrel		

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			so high as to come to blows ; but <i>Octavianus</i> bribing his soldiers, <i>Lepidus</i> is deserted, and begs his life of <i>Octavianus</i> , which he grants him. <i>Octavianus</i> now has 45 legions under his command, 25,000 horse, 160,000 light-armed foot, and 600 ships of war. The war in <i>Sicily</i> being ended, his soldiers mutiny, demanding great rewards ; he discharges 20,000, and pacifies the others with large promises, and a present of 500 drachmas a man. At his return to <i>Rome</i> he is greatly flattered, and made perpetual tribune of the people	XIII	245
4268	2961	38	<i>Herod</i> besieges <i>Jerusalem</i> , with the assistance of <i>Sosius</i> the Roman general ; and after five months resolute defence, takes it by assault : A terrible slaughter is made of the inhabitants by the <i>Romans</i> , to whom <i>Herod</i> made a large present, to prevent their further plunder. <i>Antigonus</i> was carried in chains to <i>Antony</i> , and afterwards put to death, by the instigation of <i>Herod</i>	X	153
4269	2962	37	<i>Herod</i> , now absolute king of <i>Judæa</i> , seizes and confiscates the estates of the most wealthy <i>Antigonians</i> , and put 45 of the head men to death. <i>Herod</i> having advanced one <i>Ananel</i> , a private obscure <i>Babylonish</i> priest, to the pontifical dignity, is continually teased by his mother-in-law <i>Alexandra</i> to depose <i>Ananel</i> , and advance her son <i>Aristobulus</i> ; he does it, but in less than a year's time has him stifled as he was bathing	X	155
4270	2963	36	<i>Antony</i> goes against the <i>Parthians</i> , but fails in his attempt, losing more than 70,000 men by war, famine, and excessive cold weather	X	536
4270	2963	36	<i>Pompey</i> flying to <i>Lesbos</i> , and there hearing of <i>Antony's</i> ill success against the <i>Parthians</i> , raises great disturbances in the east, where he got an army, and took several cities ; but being engaged by <i>Marcus Tullius</i> , is defeated, taken, and put to death	XIII	246
4274	2967	32	<i>Antony</i> early in the spring sets out for <i>Syria</i> , in order to go to <i>Parthia</i> : <i>Clæpatra</i> will attend him to the <i>Euphrates</i> ; he bestows all <i>Cyrene</i> , <i>Cyprus</i> , <i>Cele Syria</i> , <i>Lucca</i> , and <i>Phœnice</i> upon her. with great part of <i>Cilicia</i> and <i>Crete</i> ; but not satisfied, she		

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4274	2967	32	<p>solicits him to put <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judea</i> and <i>Malchus</i> king of <i>Petræa</i> to death, to have their kingdoms also, which he refused : In her return home, she came by the way of <i>Jerusalem</i>, where <i>Herod</i> treated her very splendidly ; she pretends to be in love with him, and strove to intice him to familiarity ; which so exasperated <i>Herod</i>, that he would have put her to death, but was persuaded and advised to the contrary</p> <p><i>Antony</i>, contrary to the most solemn oaths, takes <i>Artabazes</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> prisoner, and reduces the whole country ; then makes a match for <i>Alexander</i>, one of his sons by <i>Cleopatra</i>, and a daughter of the king of <i>Media</i> ; and then returned to <i>Alexandria</i>, entering it in a triumphal chariot, his booty, king <i>Artabazes</i>, his wife, children, &c. being carried before him in the <i>Roman</i> manner : <i>Cleopatra</i> seated on a golden throne, &c. sits to receive him, to whom the captive king, &c. in golden chains, were presented, and ordered to kneel to her, but they refuse : and all the <i>Romans</i> are angry at the whole procedure</p>	IX	158
4274	2967	32	<p><i>Antony</i> treats all the <i>Alexandrians</i> at an immense expence ; and being seated on one golden throne, and <i>Cleopatra</i> on another, in the <i>Gymnasium</i>, he makes an oration to the people, and proclaims <i>Cæsarion</i> (<i>Cleopatra</i>'s son by <i>Julius Cæsar</i>) king of <i>Egypt</i> and <i>Cyprus</i> in conjunction with his mother ; and having three children by her himself, viz. <i>Alexander</i>, <i>Ptolemy</i>, (surnamed <i>Philadelphus</i>) and <i>Cleopatra</i>, to <i>Alexander</i> he gave <i>Armenia</i>, <i>Media</i>, <i>Parthia</i>, &c. from the <i>Euphrates</i> to <i>India</i> ; to <i>Cleopatra</i>, <i>Alexander</i>'s twin-sister, <i>Libya</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> ; and to <i>Philadelphus</i>, <i>Phœnice</i>, <i>Syria</i>, <i>Cilicia</i>, and all <i>Asia Minor</i>, from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Hellepont</i>, with the title of <i>King of Kings</i> ; makes queen <i>Cleopatra</i> change her name to <i>Isis</i>, and he takes the name of <i>Osiris</i>, the great god and goddess of the <i>Egyptians</i></p> <p><i>Cleopatra</i> resolves upon the destruction of <i>Herod</i>, sends an army under the command of her general <i>Athenion</i>, pretending to</p>	IX	161
4274	2967	32		IX	161

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4274	2967	32	<p>assist him against <i>Malchus</i> king of <i>Arabia</i>, who, when <i>Herod</i> and <i>Malchus</i> were engaged, falls upon <i>Herod's</i> army, and cut most of it to pieces, himself escaping with difficulty</p> <p><i>Octavianus</i> sends his sister <i>Octavia</i> to his colleague <i>Antony</i> her husband, who was revelling in the arms of <i>Cleopatra</i> at <i>Leucopolis</i>: <i>Octavia</i> sends him word of her arrival at <i>Athens</i>; he orders her to return to <i>Rome</i>, and goes to <i>Alexandria</i> with <i>Cleopatra</i>, and spends the winter in a shameful manner with her: She returns to <i>Rome</i>; <i>Octavianus</i> is highly incensed, but <i>Octavia</i> strives to moderate between them. <i>Antony</i> declares <i>Cleopatra</i> queen of <i>Egypt</i>, <i>Cyprus</i>, <i>Africa</i>, and <i>Cæle-Syria</i>, joining <i>Cæsarion</i> (her son by <i>Cæsar</i>) her colleague with her. <i>Octavianus</i> and <i>Antony</i> reciprocally accuse each other to the people of <i>Rome</i>; and <i>Antony</i> collects 800 ships at <i>Ephesus</i>, with a great army and a vast sum of money: From hence he goes to <i>Athens</i>, and <i>Cleopatra</i> with him. The consuls <i>C. Sosius</i> and <i>Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> fly from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Athens</i>, and so incite <i>Antony</i> against <i>Octavianus</i>, that he divorces <i>Octavia</i>, and sends officers to turn her out of his house at <i>Rome</i>. <i>Cleopatra</i> using some of <i>Antony's</i> friends ill at <i>Athens</i>, they forsake him. <i>Antony</i> having made a will in favour of <i>Cleopatra</i>, in prejudice to <i>Rome</i>, and lodged it with the vestal virgins, <i>Octavianus</i> comes and seizes it, first reads it himself, and then assembles the senate, where it is read publicly; and <i>Antony</i> is accused by <i>Calpurnius</i> of many faults; and <i>Cleopatra</i> behaving very haughtily, many of his friends desert him. <i>Octavianus</i> declares war against <i>Cleopatra</i>, and deposes <i>Antony</i> from his commands, &c.</p>	X	165
4275	2968	31	<p><i>Antony</i> and <i>Octavianus</i> come to an engagement at sea near <i>Actium</i>, which remained long doubtful; in the midst of the fight <i>Cleopatra</i> comes with 60 sail of ships, stands for some time between both fleets, and then sets sail for <i>Peloponnesus</i>; <i>Antony</i> is so insatuated as to leave his fleet and army, and go after her; 300 of his</p>	XIII	257

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			ships yield to <i>Octavianus</i> , and his land forces did the same, after standing out seven days without leaders		
4275	2968	31	A terrible earthquake happens at <i>Jerusalem</i> , which destroyed a vast number of people and cattle; upon which <i>Herod</i> is forced to sue to the <i>Arabians</i> for peace, who re- fuse it, and murder his embassadors, and come in great numbers to invade <i>Judea</i> : <i>Herod</i> gave them two signal defeats, and after forcing them to accept of peace up- on his own terms, returns to <i>Jerusalem</i> in triumph	XIII	273
4275	2968	31	<i>Artaxias II.</i> the eldest son of <i>Artuasdes</i> , is proclaimed king of <i>Armenia</i> , in opposi- tion to <i>Alexander</i> , <i>Cleopatra's</i> son, whom he defeated, but did not hold his kingdom long, being strangled by his pretended friends	X	165
4276	2969	30	<i>Tiberius</i> the Roman general sets <i>Tigranes</i> (the son of <i>Artaxias</i>) upon the <i>Armenian</i> throne, putting the crown upon his head with his own hands, and honours him with the title of friend and ally of the <i>Roman</i> people; but this did not last long, <i>Tiberius</i> ordering him soon after to be put to death	IX	212
4276	2969	30	<i>Augustus</i> sets up <i>Artuasdes</i> for king of <i>Arme- nia</i> ; but the people drive him away, and choose <i>Phraabates</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> : But a <i>Roman</i> army comes against him under <i>Caius</i> , <i>Augustus's</i> adopted son: <i>Phraabates</i> retires and sues for peace, which is granted, and <i>Artuasdes</i> restored; he dying soon after, <i>Tigranes III.</i> seizes the kingdom, but is drove out by <i>Caius</i>	IX	212
4276	2969	30	<i>Antony</i> being defeated by <i>Octavianus</i> , <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judea</i> sends advice to him to mur- der <i>Cleopatra</i> , and to come into <i>Egypt</i> and raise an army, and promises to assist him with all his own force of money, troops, strong-holds, &c. but <i>Antony</i> refuses. <i>Hyrchan</i> the former high-priest being still alive, <i>Herod</i> orders him to be beheaded, in the 80th year of his age, for fear the people should prefer <i>Hyrchan's</i> to <i>Herod's</i> title to the crown	IX	213
4276	2969	30	<i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judea</i> goes to <i>Octavianus</i> now at <i>Rhodus</i> , and offers his service to him against <i>Antony</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> , who send	IX	166

messengers

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			messengers to <i>Octavianus</i> to make up the breach between them, but are refused by him ; at last they offer to resign up all, and live a private life in <i>Athens</i> , or where else soever he should think fit to appoint them : <i>Octavianus</i> receives the queen's presents, and promises to pardon her, if she would put <i>Antony</i> to death ; but would not hear the ambassadors of <i>Antony</i> , though he sent his own son with a vast sum of money, and offered to kill himself, if he would settle <i>Egypt</i> on <i>Cleopatra's</i> children. <i>Cleopatra</i> betrays <i>Antony</i> , and he kills himself ; she is taken by <i>Octavianus</i> , and kills herself, after reigning 22 years. <i>Octavianus</i> turned <i>Egypt</i> into a <i>Roman</i> province. <i>Augustus</i> is met by <i>Herod</i> at <i>Ptolemais</i> ; <i>Herod</i> treats him and his whole army with great magnificence, and presents him with 800 talents in money, besides bread, wine, &c. for his army ; in return for which <i>Octavianus</i> gave him several towns, &c.	IX	166
4277	2970	29	<i>Octavianus</i> spends the whole winter in settling the provinces of <i>Asia Minor</i> and the adjacent islands : In the spring, he first goes into <i>Greece</i> , and from thence to <i>Rome</i> , where he had three triumphs for three successive days, and afterwards he had the title of emperor, with sovereignty and uncontrouled power ; but to deceive the people, continued the usual magistrates with only such power as he thought fit to allow them, having overcome his qualm of laying down his usurped authority : However, he courted the populace by many seeming acts of kindness ; the senate he encreased to a thousand members, and advanced all his own creatures : He raised many public buildings, repaired the old ones, and added many stately ornaments to the city, which was now said to be 50 miles in compass, and contained 4,000,000 souls		
4277	2970	29	<i>Mariamne</i> , <i>Herod's</i> favourite wife, and <i>Herod</i> , have great quarrels ; she is falsely accused of adultery, and of corrupting his cup-bearer to poison him, is tried, condemned, and executed, by means of the furious hatred of <i>Salome</i> , <i>Herod's</i> sister	XIII	277
				X	170
				A great	

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4278	2971	28	A great plague breaks out in <i>Judæa</i> , which sweeps away multitudes of the people; <i>Herod</i> grows prodigious uneasy, and frenzical for the loss of his <i>Mariamne</i> : Being now informed of her innocence, he revenges himself upon many of his best friends and nearest relations, and puts them to death, and among them <i>Alexandra</i> , the mother of <i>Mariamne</i>	X	176
4278	2971	28	<i>Tiberius</i> gives <i>Armenia</i> to <i>Mitbridates Iberus</i> . <i>Artabanus</i> invades <i>Armenia</i> , who was defeated and drove away by <i>Tiberius</i>	IX	215
4279	2972	27	<i>Octavianus</i> in open senate offers to lay down his authority, and to retire to a private life; but they in return desire him to take upon him the whole government, which with much seeming reluctance he does, and has the title of <i>Augustus</i> conferred on him. Thus ended the greatest commonwealth, and began the greatest monarchy ever known, infinitely excelling all others in power, riches, extent, and continuance, whose yearly revenue is said, upon a moderate computation, to be 40,000,000 <i>l. sterl.</i>	XIII	281
4280	2973	26	<i>Salome</i> , <i>Herod's</i> sister, quarrelling with her husband <i>Cestobares</i> , governor of <i>Idumea</i> , first sends him a bill of divorce, and then accuses him of treason to <i>Herod</i> , who puts him, <i>Lysimachus</i> , <i>Dositheus</i> , and <i>Antipater</i> , to death. Being now delivered from all fear of the <i>Asmonean</i> race, he abolishes several <i>Jewish</i> ceremonies and customs, and introduced foreign ones that were forbidden; builds a stately theatre in the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and a spacious amphitheatre in the suburbs, and ordered public games there every fifth year in honour of <i>Augustus</i> , and by large rewards to the conquerors drew vast numbers of people of all nations thither: This so displeased the zealous <i>Jews</i> , that they no longer looked upon him as their king, but as a heathenish tyrant: Ten <i>Jews</i> go into the theatre to kill <i>Herod</i> ; but being discovered, were put to death with the most exquisite torments; but the people tore the informer to pieces, and gave his flesh to the dogs; which so exasperated <i>Herod</i> , that he put whole families to death, tor-		

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4280	2973	26	<p>menting the women to make them discover the men, &c.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> takes a census of <i>Gaul</i>, now divided into three districts, being the first ever made out of <i>Italy</i>; then he goes into <i>Spain</i>, and defeats the revolted <i>Cantabri</i>, and soon after his general <i>C. Antistius</i> defeated again the united strength of the <i>Cantabri</i> and <i>Asturians</i>, and then besieges them upon the hill of their retreat, where they were so much straightened for provisions, that the women eat their children, and the young men the old ones; the <i>Asturians</i> are for surrendering, the <i>Cantabri</i> will not; they fight with one another, and kill many on both sides, and 10,000 <i>Asturians</i> are drove to the <i>Roman</i> intrenchments; <i>Tiberius</i> (the emperor's son in-law) will not admit them; many kill themselves with their swords, others light fires, and jump into the flames, and the rest poison themselves.</p>	X	173
4281	2974	25	<p>This year <i>Spain</i>, after a struggle for its liberty of 200 years, is entirely subjected to <i>Rome</i>. The <i>Cantabrians</i> to the number of 23,000 surrendering at discretion, 10,000 are incorporated among the auxiliaries, and the rest sold for slaves, most of whom destroyed themselves, preferring death to slavery: Most of the <i>Asturians</i> are cut to pieces, and all their towns and strong-holds taken: <i>Augustus</i> built several cities to keep the natives in awe, as <i>Cæsar Augusta</i> (now <i>Saragossa</i>), and <i>Augusta Emerita</i> (now <i>Merida</i>): He likewise built a stone bridge over the <i>Iberus</i>, for his troops to march out of one province into another</p>	XIII	286
4281	2974	25	<p><i>Crassus</i> overcomes the <i>Mæssians</i>, a fierce and savage people beyond the <i>Danube</i>. <i>Terentius Varro</i> reduced the <i>Salassi</i>, obliging them to submit to his terms, who, after they had delivered up their arms, sent 40,000 of their youth to <i>Emporedia</i> (now <i>Ivrea</i>), to be slaves for 20 years.</p>	XIII	
4281	2974	25	<p><i>Cornelius Gallus</i> having tyrannized over the people of <i>Egypt</i>, where <i>Augustus</i> had sent him governor, and stripped all the cities, particularly <i>Thebes</i>, of all valuable in it, was recalled and deposed; for which</p>	XIII	288

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			he inveighing against <i>Augustus</i> , the senate condemned him to banishment; upon which he killed himself	XIII	288
4281	2974	25	<i>Amyntas</i> king of <i>Pisidia</i> dies; he had been secretary to old king <i>Dejotarus</i> , and raised by <i>Marc Antony</i> to the throne: Upon his death <i>Pisidia</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , and <i>Lycaonia</i> , were reduced to a <i>Roman</i> province, and first governed by <i>M. Lollius</i> , in quality of proprætor	XIII	289
4281	2974	25	<i>Marcellus</i> (the adopted son of <i>Augustus</i>) son to <i>Octavia</i> , sister of <i>Augustus</i> , by her first husband, marries <i>Julia</i> the daughter of <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Scribonia</i> ; and <i>Juba</i> king of <i>Getulia</i> marries <i>Cleopatra Selene</i> , daughter of <i>Cleopatra</i> queen of <i>Egypt</i> by <i>Marc Antony</i>	XIII	277
4282	2975	24	The senate free <i>Augustus</i> from the restraint of all law, and allow him to govern absolutely by his will, and that <i>Marcellus</i> (the adopted son of <i>Augustus</i>) might, though but sixteen years old, have a place among the senators of the prætorian rank, and might stand for the consulate 10 years sooner than the law allowed; and that <i>Tiberius</i> his son-in-law might stand for the curule offices five years sooner than usual, upon which <i>Marcellus</i> was immediately made ædile, and <i>Tiberius</i> quæstor	XIII	291
4282	2975	24	The <i>Asturians</i> and <i>Cantabrians</i> revolt, surprize a considerable body of <i>Romans</i> , and cut them all off; but <i>Ælius Lama</i> , governor of that part of <i>Spain</i> , lays their whole country waste with fire and sword, and kills most of their young men, and so absolutely reduced them again in about a month's time	XIII	294
4282	2975	24	<i>Ælius Gallus</i> makes an expedition against <i>Arabia-Felix</i> , with 10,000 men given him by <i>Augustus</i> , 500 out of <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judæa</i> 's guards, and 1000 given him by <i>Obodes</i> king of the <i>Nabathean Arabs</i> , under the command of <i>Sylleus Obodes</i> 's chief favourite, who pretended to be <i>Gallus</i> 's guide, but led him out of the way on purpose; at last he got thither, and took the metropolis of the country by assault; then falling in with a large number of the natives, he kills 10,000 of them, with the loss of only two men; and so went on,		

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			taking all the cities he came at ; but his men being sick, he returned back to <i>Egypt</i> , having lost but seven men in all his assaults and battles, but almost all his army by fatigue and sickness ; so that at the end of two years arriving in <i>Egypt</i> , this expedition was never after attempted any more by the <i>Romans</i>	XIII	291
4282	2975	24	<i>Candace</i> , queen of <i>Ethiopia</i> , invades the province of <i>Thebais</i> in <i>Upper Egypt</i> , surprises several cities, carries the <i>Roman</i> garisons away prisoners, throws down <i>Augustus's</i> statues, and laid the whole country waste. <i>C. Petronius</i> assembles 10,000 foot and 800 horse, attacks <i>Candace</i> at <i>Pselcha</i> in <i>Ethiopia</i> , upon the banks of the <i>Nile</i> , defeats her army of 30,000 men, takes <i>Pselcha</i> , the key of <i>Ethiopia</i> on the side of <i>Egypt</i> , and then went 800 miles up into the country ; then went to <i>Napata</i> , the metropolis, and took and destroyed it ; then put a garison of 400 men into <i>Premnis</i> , with provisions for two years ; and then returned with many thousand captives, which he sold for slaves. <i>Candace</i> attacked <i>Premnis</i> , <i>Petronius</i> goes to its relief, defeats <i>Candace</i> , and forces her to a very disadvantageous peace ; but some time after <i>Augustus</i> remitted the tribute, and gave her the cities, &c. again.	XIII	293
4283	2976	23	<i>Augustus</i> being very ill, sends for the curule magistrates, and senators of equestrian order, and in their presence delivers to <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> his colleague his will, and a book of his own writing, containing a distinct account of the towns, provinces, allies, forces, riches and taxes, of the whole <i>Roman</i> empire : But <i>Antonius Musa</i> , a famous <i>Greek</i> physician, restored him unexpectedly to his health, for which he and all of his profession were allowed to wear a gold ring, and to live tax-free	XIII	295
4283	2976	23	<i>Augustus</i> resigns the fasces to <i>P. Sestius</i> , a man of unblameable character, upon which the senate confer the title of continual proconsul of the <i>Roman</i> empire upon him, with power to assemble the senate when he pleased, and to exercise the authority of tribune in <i>Rome</i> , and in all		

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			its distant provinces. His successors would never part with this power, that rendered them uncontrollable by, and unaccountable to, any power whatever		
4283	2976	23	<i>Marcellus</i> (the adopted son of <i>Augustus</i>) dies, highly lamented of all, and is honoured with the utmost funeral magnificence in the <i>Campus Martius</i> , <i>Augustus</i> himself pronouncing his funeral oration	XIII	296
4283	2976	23	<i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judea</i> growing cruel and excessively severe to the people, they shew a general dislike to him; wherefore, to prevent a revolt, he fortifies <i>Jerusalem</i> , rebuilds <i>Samaria</i> , and garisons the strong fortresses of <i>Judea</i> . This year there happened a great drought, which brought on a famine, and ended in a raging pestilence, of which multitudes die for want of help and sustenance. <i>Herod</i> is forced to melt down his plate to buy corn in <i>Egypt</i> , &c.	XIII	298
4283	2976	24	<i>Herod</i> deposes <i>Jesus</i> , the son of <i>Phabæus</i> , from the high-priesthood, and advanced <i>Simon</i> , the son of <i>Boetbus</i> , a <i>Jewish</i> priest of <i>Alexandria</i> , to that dignity, for the sake of his beautiful daughter <i>Mariamne</i> , whom he married		175
4284	2977	22	A dreadful plague rages in <i>Rome</i> and all over <i>Italy</i> , which occasioned the lands to be untilled, so that a general famine attended it: The <i>Tiber</i> overflowed, and laid a great part of the city under water: Lightning dashed several statues in the <i>Pantheon</i> to pieces. The populace, imagining these punishments happened because <i>Augustus</i> laid down the consulship, oblige the senate to name him dictator; but he refused it, but accepted the office of general purveyor, but would in no wise accept of being perpetual censor	X	177
4284	2977	22	A conspiracy is formed against <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Muræna</i> , a man of unblemished character, and <i>Fannius Capio</i> , the greatest debauchee in <i>Rome</i> : 'Tis discovered, and they are put to death; after which <i>Augustus</i> delivered to the senate <i>Cyprus</i> and <i>Narbonne Gaul</i> , which were turned into proconsular provinces	XIII	298
4284	2977	22	The <i>Cantabrians</i> and <i>Asturians</i> revolt again, but were soon reduced by <i>C. Furnius</i> : The people finding they could not shake	XIII	300

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			off their slavery, many of them destroy themselves	XIII	301
4284	2977	22	<i>Gallia</i> is divided into 16 provinces	XVIII	146
4284	2977	22	<i>Herod</i> sends his two sons to <i>Rome</i> , to be educated under the care and directions of <i>Augustus</i> , who gives <i>Herod</i> several additional provinces, and leave to name either of his sons to be his successor	X	178
4285	2978	21	Great uproars and much mischiefs are committed by the partizans of <i>L. Silanus</i> and <i>Q. Æmilius Lepidus</i> , candidates for the consulship for this year; to prevent which for the future <i>Augustus</i> creates a new magistrate, whose province was to maintain peace and tranquility in the city; for this purpose he marries his daughter <i>Julia</i> to <i>Agrippa</i> , with the utmost splendor, and gave him that office, which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the senate and the people	XIII	301
4285	2978	21	<i>Zenodorus</i> , from whom <i>Augustus</i> had taken several provinces, accuses <i>Herod</i> of male-administration: <i>Augustus</i> appoints a day to hear the cause, but shews so much partiality in favour of <i>Herod</i> , that he poisons himself, and his adherents destroy themselves various ways, for fear of falling into <i>Herod's</i> hands, and then <i>Augustus</i> makes <i>Herod</i> procurator of <i>Syria</i>	X	179
4285	2978	21	<i>Herod</i> , to ingratiate himself with the <i>Jews</i> , in a set speech proposes to pull down the temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> , and to rebuild it equal or superior to <i>Solomon's</i> ; and to convince them of it, proposes to have all the materials for the new one ready upon the spot, before he pulls down the old one: They consent; he immediately sets 10,000 men to work under the direction of 1000 priests, and 1000 carts are employed in fetching materials: So much expedition was used, that in two years time they begin to pull the old one down; and in a year and half's time more the carcass of the new one was erected in a most sumptuous manner, and in eight years the whole finished for use	X	180
4285	2978	21	<i>Augustus</i> goes into <i>Sicily</i> , and settles matters there; then goes into <i>Greece</i> , and bestows the island of <i>Cithera</i> and five other cities on the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and punishes the		

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4286	2979	20	<i>Athenians</i> for erecting statues to <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> , and took from them the island of <i>Ægina</i> and the city of <i>Eretria</i> , and then went to <i>Samos</i> , and wintered there	XIII	301
4286	2979	20	<i>Augustus</i> goes into <i>Asia</i> , deprives the <i>Cyzicans</i> of their liberty, for having whipt and put to death some <i>Roman</i> citizens: The same he did by <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Sidon</i> , and so frightened <i>Phrabates</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> , that he sent all the ensigns and captives to him taken in the war with <i>Crassus</i> and <i>Antony</i> , and submits to all the conditions <i>Augustus</i> required of him	XIII	303
4286	2979	20	<i>Julia</i> , the daughter of <i>Augustus</i> and wife of <i>Agrippa</i> , brings forth a son, who was named <i>Caius</i> , on whose birth-day a perpetual sacrifice, &c. was decreed by way of thanksgiving to the gods	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	<i>Augustus</i> is named consul, but he refuses: The disputes between the candidates rise so high, that abundance on both sides are killed: To quiet all disturbances <i>Augustus</i> names <i>Q. Lucretius Vespillo</i> to be the colleague of <i>C. Sentius Saturninus</i> . The consuls and <i>Agrippa</i> punish the rioters with great severity	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	<i>Porus</i> king of <i>India</i> sends to <i>Augustus</i> to desire an alliance and an interview, offering all his strength and the strength of the 600 kings, over whom he reigned, to assist him; <i>Zarmar</i> , one of the ambassadors, follows <i>Augustus</i> to <i>Athens</i> , and there burnt himself before him	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	Upon <i>Augustus</i> 's return to <i>Rome</i> , the senate decree him three triumphal arches, erected an altar to <i>Fortune</i> , and ordered that this day should be annually solemnized with sacrifices, shows, sports, &c.	XIII	306
4287	2980	19	<i>Virgil</i> , the prince of <i>Latin</i> poets, dies, in the 51st year of his age: By his will he ordered his <i>Æneid</i> to be burnt, not having put the finishing stroke to it; but <i>Augustus</i> preserved it	XIII	306
4287	2980	19	The senate prevail upon <i>Augustus</i> to be censor for five years, and confer the consular power on him for life: He sends <i>Agrippa</i> against the revolted <i>Cantabrians</i> in <i>Spain</i> , and the <i>Germans</i> , who had crossed the <i>Rhine</i> and committed horrid disorders; but upon his approach they retire, and he		

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4287	2980	19	goes into <i>Spain</i> , where after a very ob- stinate fight, all the <i>Cantabrians</i> fit to bear arms were cut off, their castles and strong holds razed, and the women, chil- dren, and old men brought out of the mountains and forced to live in the plains	XIII	307
4287	2980	19	<i>Agrippa</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , refuses a triumph, and lays out vast sums of money to em- bellish the city, and build and repair aque- ducts, of vast beauty, expence, and ser- viceableness	XIII	308
4287	2980	19	<i>Augustus</i> grants a triumph to <i>Lucius Cornelius</i> <i>Balbus</i> , for having subdued the <i>Gara-</i> <i>mantes</i> , a people of <i>Africa</i> before un- known : <i>Balbus</i> was the first foreigner that ever had a triumph, he being a <i>Spaniard</i> by birth	XIII	309
4288	2981	18	<i>Augustus</i> prorogued his absolute authority for five years more, his first ten being near expired, and takes <i>Agrippa</i> to be a part- ner with him in his power, and made him tribune for five years; then sets about re- forming the senate, by reducing them from 1000 to 500 members; he names thirty, and impowers each to name five, out of which one was chosen by lot, &c. then proceeds to reform many abuses, &c. <i>Julia</i> brings forth a second son, named <i>Lucius</i> , and <i>Augustus</i> adopts both of them	XIII	310
4289	2982	17	The secular games, which had been discon- tinued for 100 years, were exhibited by <i>Augustus</i> and <i>Agrippa</i> with great pomp and magnificence : They encourage a great number of stage-players, but severely correct their immorality	XIII	312
4290	2983	16	<i>Augustus</i> pretends to go into <i>Gaul</i> to quell disturbances, but it was really to have an opportunity of enjoying <i>Terentia</i> , the wife of <i>Mæcenas</i> , whom he took with him, where he staid this and the follow- ing year, though all was quiet	XIII	313
4290	2983	16	<i>Herod</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , where <i>Augustus</i> receives him with all possible marks of friendship, and returning suitable presents and thanks, receives his two sons, now grown up, and vastly polished and improved : At his re- turn he married <i>Alexander</i> to <i>Glaphyra</i> , daughter of <i>Archelaus</i> king of <i>Cappado-</i>		

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			<i>cia</i> ; and <i>Aristobulus</i> to <i>Berenice</i> , daughter of his sister <i>Salome</i>	X	186
4291	2984	15	The <i>Rhæti</i> invade <i>Italy</i> , and make a dreadful havock, putting all the males they meet to the sword: Against these went <i>Drusus</i> , 2d son of <i>Livia</i> , who, though but a youth, gained a great victory over them, and cut great numbers of them in pieces: The remainder of them join the <i>Vindelici</i> , and go to invade <i>Gaul</i> : <i>Tiberius</i> , brother of <i>Drusus</i> , meets them at the lake <i>Brigantium</i> (now <i>Constance</i>) gave them a total overthrow, and forced the whole nation to accept of his conditions, and planted two colonies in the cities to keep them in awe	XIII	314
4291	2984	15	<i>Agrippa</i> goes into <i>Syria</i> to quell disturbances that were risen there; <i>Herod</i> invites him into <i>Judea</i> , and entertains him with vast splendor and honour; which so pleased <i>Agrippa</i> , that he bestowed many gifts and favours on the <i>Jews</i> ; and while he was at <i>Jerusalem</i> he offered up a whole hecatomb at the temple. When he went against the <i>Bosporean</i> rebels, <i>Herod</i> met and joined his fleet at <i>Lesbos</i> , with another of his own, replenished them with men, arms, provisions, money, &c.	X	187
4292	2984	15	<i>Augustus</i> orders <i>Agrippa</i> a triumph for his successes in the east. <i>Augustus</i> takes upon him the office of <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> , which he held to his death, as did all of his successors, both <i>Christian</i> and heathen, till the year 375 of the <i>Christian</i> æra	XIII	320
4291	2985	14	The <i>Ligures Comati</i> , who inhabited the maritime <i>Alps</i> , are subdued, their country made a <i>Roman</i> province, and <i>Augustus</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , and then he made a law, that the veterans should not be rewarded with lands, as had formerly been done, (to the great oppression and disturbance of the public) but with money	XIII	320
4292	2985	14	<i>Herod</i> returning from the <i>Bosporus</i> , remits the people of <i>Judea</i> a fourth part of the tribute. <i>Salome</i> his sister strives by wicked ways to accuse his two sons of treason against him: <i>Herod</i> at last carries them to <i>Aquileia</i> to <i>Cæsar</i> , and there accuses them: <i>Alexander</i> pleads his own and his brother's cause so effectually, that they		

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			are honourably acquitted, and <i>Herod</i> blamed for his rash belief and ill-will against his own children	X	188
4293	2986	13	<i>Augustus</i> as <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> corrected a great error that had crept into the calendar, it being usual to reckon the leap year every third year, which he set to rights, and ordered it, as it now is, every fourth year. <i>Agrippa</i> returns, and brings <i>Herod's</i> son <i>Antipater</i> with him to <i>Rome</i> , is graciously received, but refuses the honour of a triumph	XIII	322
4294	2987	12	<i>Agrippa</i> goes against the revolted <i>Pannonians</i> ; they submit upon his terms; he takes away their arms, and has hostages for their peaceable behaviour, but dies in <i>Campania</i> as he was returning to <i>Rome</i>	XIII	323
4295	2988	11	<i>Augustus</i> takes <i>Tiberius</i> partner with him in the empire, and sends him against the <i>Pannonians</i> , who upon the death of <i>Agrippa</i> revolted: He overcomes them, disarms them, takes hostages, and all their towns and strong-holds, laid waste the fields, plundered the cities, and sent their young men into other countries, and then returned to <i>Rome</i>	XIII	325
4295	2988	11	<i>Drusus</i> so ingratiates himself with the <i>Gauls</i> , that they lay aside their intention of revolting, and erect a temple to <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Lions</i> , and pay him divine honours, while living, and games like the <i>Nemean</i> games instituted in honour of him. <i>Drusus</i> then gains great advantages against the <i>Germans</i> , who were crossing the <i>Rhine</i> to come into <i>Gaul</i> , whom he drove back, and followed them into <i>Germany</i> , and then returned to <i>Rome</i> and was made prætor	XIII	326
4296	2989	10	The city of <i>Cæsarea</i> having been 12 years in building, is now finished, and <i>Herod</i> dedicates it with the utmost pomp, and appointed games to be performed every fifth year: He also built <i>Antipatris</i> , <i>Cypron</i> , and many others	X	189
4296	2989	10	<i>Drusus</i> conquers many <i>German</i> nations, who joining together, surrounded him, but at last he overthrew them, and found in their camp abundance of chains, with which they intended to load the <i>Romans</i> , &c.	XIII	326
4296	2989	10	<i>Octavia</i> , sister of <i>Augustus</i> , dies, a lady of the most consummate wisdom, and greatest patron of virtue in her time: <i>Augustus</i>		

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			honoured her so far as to pronounce her funeral oration himself		
4 97	2990	9	The <i>Jews</i> of <i>Asia</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> send a deputation to <i>Augustus</i> , who obtain a redress of their grievances, and a decree very favourable to them	XIII	328
				X	138
4297	2990	9	<i>Tiberius</i> subdues the <i>Daci</i> , a <i>German</i> nation, and transplants 40,000 into <i>Gaul</i> . <i>Drusus</i> subdued all from the <i>Rhine</i> to the <i>Elbe</i> , and died	XIII	328
4298	2991	8	<i>Herod's</i> jealousy having carried his warm temper to a great pitch of rage against his two sons, he puts to death, rack, and torment, all that he suspects; but <i>Archelaus</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> (whose daughter <i>Herod's</i> son <i>Alexander</i> had married) interposes, and makes peace, so that he is forced to go to <i>Rome</i> to clear his sons from the accusations he had laid against them there	X	192
4298	2991	8	The <i>Sicambrians</i> and <i>Sueves</i> submit to <i>Augustus</i> , who orders 40,000 of them to be transported into <i>Gaul</i> , to repeople several places depopulated by the wars	XVIII	484
4298	2991	8	<i>Augustus</i> pretends to lay down his power, but the senate renews it for ten years more: He makes a census, and finds 4,233,000 <i>Roman</i> citizens in <i>Rome</i> . This year the famous <i>Mæcenat</i> dies, <i>Horace</i> the noted poet, and one <i>Caius Cæcilius Isidorus</i> , remarkable for his extraordinary wealth, leaving behind him 4116 slaves, 3600 yoke of oxen, 200,057 head of other cattle, and 300,000 <i>l. sterl.</i> in money	XIII	332
4299	2992	7	<i>Herod's</i> new temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> being completely finished, he caused it to be dedicated with great solemnity	X	189
4299	2992	7	A dreadful fire happens at <i>Rome</i> , occasioned by the debtors setting fire to their creditors houses, to escape from their cruelty. To prevent the like for the future, <i>Augustus</i> divides the city into fourteen wards, under proper governors	XIII	335
4300	2993	6	<i>Augustus</i> confers the honour of tribune for five years on <i>Tiberius</i> , but he begs to lay down all his dignities, and to retire to <i>Rhodes</i> , to live there privately, which with great difficulty <i>Augustus</i> yields to: He spends his time in study, and converses only with philosophers, &c. but after living so upwards of a year, he grows weary of his retirement, and petitions <i>Augustus</i> for		

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			leave to return to <i>Rome</i> ; but is absolutely refused it till 17 years after		
4300	2993	6	<i>Herod</i> , through the instigation of his sister <i>Salome</i> , again complains to <i>Augustus</i> against his sons: <i>Augustus</i> orders them to be tried at <i>Berytus</i> before the governors of <i>Syria</i> ; he gets them condemned. and executes them himself	XII	336
				X	195
4301	2994	5	<i>Antipater</i> , <i>Herod's</i> son is discovered plotting against his father; many persons are put to death and banished, and <i>Mariamne</i> (<i>Herod's</i> present wife) banished, and her father deposed from the high-priesthood	X	196
4304	2997	2	<i>Augustus</i> is a thirteenth time consul: Having conferred the highest honours upon his two grandsons, <i>Lucius</i> and <i>Caius</i> , (sons of his daughter <i>Julia</i>) is so mortified by account of her wicked behaviour, that he shut himself up several days, refusing to be seen or speak to any body; then he banished <i>Julia</i> to <i>Pandataria</i> , a desert island on the coast of <i>Campania</i> (now called <i>Santa Maria</i>) and punished by banishment and death many of those who had been her partners in lewdness, debauchery, &c.		
				XII	339
4304	2997	2	<i>Augustus</i> , to divert his melancholy upon account of his family disgrace, exhibits all manner of expensive and magnificent shows, such as chariot-races, gladiators, &c. and caused a canal, 1800 paces long, and 200 broad, to be dug, and let in the <i>Flaminian</i> water, which was covered with crocodiles, 36 of which were killed by <i>Egyptians</i> , brought there on purpose, and then two fleets of ships representing a sea-fight succeeded, &c.		
				XIII	341
4305	2998	1	<i>John</i> the baptist (the son of <i>Zachary</i> , a priest of the course of <i>Abiab</i> , and <i>Elizabetb</i> his wife) born		
				XI	212
4306	2999	0	Peace being settled in all the world, and the temple of <i>Janus</i> shut at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Augustus</i> orders a fresh survey of the <i>Roman</i> empire to be taken, and as it was executing <i>Christ</i> is born at <i>Bethlehem</i> in <i>Judea</i> . Soon after <i>Herod</i> ordered all the male-children from two years old to a day old to be murdered. in order to kill <i>Jesus Christ</i> , who was miraculously sent into <i>Egypt</i> before this cruel massacre was put in execution		
				X	216

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4307	3000	I	<i>Antipater, Herod's son, sends Batillus (one of his servants) from Rome into Judea with poison for Herod his father; 'tis discovered, and Antipater, now arrived at Rome, is arrested, and tried before Quintilius Varus, and cast and imprisoned</i>	.	
4307	3000	I	<i>Herod being very ill, 'tis reported he was dead: Judas the son of Sariphaeus, and Matthias the son of Margalothus, (two learned Jewish doctors) raise the youth in Jerusalem, and throw down the statues that Herod had set up, particularly a golden eagle of an extraordinary size and workmanship over the temple gate: The two chiefs and forty others are taken, and carried before the dying king, where they justify their proceedings, and are burnt for their pains. Herod's disease made him loathsome to himself, as well as to his attendants; and so cross and cruel, that he issued his summons for all the heads of the people to meet in the circus at Jericho at a set day, and gave his sister Salome and her husband Alexas strict charge to butcher them all as soon as the breath was out of his body: The messengers return from Rome with Augustus's confirmation of Antipater's sentence of death, which was immediately executed</i>	X	255
4307	3000	I	<i>Five days after the death of his son Antipater, Herod dies himself, but in the mean time alters his will, and left his kingdom to his son Archelaus, &c. Salome and her husband Alexas, instead of executing his cruel orders, set the prison door open. Archelaus is proclaimed king, and he indulges the people with granting all their requests: but a mutinous mob did much mischief, and made great demands, and killed the soldiers sent against them; but Archelaus sends the whole army, kills 3000 and disperses the rest; then goes to Rome, where being opposed by Herod's other children, Augustus gives him half the kingdom, viz. Judea Propria, Idumea, and Samaria, with the title of Ethnarch, and divides the rest between his two sons, Philip and Antipas, and his sister Salome</i>	X	264
4307	3000	I	<i>Many of the Jews side with one Alexander, who pretended to be the son of Herod,</i>	X	266

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			but being detected, he is sent to the gal- lies	X	280
4308	3001	2	<i>Tiberius</i> is allowed to return to <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Lucius Caesar</i> dies, which brings <i>Tiberius</i> again into <i>Augustus's</i> favour	XIII	348
4308	3001	2	<i>Archelaus</i> upon his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> de- poses <i>Joazar</i> from the high-priesthood, and puts <i>Eleazar</i> in his stead; then di- vorses his wife <i>Mariamne</i> , and marries his brother <i>Alexander's</i> wife <i>Glaphyra</i> , con- trary to the <i>Jewish</i> law; then he deposes <i>Eleazar</i> , and advances <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Sias</i> to the high-priesthood; he bestows immense sums upon beautifying his palace at <i>Jericho</i>	X	282
4309	3002	3	The famous temple of the mother of the gods at <i>Rome</i> is reduced to ashes	XIII	350
4310	3003	4	<i>Numidia</i> revolts from <i>Rome</i> , but is again re- duced by <i>Passienus</i> and <i>Cossus</i> . The <i>Par-</i> <i>thians</i> invade <i>Armenia</i> : <i>Caius</i> goes against them, and is treacherously wounded at <i>Artagera</i> by <i>Addo</i> the governor, as they were in conference; for which the <i>Ro-</i> <i>mans</i> assault the city, take it by storm, and dismantle it, putting the governor and the whole garison to the sword, and died soon after of the wound he had received from <i>Addo</i> , at <i>Limyra</i> , in the 24th year of his age, as he was returning to <i>Rome</i> ; and <i>Augustus</i> adopts <i>Tiberius</i> , and bestows the tribunitial power on him for five years	XIII	350
4310	3003	4	<i>Cinna</i> (grandson to <i>Pompey</i>), with many other great men, conspire against <i>Au-</i> <i>gustus</i> ; it is discovered; <i>Augustus</i> par- dons <i>Cinna</i> and his colleagues, and nomi- nated <i>Cinna</i> to the next year's consulate	XIII	353
4311	3004	5	<i>Tiberius</i> goes into <i>Germany</i> , and conquers abundance of the revolted nations, and returning to <i>Rome</i> , is highly honoured and caressed	XIII	354
4311	3004	5	This and the following year the famine is so extravagant at <i>Rome</i> , that all foreigners, gladiators, wrestlers and slaves (except physicians and school-masters), are driven out of the city to 80 miles distance. <i>Au-</i> <i>gustus</i> procured provisions from <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Sar-</i> <i>dinia</i> , &c. at the public expence, and sold them at a low rate. The <i>Parthians</i> desire <i>Augustus</i> to give them a king; he		

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4312	3005	6	XIII	355
4312	3005	6	XIII	356
4313	3006	7	X	282
4313	3006	7	X	284
4313	3006	7	X	285
4314	3007	8	XIII	357

names *Vonones*, son of *Pbrabates*, who is gladly received by the *Partbians*

Tiberius returns into *Germany*, and subdues the revolted *Germans* wherever he comes. *Cornelius Cossus* goes against the *Getuli*, who revolting from king *Juba*, massacred all the *Romans* they found in his country, and committed dreadful ravages; he defeated them with vast slaughter, and obliged them to accept of what conditions he thought fit to grant them. *Augustus* banishes his grandson *Posthumus*, for his scandalous and wicked behaviour

The *Jews* and *Samaritans* complain to *Augustus* against *Archelaus* for his wicked and tyrannical reign; *Augustus* sends for him to *Rome*, and hears both his accusers and him, condemns him to banishment, and confiscates all his goods, and makes *Judæa* a *Roman* province, and *Cyrenius* the governor of *Syria* is sent to tax it, and then sells *Archelaus's* palaces, seizes upon all his treasure, and returns to *Antioch*

One *Judas* and one *Saducus* spirit up some of the *Jews* to commit the most horrid butcheries and devastations upon the *Gentiles*, and the other *Jews* that did not join them; this brought on a grievous famine, and that a pestilence

The *Samaritans*, out of spite to the *Jews*, privately strew dead men's bodies up and down the temple at the time of the pass-over: So that the priests are forced to leave off their solemnity till it was repurified

Tiberius goes against *Maroboduus* king of the *Marcomanni*, a prince of vast personal strength, who with an army of 70,000 foot and 4000 horse, threatened *Italy* with an invasion. *Messalinus* going out of *Pannonia* and *Dalmatia* to reinforce *Tiberius*, the *Pannonians* and *Dalmatians* under the two *Bato's*, with each 100,000 men, revolt, and penetrate into *Macedon*, and kill all the *Romans* they meet with. *Augustus* raises a very large army, and puts *Germanicus* the son of *Drusus* at the head of it

A famine rages to such a degree in one of the *Bato's* camp, that he offers *Tiberius*

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			among the nobility those practices had already bred		
4317	3010	11	<i>Augustus</i> growing old and declining, causes the senate to declare <i>Tiberius</i> his colleague in the government, with power equal to himself	XIII	375
4318	3011	12	<i>Augustus</i> publishes a law against the authors of all lampoons and satirical writings, declaring it high-treason, and punishable with death; and causes the ædiles in the city, and the governors in colonies, to make strict search after such books and writings, and to commit them to the flames, and to punish the authors with great severity	XIII	376
4318	3011	12	<i>Augustus</i> writes two letters, one to <i>Tiberius</i> in favour of the senate, the other to the senate in favour of <i>Germanicus</i> , desires them to chuse 24 of their members with whom he may advise, and begs to be excused coming to the senate-house upon account of his age; they agree, that what the twenty senators, the consuls for the year, the consuls elect, <i>Augustus</i> , and his adopted son and nephew should enact, should be accounted the edict of the senate	XIII	377
4319	3012	13	The senate desires <i>Augustus</i> to accept of another ten years absolute government, his former being near expired, which doing, he confers the tribunitial power on <i>Tiberius</i> for the same term	XIII	377
4320	3013	14	<i>Augustus</i> takes <i>Tiberius</i> into the censorship with himself, and makes a census, by which the people in <i>Rome</i> appeared to be 4,137,000	XIII	378
4320	3013	14	<i>Augustus</i> leaves <i>Rome</i> , and goes to <i>Naples</i> to assist at the solemn sports that were to be exhibited on his birth-day: Soon after they were over he was seized with a <i>Diarrhæa</i> (or flux), leaves <i>Naples</i> , and returns towards <i>Rome</i> ; but growing too weak to travel, stops at <i>Nola</i> in <i>Campania</i> , and is confined to his bed: <i>Livia</i> attending him, sends for <i>Tiberius</i> , who comes; <i>Augustus</i> declares him his successor, and desires him to pursue his steps in the government: He died 19th of <i>August</i> , aged 75 years, 10 months, and 26 days, and reigned from his first consulship 56 years, but from the battle of <i>Actium</i> only 43: He was	III	378

carried to *Rome* with great honour and solemnity, where *Tiberius* ordered the senate to meet, and the vestal virgins to bring out his will, which began thus ; *Since the Gods have been pleased to deprive me of my grand-children, Caius and Lucius, I declare Tiberius my Heir, &c.* His body was carried with the utmost pomp, and burnt in the *Campus Martis*, his wife *Livia* and some of the chiefs of the *Roman* knights watching the pile and gathering up the bones and ashes, which they put into a golden urn, for five days together, and then buried it in the pompous mausoleum he had prepared for that purpose in his life-time

XIII 380

4320 3013

14

Tiberius orders the tribune who had young *Agrippa* in his custody to murder him, which he doing, *Tiberius* denies he gave any such orders, but it was afterwards smothered

XIII 388

4320 3013

14

The two consuls *Sextus Pompeius* and *Sextus Apuleius*, first take the oath of fidelity to *Tiberius*, and then administer it to the senate, people, and soldiery : The senate offers *Tiberius* the government ; he pretends inability ; they humbly beg him to accept it ; he complies, beginning his reign in the 56th year of his age, invested with the same unbounded power that *Augustus* died in possession of : He would not let his mother receive the honours voted her by the senate, and took away *Julia's* pension, so that she died miserably, in the 15th year of her banishment, and *Sempronius Gracchus*, one of her chief favourites, he put to death

XIII 398

4320 3013

14

Perctennius raises a mutiny in the army in *Pannonia*, which plunder all the country round : *Blesus* their general strives to reduce them, but is not able : *Tiberius* sends his son *Drusus*, with his governor *Sejanus*, against them, who strives to appease them, but is not able ; but an eclipse of the moon happening the night of that day *Drusus* had harangued them, the mutineers (being ignorant of the cause) thought it was a signal of the gods displeasure, and so were easily prevailed upon to return to their duty, and the authors of the

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4320	3013	14	<p>revolt were executed, and all things being settled amicably, <i>Drusus</i> returned to <i>Rome</i></p> <p>The legions in <i>Germany</i> revolt, kill some of the centurions and drive away the rest: <i>Germanicus</i>, the emperor's nephew, strives to appease them; they offer to make him emperor; he strives to get from them, is stopped and threatened to be murdered; but at length by stratagem quiets them, and some are executed: Then he goes against the <i>Germans</i>, and comes upon the <i>Marfi</i>, and destroys all for 50 miles round, without the loss of one <i>Roman</i>; but as he returned several nations attacked him, but he defeats them all, and goes into winter-quarters, loaded with booty. <i>Tiberius</i>, jealous of <i>Germanicus</i>, strives by all arts possible to make himself popular, refuses many of the honours offered him, forbids priests or temples to be decreed him, lessens the taxes, &c.</p>	XIII	408
4321	3014	15	<p>The <i>Germans</i> quarrelling among themselves, <i>Germanicus</i> enters the country of the <i>Catti</i>, puts vast numbers to the sword; some submit, and others fly into the woods, so that he laid waste all the open country, burnt their villages, and reduced <i>Mattium</i> their capital to ashes</p>	XIII	418
4321	3014	15	<p><i>Arminius</i> the German quarrels with and besieges <i>Segestes</i> in his camp: <i>Germanicus</i> goes to the relief of <i>Segestes</i>, engages <i>Arminius</i>, and puts him to flight; and among the many prisoners that were taken was <i>Thufneldis</i>, the wife of <i>Arminius</i>, great with child; but <i>Arminius</i> gets recruits, and skirmishes with <i>Germanicus</i>, and gets advantages over him and <i>Cercina</i>, but at length is put to flight</p>	XIII	435
4321	3014	15	<p><i>Tiberius</i> recalls <i>Rufus</i>, and sends <i>Valerius Gratus</i> governor of <i>Judæa</i>, who continued in that post 11 years</p>	XIII	436
4322	3015	16	<p><i>Germanicus</i> again engages <i>Arminius</i>, assisted by many German princes, and defeats him with great slaughter and spoil, ascribes the whole glory to <i>Tiberius</i>, and caused him to be declared emperor in the field of battle; and raising a mount, put the arms of the enemy on it as trophies, with the names of the conquered nations under each: This so enraged the <i>Germans</i> that</p>	X	286

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			they come to a second battle, wherein they are again defeated with prodigious slaughter ; upon which the <i>Agriuarii</i> submit, are pardoned, and suffered to live quietly under their own laws. The war being thus over, <i>Germanicus</i> imbarques himself and a good part of his army on board 100 transports; a storm arising, the fleet is dispersed; some swallowed up by the waves, some dashed to pieces against the rocks, &c. so that abundance of damage was done, and very great loss sustained ; but upon his landing he made good his losses, by defeating and plundering the <i>Marfi</i>	XIII	458
4322	3015	16	A slave of <i>Posthumus Agrippa</i> gives out that he was the prince, and had escaped death ; and as he was like him, caused great commotions in <i>Italy</i> ; but being seized by stratagem, he was put privately to death, and so the affair dropt	XIII	467
4323	3016	17	<i>Tiberius</i> , soon after the return of <i>Germanicus</i> to <i>Rome</i> , orders him a most magnificent triumph, and shews him all possible outside marks of favour and esteem, but secretly strove and resolved to destroy him	XIII	469
4323	3016	17	<i>Archelaus</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , coming to <i>Rome</i> to make his submissions to <i>Tiberius</i> , is by him accused, but excused by the senate ; but being slighted, is said to die of grief, after having reigned 50 years, and his country reduced to a <i>Roman</i> province. At the same time dies <i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Commagene</i> , and <i>Philopator</i> king of <i>Cilicia</i> . The provinces of <i>Syria</i> and <i>Judæa</i> apply for a relief in their taxes ; all which occasions great disturbances in the east, whereupon <i>Germanicus</i> is sent thither to regulate them	XIII	470
4323	3016	17	The most dreadful earthquake ever known happens this year in <i>Asia</i> , which overturned twelve very famous cities, most of whose inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their houses, and those that fled to the fields swallowed up by the opening of the earth : <i>Tiberius</i> remits the taxes of these cities for five years to come, and gave large sums to rebuild the cities	XIII	473
4323	3016	17	<i>Tacfarinas</i> the <i>Numidian</i> , having drawn his countrymen and several other <i>African</i> na-		

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			tions into a revolt, was overthrown by <i>Furius Camillus</i> , in a pitched battle, tho' <i>Camillus</i> had but one legion and a few auxiliaries, and the other a very numerous army		
4323	3016	17	The poet <i>Ovid</i> dies at <i>Tomos</i> in <i>Pontus</i> , whither he was banished by <i>Augustus</i> ; and the historian <i>Livy</i> at <i>Padua</i> in <i>Italy</i> , his native city	XIII	477
4324	3017	18	<i>Germanicus</i> at his arrival in <i>Armenia</i> , with the consent and approbation of the nobility and people, puts the diadem upon the head of <i>Zeno</i> , the son of <i>Polemon</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> , and then reduced <i>Cappadocia</i> and <i>Commagene</i> to two <i>Roman</i> provinces, their kings being dead. <i>Piso</i> being the declared enemy of <i>Germanicus</i> , the king of the <i>Nabatheans</i> at a grand entertainment presenting <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Agrippina</i> with large and heavy golden crowns, gives <i>Piso</i> one much less, as his public character was much lower; <i>Piso</i> throws it away with much contempt and provoking behaviour	XIII	477
4325	3018	19	<i>Maroboduus</i> , king of the <i>Suevians</i> , whose power <i>Rome</i> dreaded, was this year drove out of his kingdom, and obliged to live the last eighteen years of his life at <i>Ravenna</i> in <i>Italy</i> . Some of the <i>Sueves</i> are allowed to settle beyond the <i>Danube</i> , to whom <i>Tiberius</i> gives one <i>Vannius</i> to be their king	XIII	480
4325	3018	19	<i>Germanicus</i> blaming <i>Piso</i> for his ill conduct, <i>Piso</i> poisons him, of which he dies at <i>Antioch</i> in his return to <i>Rome</i> , in the 34th year of his age	XVIII	484
4325	3018	19	<i>Occia</i> , the president of the vestal virgins at <i>Rome</i> , after having governed that society 57 years, dies, and <i>Tiberius</i> puts <i>Asinius Pollio's</i> daughter in that office. Corn being very scarce and dear, he fixed the price; and that the seller should not lose the advantage of the advanced price, paid himself two <i>Nummi</i> , or 14 pence per bushel, to make it good	XIII	483
4326	3019	20	<i>Piso</i> coming to <i>Rome</i> , is accused of <i>Germanicus's</i> death, debauching the army, &c. upon which great commotions are among the populace, and <i>Piso</i> is said to lay vio-	XIII	495

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			lent hands upon himself, though highly favoured by <i>Tiberius</i>		
4326	3019	20	<i>Tacfarinas</i> having again stirred up commo- tions in <i>Africa</i> , is put to flight by <i>L.</i> <i>Apronius</i> the present governor of that pro- vince, who decimated a <i>Roman</i> cohort for giving ground at the first onset, and put them to death; this severity so animated the <i>Romans</i> , that 500 of them put a large body of the enemy to flight, and their whole army was routed by <i>Apronius Cesi-</i> <i>anus</i> , the proconsul's son	XIII	499
4326	3019	20	<i>Valerius Gratus</i> governor of <i>Judea</i> deposes <i>Ananus</i> (or <i>Annas</i>) the high-priest, in the 15th year of his pontificate, and raised <i>Isb-</i> <i>mael</i> the son of <i>Fabus</i> to that dignity	XIII	503
4326	3019	20	<i>Tiberius</i> publishes a decree forbidding all <i>Jews</i> and <i>Egyptians</i> staying any longer in <i>Rome</i> , upon account of the scandalous be- haviour of many of the meaner sort of the <i>Jews</i> and <i>Egyptians</i>	X	286
4327	3020	21	The <i>Gauls</i> under <i>Julius Florus</i> , (a native of <i>Treves</i>) revolt, and are defeated by <i>Ac-</i> <i>ilius Aviola</i> ; they are again defeated by <i>Julius Indus</i> , after which <i>Florus</i> killed himself with his own sword; this put an end to the insurrection of <i>Treves</i> ; but the <i>Edui</i> under <i>Sacrovir</i> appear 40000 strong, but are likewise overthrown by <i>Silius</i> , and then <i>Sacrovir</i> kills him	X	288
4327	3020	21	<i>Valerius Gratus</i> deposes <i>Ismael</i> from the high-priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i> , and gave it to <i>Eleazar</i> , the son of <i>Ananus</i> the late de- posed high-priest	XIII	508
4328	3021	22	<i>Valerius Gratus</i> deposes <i>Eleazar</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, and advances <i>Simon</i> the son of <i>Camith</i> to that dignity	X	286
4328	3021	22	<i>Blasus</i> the <i>Roman</i> general engages <i>Tacfarinas</i> the <i>Numidian</i> prince, defeats him, follows him into the mountains, kills many of his men, and took his brother prisoner, and then returned to <i>Rome</i>	X	287
4329	3022	23	<i>Sejanus</i> poisons <i>Drusus</i> , and debauches his wife <i>Livia</i> , and sets about the destruction of <i>Agrippina</i> and her two sons	XIII	518
4329	3022	23	<i>Tiberius</i> moves the <i>Roman</i> senate in favour of the cities of <i>Cityra</i> in <i>Asia</i> , and <i>Ægy-</i> <i>ra</i> in <i>Achaia</i> , both overthrown by an earthquake, and they decree an exemption from taxes for three years	XIII	523
				XIII	582
				<i>Tiberius</i>	

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4329	3022	23	<i>Tiberius</i> complains to the <i>Roman</i> senate against the stage-players so effectually, that they are prohibited acting in, and banished from, <i>Rome</i> and <i>Italy</i>	XIII	528
4329	3022	23	<i>Simon</i> the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest is deposed, and <i>Joseph</i> (surnamed <i>Caiaphas</i> , son-in-law to <i>Annas</i>) put in his stead	X	387
4330	3023	24	<i>Tacfarinas</i> the <i>Numidian</i> king is utterly routed and killed, and his son and many of his nobles taken prisoners by <i>P. Dolabella</i> , proconsul of <i>Africa</i> . One <i>Curtius</i> strove to raise a servile war, but was happily prevented before much mischief was done	XIII	533
4331	3024	25	<i>Cremutius Cordus</i> , a celebrated historian, is accused and tried for praising <i>Brutus</i> in his <i>Annals</i> , &c. apprehending the revenge of <i>Tiberius</i> would fall heavy upon him, starved himself to death, and his books were publicly burnt at <i>Rome</i> , though privately read afterwards	XIII	536
4331	3024	25	The <i>Cyzicans</i> are accused of neglecting the worship of the deified <i>Augustus</i> , and of committing violence upon some <i>Roman</i> citizens, for which they are deprived of their liberty granted them for their assistance in the <i>Mithridatic</i> war	XIII	538
4331	3024	25	The <i>Lacedaemonians</i> and <i>Messenians</i> send ambassadors to the <i>Roman</i> senate to decide their pretensions to the temple of <i>Diana</i> , which is done in favour of the latter	XIII	544
4332	3025	26	<i>Poppæus Sabinus</i> is honoured with the ensigns of a triumph, for intirely defeating the revolted <i>Thracians</i>	XIII	545
4332	3025	26	Ambassadors from <i>Asia</i> come to <i>Rome</i> to have it there determined in which of the eleven contending cities the temple decreed to <i>Tiberius</i> should be erected, which by the senate is given to <i>Smyrna</i> , and a legate extraordinary appointed to supervise the building	XIII	547
4332	3025	26	<i>Tiberius</i> leaves <i>Rome</i> , under pretence of going to <i>Capua</i> to dedicate a temple to <i>Jupiter</i> , and one at <i>Nola</i> to <i>Augustus</i> , but really with an intention never to return to it again, attended by <i>Sejanus</i> , <i>Cocceius Nerva</i> , <i>Curtius Atticus</i> , and some learned <i>Greeks</i> , and lived retired eleven years. <i>Sejanus</i> maliciously accuses young <i>Nero</i> and his brother <i>Drusus</i> of conspiring against <i>Tiberius</i>	XIII	548

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4332	3025	26	Pontius Pilate is made governor of <i>Judæa</i> instead of <i>Valerius Gratus</i> , which office he held 10 years, and made it one continued scene of venal justice, rapine, tyranny, and every wicked action : At his first coming he ordered his standards to be carried into <i>Jerusalem</i> , and his army quartered there in the night-time, but next morning sets them up publicly, which occasioned great disturbance and consternation among the <i>Jews</i> , who esteem them idolatrous ; they go in a body to him at <i>Cæsarea</i> , and continue prostrate before his house five whole days and nights, beseeching him to remove them ; the fifth day he comes out, mounts on his tribunal, as if come to hear and redress them, but orders his troops to murder all that did not depart immediately ; but at last on their offering to suffer, without making any resistance, he promises to remove the standards from their metropolis	X	287
4333	3026	27	Atilius having built an amphitheatre at <i>Fidentæ</i> , to exhibit shows of gladiators, vast numbers of people from <i>Rome</i> , &c. coming thither, by their weight pull down the building about their ears, so that 50000, persons were killed and maimed ; this occasioned a law, that no person worth less than 400,000 sesterces should exhibit the show of gladiators. At the same time a fire breaks out on <i>Mount Cælius</i> , which burnt with so much rage and fury, that it utterly consumed all the houses in that part of the city of <i>Rome</i> ; and <i>Tiberius</i> makes good the loss out of his own treasury, for which the senate ordered the name to be changed from <i>Cælius</i> to <i>Mount Augustus</i> . After this <i>Tiberius</i> retires to <i>Capræ</i> , an island of very difficult access, and lived there ten years, and then died, during which time he gave himself up to all manner of lewdness and debauchery	XIII	553
4334	3027	28	The <i>Frisians</i> shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke, and defeat <i>L. Apronius</i> , who was sent against them. This year dies <i>Julia</i> , the granddaughter of <i>Augustus</i> , in the island of <i>Trimætus</i> , 20 years after her banishment	XIII	559
4335	3029	29	<i>Livia</i> , the mother of <i>Tiberius</i> , dies in the 86th year of her age, commonly styled		

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			<i>Julia Augusta</i> , because adopted by <i>Augustus</i> in his last will into the <i>Julian</i> family, a woman of very extraordinary parts, wisdom and ambition		
+336	3029	30	<i>Sejanus</i> , <i>Tiberius</i> 's chief minister and favourite, had now so fixed himself in power, that the senate enacts that his birth-day should be annually celebrated, that his statues that were set up in every quarter of the city should be adored, that vows and sacrifices should be offered for his safety, &c.	XIII	561
+336	3029	30	This being the 30th and last <i>Jewish</i> Jubilee since its first celebration in the land of <i>Canaan</i> , Christ enters upon his mission of preaching the gospel of peace and salvation, is baptized by <i>John</i> , turns water into wine at a marriage in <i>Cana</i> , drives the traders out of the temple, confers privately with <i>Nicodemus</i> , &c.	XIII	567
+337	3030	31	The disciples of Christ baptize their proselytes by the command of Christ, and have a dispute about it with the disciples of <i>John</i> , while Christ goes into other parts of <i>Judaea</i> , preaching the gospel, and working miracles, &c.	X	293
+337	3030	31	<i>John the Baptist</i> beheaded by order of <i>Herod Antipas</i> , tetrarch of <i>Galilee</i> , to gratify the revenge of <i>Herodias</i> his wife, who had been the wife of his brother <i>Philip</i> , and was grand-daughter to <i>Herod the Great</i>	X	305
+337	3030	31	<i>Tiberius</i> makes himself and his favourite <i>Sejanus</i> consuls this year; this occasions the senate to heap new honours upon <i>Sejanus</i> ; they join his name with <i>Tiberius</i> 's in all inscriptions, erect new statues to him, and slay victims before them, and pass a decree to confirm to him and <i>Tiberius</i> the consulate for five years. <i>Tiberius</i> forbids <i>Sejanus</i> to come to him, though he had resigned the consulate, and began to take public notice of <i>Caius</i> (surnamed <i>Caligula</i>) the only surviving son of <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Agrippina</i> ; which stung <i>Sejanus</i> , who found his power much decreased and his honours lessened. <i>Tiberius</i> takes the command of the prætorian guard from him, and in a letter to the senate desires them to imprison him, which is done, and he is condemned and executed in the same	X	305

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			day, which was followed by a general slaughter of his children, relations, friends and adherents	XIII	567
4338	3031	32	<i>Tiberius</i> grows insatiable for blood, suspicious of every body, and puts vast numbers to the most exquisite torments and cruel deaths	XIII	575
4339	3032	33	<i>Tiberius</i> causes his grandson <i>Druzus</i> to be sentenced to be starved to death, which was executed, and many others dispatched themselves the same way	XIII	585
4339	3032	33	This being the fourth year of Christ's mission, the <i>Jews</i> crucify him	X	353
4340	3033	34	Several of the great men and ladies at <i>Rome</i> destroy themselves to avoid the cruelty of <i>Tiberius</i> and his favourite <i>Macro</i> , who make dreadful havock upon every slight pretence. The two consuls having solemnized the 19th of <i>August</i> , on which the 20th year of <i>Tiberius's</i> reign ended, with public vows and sacrifices, he ordered them to be tried for taking upon them to confirm his authority for ten years more, for which he has them condemned and executed	XIII	589
4341	3034	35	<i>Orodes</i> , son of <i>Artabanus</i> , is first, and the father afterwards, overthrown by <i>Pharasmales</i> , and forced to fly to the <i>Carmanians</i> ; upon which <i>Lucius Vitellius</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , comes with his legions, and drives away <i>Pharasmales</i> , and sets <i>Tiridates</i> on the throne of <i>Parthia</i> , who soon after was driven out again by <i>Artabanus</i>	X	546
4342	3035	36	<i>Tiberius's</i> cruelty still continuing, <i>Tigranes</i> grandson of <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Judea</i> , and of <i>Archelaus</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , (who himself had been king of <i>Armenia</i>) was like a private person, without any regard to his public character, condemned and executed, among other pretended criminals. This year <i>Rome</i> suffered greatly by the overflowing of the <i>Tiber</i> , and by fire, which burnt down that part of the circus contiguous to mount <i>Aventine</i> : Upon this occasion <i>Tiberius</i> paid above 100,000 great sesterces, to make up the loss to the owners of the houses	XIII	593
4343	3036	37	<i>Tiberius</i> dies in his retirement, on the 16th day of <i>March</i> , having reigned 22 years,		

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			six months, and 26 days, aged 77 years, 4 months, and 9 days: <i>Caius Caligula</i> , his adopted grandson, (son of <i>Germanicus</i>) succeeds him, by virtue of <i>Tiberius</i> 's declaration in his favour while living; he enters his government with releasing and pardoning all state prisoners, remitting fines, reducing taxes, &c. and to the universal joy of all, in his first speech to the senate promised to govern with justice and moderation, to do nothing without their advice, and to follow their directions in all things		
4343	3036	37	In the month of <i>July</i> , <i>Caius Cæsar Caligula</i> enters upon the consulship with his uncle <i>Claudius</i> ; the same day he told the senate he greatly disapproved of the disorders of the late administration, promised to avoid them, and solemnly protested that making his people happy was his whole desire and care. During this year he restored the kingdom of <i>Commagene</i> , reduced to a <i>Roman</i> province 18 years ago by <i>Tiberius</i> , to <i>Antiochus</i> , son of that <i>Antiochus</i> then driven out, and paid him 100,000,000 sesterces, or about 1,000,000 <i>l. Sterling</i> for the neat revenue during that time.	XIII	602
4343	3036	37	<i>Pontius Pilate</i> having great complaints exhibited against him by the <i>Samaritans</i> , he is sent to <i>Rome</i> to answer them, and the emperor <i>Caius Caligula</i> sends <i>Marullus</i> in his stead; <i>Caligula</i> also gave <i>Agrippa</i> (son of <i>Aristobulus</i> and grandson of <i>Herod the Great</i> , whom <i>Tiberius</i> had imprisoned) his liberty, and the tetrarchy of his late uncle <i>Philip</i> , and added to it <i>Great Abylene</i> in <i>Syria</i> , with the title of king: <i>Agrippa</i> staid a year after this at <i>Rome</i> , and then returned in great splendor to his kingdom	XIV	6
4343	3036	37	The governor of <i>Alexandria</i> having used the <i>Egyptian Jews</i> in a very cruel manner, for refusing to worship <i>Caligula</i> as a god, <i>Agrippa</i> informs the emperor of the true state of the case: <i>Caligula</i> sends <i>Bassus</i> to seize that bloody governor and bring him to <i>Rome</i> , where he was stripped of all his riches, then banished into an island of the <i>Archipelago</i> , where some time after he was put to death	X	416
				X	424 Here

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4343	3036	37	<i>Herod Antipas</i> , before whom Christ appeared, envying <i>Agrippa's</i> good fortune and honour, of being a king, goes to <i>Rome</i> to beg the same favour ; but <i>Agrippa</i> sending <i>Caligula</i> word that he had laid up arms for 70,000 men to have assisted <i>Sejanus</i> , he was stripped of his tetrarchy, after he had enjoyed it 43 years, and <i>Caligula</i> bestowed it and his treasure upon <i>Agrippa</i> , and sends <i>Herod</i> prisoner to <i>Lyons</i> in <i>France</i>	X	425
4343	3036	37	<i>Caligula</i> orders <i>Petronius</i> governor of <i>Syria</i> to set up his statue in the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; the <i>Jews</i> in the most humble manner supplicate the forbearance; <i>Agrippa</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , and with great difficulty gets <i>Caligula</i> to countermand his order	X	426
4343	3036	37	<i>Caligula</i> is taken so ill that his life was much despaired of ; and having done many endearing things for the people, the greatest demonstrations of sorrow are shewn; he recovers, and then joy takes its turn ; but it is supposed his sickness had affected his brain, for ever after he acted like a wild tyrant and furious madman, committing the most monstrous, absurd and cruel ravages	XIV	8
4343	3036	37	<i>Caligula</i> adopts <i>Tiberius</i> the son of <i>Drusus</i> , now 18 years old, and commands him to kill himself, and sends messengers to see it performed ; this being done he gives a full loose to his furious and mad passions, and commences an open enemy to mankind, a complete tyrant, and outrageous monster, committing the most horrid butcheries, cruelties, and inhumanities, causing his nearest relations, greatest friends, best subjects, and most innocent persons, to be put to death in his presence to gratify his savage madness; marries and divorces several ladies, and claims divine honours, institutes priests to his own deity, builds temples, and has sacrifices offered to him	XIV	10
4344	3037	38	<i>Caligula</i> assumes the second consulship, and has <i>Lucius Apronius Cæsianus</i> for his colleague; after 30 days he lays down the falces, and when he entered upon and laid down his consulship, like a private person he took the usual oaths ; the people,		

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			<p>fearful of his cruelties; not appearing at the public shows which he daily exhibited with so much assiduity as he required, he ordered the public granaries to be shut up with an intent to starve them all, and wished that they had all but one neck, that he might butcher all at one stroke : His horse <i>Incitatus</i> he frequently invited to his table, and fed him with gilt oats, and presented him with the richest wines in gold cups ; his stable was marble, his manger ivory, his collar pearls, and his covering purple ; he gave him many attendants with rich liveries, and made him one of the college of his priests, and colleague to the chief nobility, and purposed to have made him consul ; he revived the law of majesty, and did every thing that might make him feared and hated</p>	XIV	34
4345	3038	39	<p><i>Caius</i> causes all his ships he had ready built, and orders great numbers to be built, and all to be linked together in a crescent, from the point of the Bay of <i>Baie</i> to <i>Puteoli</i> in <i>Campania</i> ; upon these were laid planks, and upon them earth ; then houses were built, streets and roads made, &c. which rendered shipping so scarce that a dearth followed, which carried off great numbers of the poorer people. The work being finished with all expedition, <i>Caligula</i>, attended with the heads of the city and army, first offers sacrifices to <i>Envy</i> at <i>Puteoli</i>, then magnificently arrayed, armed with the breast-plate of <i>Alexander the Great</i>, and a civic crown on his head, rode to <i>Puteoli</i>, and staid there a night and a day, illuminated the bridge, streets, &c. with an infinite number of lights, boasting he had turned the sea into land, and the night into day : The next day at his return back, in the midway he mounted a magnificent throne, and made an oration in praise of this mad action, and then ordered a vast number of people of all ages and conditions to be thrown promiscuously into the sea, many of which perished ; then returned to <i>Rome</i> in triumph, and the bridge was broke down, and the ships he had borrowed restored, &c. and thus in two years he squandered away 18 mil-</p>		

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			tion, besides his ordinary income: To raise money he obliged the greatest part of the inhabitants to re-purchase their freedoms, made void wills, confiscated the goods of those he thought fit, and obliged the nobility to purchase them at his own price, &c.	XIV	37
4345	3038	39	<i>Caius Cæsar Caligula</i> deposes both the consuls, for which one killed himself; then raises an army of 200,000 men, and pretends to go against the <i>Germans</i> , does nothing, and returns into <i>Gaul</i> , and ruins all the people by extortions, &c. <i>Lentulus</i> and <i>Getulius</i> are charged with and executed for treason, and <i>Caius's</i> two sisters banished for adultery. The <i>Germans</i> are defeated by <i>Galba</i> , and <i>Caius</i> takes the honour to himself	XIV	43
4346	3039	40	<i>Caius</i> takes upon himself the consulship a third time alone, for 12 days, being at <i>Lyons</i> , where he had magnificent shows, &c. At the end of twelve days he laid down the consulship, and two new consuls were nominated. <i>Caligula</i> having invited <i>Ptolemy</i> king of <i>Mauritania</i> , cousin-german to his father <i>Germanicus</i> , to his court, and for a time treated him with great magnificence and civility; but imagining that he was in the people's favour, first arrested and condemned him to banishment, and then ordered him to be privately massacred as he was carrying along; and also ordered <i>Mithridates</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> to be arrested and banished, which was performed, with abundance of other extravagancies and unjust extortions, &c.	XIV	52
4347	3040	41	The <i>Mauritanians</i> soon after the death of their king revolt, but after the loss of several battles they are subjected to the <i>Romans</i> , and ruled by their governors like other provinces, and not by their own princes	XVII	432
4347	3040	41	<i>Caius</i> holds the consulship for the fourth time only seven days. <i>Cassius Cheræa</i> , tribune of a prætorian cohort, a brave and gallant officer, being frequently made the executioner of <i>Caius's</i> cruelties, is so moved with pity for his country, and detestation of his vileness, that he and several others conspire to destroy the monster,		

which

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			which they did in his palace, and are said to have cut off and eat part of his flesh, the 24th of <i>January</i> , after he had reigned three years, nine months, and 28 days; the next night <i>Julius Lupus</i> dispatched his wife <i>Cæsonia</i> , by stabbing her, and his infant daughter, by dashing out her brains against the walls. Some of the senators were for seizing the government and reducing it to a commonwealth again, but <i>Caius</i> is succeeded by his uncle <i>Claudius</i> , son of <i>Drusus</i> , (who died in <i>Germany</i>) and grandson of <i>Mark Antony</i> and <i>Octavia</i> the sister of <i>Augustus</i> , whom the soldiers and people proclaimed emperor		
4347	3040	41	<i>Claudius</i> is advised to punish <i>Cheræa</i> , <i>Lupus</i> , and a few others with death; but all the other conspirators were pardoned. He abolished the law of majesty, called home the exiles, eased the tributes, restored the estates illegally forfeited, refused the honours he was complimented with, &c. gains the love of the people, but being naturally timorous, was insulted by some braves	XIV	58
4347	3040	41	<i>Agrippa</i> king of the <i>Jews</i> having greatly contributed to the promotion of <i>Claudius</i> to the empire, is rewarded, with the addition of <i>Judea</i> , <i>Samaria</i> , and the southern parts of <i>Idumea</i> to his kingdom, and a confirmation of all <i>Caligula</i> 's favours with great additions, making a solemn alliance with him, and passing several edicts in favour of the <i>Jews</i> . <i>Claudius</i> bestows the kingdom of <i>Chalcis</i> upon his brother <i>Herod</i> . <i>Agrippa</i> has the honour of consulship, and <i>Herod</i> the prætorship, bestowed upon them; all which grants were engraven on copper, and set up in the capitol	XIV	79
4347	3040	41	<i>Claudius</i> restores <i>Mithridates</i> the <i>Iberian</i> to his kingdom, <i>Antiochus</i> to the kingdom of <i>Commagene</i> , and <i>Mithridates</i> the <i>Sicilian</i> to the kingdom of <i>Bosporus</i> , of which they had unjustly been deprived by <i>Caligula</i>	X	429
4348	3041	42	A great famine being in <i>Rome</i> , <i>Claudius</i> forms a large and commodious harbour at the mouth of the <i>Tiber</i> , and compleated it; but soon after his death 'twas through neglect choaked up with sand: At the same time also he set about draining the lake	XIV	81

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4348	3041	42	<p><i>Fucinus</i> in the country of the <i>Marfi</i>, and conveying its waters by deep canals into the <i>Tiber</i>, employing 30,000 men continually for 11 years, but without success</p> <p><i>Messalina</i>, wife of <i>Claudius</i> the emperor, soliciting <i>Silanus</i> to lewdness, he refusing, she falsely accuses him of designing to murder the emperor; upon which he is executed: This occasions a conspiracy of the nobility and gentry against <i>Claudius</i>, the head of which was <i>Annius Vinicianus</i>, who had a great share in the murder of <i>Caius</i>. <i>Camillus</i>, governor of <i>Dalmatia</i>, writes him a letter full of reproaches, and threatens him with a cruel death if he did not resign; but the superstition of those times getting into the soldiers heads, they imagined ill omens, and fell upon their officers and killed them. <i>Camillus</i> making his escape, was afterwards stabbed in the arms of his wife, after he had bore the title of emperor five days. This gave <i>Messalina</i> a handle to execute many innocent persons, for the sake of their estates, and pass by the guilty for large sums of money, &c. but some of them were executed. <i>Otho</i> succeeded <i>Camillus</i> in <i>Dalmatia</i>, and cut off the heads of those soldiers who had murdered their officers</p>	XIV	83
4349	3042	43	<p><i>Claudius</i> deprives the <i>Lycians</i> of their liberty, for murdering some <i>Roman</i> citizens in a tumult; and to quiet the differences that had arisen among them, added their country to the province of <i>Pamphilia</i>. <i>Messalina</i> out of spite persuades <i>Claudius</i> to put his niece <i>Julia</i>, the daughter of <i>Germanicus</i>, and his niece <i>Julia</i> the daughter of <i>Drusus</i> and grand-daughter of <i>Tiberius</i>, to death</p>	XIV	84
4349	3042	43	<p><i>Claudius</i> by the instigation of one <i>Bericus</i>, a fugitive <i>Briton</i>, sends <i>Plautius</i> the <i>Roman</i> governor in <i>Gaul</i> to invade <i>Britain</i>; which he did, and vanquished them in several battles, and garisons several towns, and writes to the emperor, who comes himself with a large army, engages and defeats the <i>Britons</i> with great slaughter, takes their strong-holds, and garisons them, and makes <i>Plautius</i> governor of <i>Britain</i>, &c.</p>	XIV	87
				XVIII	274
				<i>Agrippa</i>	

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4349	3042	43.	<i>Agrippa</i> upon his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> shews a much greater zeal for the <i>Jewish</i> religion than his predecessor; deposed <i>Theophilus</i> from the high-priesthood, and gave it to <i>Simon Cantharas</i> ; but soon after deposed him, and offered it to <i>Jonathan</i> the son of <i>Annas</i> , who had been deposed, but he refused it	X	430
4350	3043	44	<i>Claudius</i> at his return to <i>Rome</i> is honoured with a triumph and the surname of <i>Britannicus</i> ; <i>Vespasian</i> and <i>Titus</i> behaved so gallantly under <i>Plautius</i> , as to fight 30 battles, and subdue two powerful nations of the <i>Britons</i> , and reduced twenty towns, with the <i>Ile of Wight</i> . <i>Plautius</i> encreased the conquests, and at his return to <i>Rome</i> has an ovation, &c.	XVIII	276
4350	3043	44	<i>Claudius</i> after his triumph restored to the senate the provinces of <i>Achaia</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , which thenceforth were governed by proconsuls: He gave the title of king to <i>Cottius</i> , prince of the <i>Alps</i> ; and took away the liberty of the <i>Rhodians</i> , for their crucifying some <i>Roman</i> citizens	XIV	91
4351	3044	45	The dreadful famine, foretold by <i>Agabus</i> , rages in <i>Judea</i> , against which the new christian churches planted at <i>Antioch</i> send the believers at <i>Jerusalem</i> a liberal relief, by the hands of <i>Paul</i> and <i>Barnabas</i>	X	434
4351	3044	45	<i>Rome</i> being now very full of statues, <i>Claudius</i> enacts that no more should be set up without the special appointment of the senate, and orders several to be taken down, he likewise punished very severely some governors of provinces that had misbehaved, &c.	XIV	91
4352	3045	46	<i>M. Vinicius</i> , brother-in-law to <i>Claudius</i> , dies of poison given him by the empress <i>Messalina</i> , for refusing her unchast desires. <i>Asinius Gallus</i> , son of <i>Agrippina</i> , <i>Tiberius</i> 's first wife, conspired against <i>Claudius</i> to make himself emperor; is detected, and only banished, which gained <i>Claudius</i> great applause	XIV	91
4353	3046	47	Many of the greatest men in <i>Rome</i> are put to death by <i>Claudius</i> , to gratify the revenge and covetousness of <i>Messalina</i> his wife	XIV	93
4353	3046	47	The <i>Cherusci</i> , or inhabitants of <i>Brunswick</i> , desire <i>Claudius</i> to give them a king; he sends them <i>Italicus</i> , nephew of the fa-		

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			mous <i>Arminius</i> ; but though they at first received him with great joy, yet they drove him from the throne some time after for living after the <i>Italian</i> manner ; but he being again restored by the <i>Lombards</i> , cruelly oppressed the <i>Cherusians</i>	XIV	97
4353	3046	47	One <i>Cn. ius Novius</i> , a <i>Roman</i> knight, comes armed with a dagger into the audience-room, with an intent to kill <i>Claudius</i> , but being seized and tormented on the rack, confesses his intention, but will not discover any accomplice or abettor	XIV	99
4354	3047	48	<i>Claudius</i> as censor creates several new patrician families in the room of those that were extinct, supplies the vacancies in the senate, promotes some of the <i>Gaulish</i> nobility to the senatorial dignity, and by a census finds 6,900,000 citizens in <i>Rome</i>	XIV	99
4354	3047	48	<i>Messalina</i> the <i>Roman</i> empress, grew so monstrous in her lust, that to have one <i>Caius Silius</i> (a very beautiful young man), to herself, she forced him to divorce his wife <i>Silana</i> , and kept him company openly : <i>Silius</i> proposes to kill <i>Claudius</i> and to marry her, and to adopt <i>Germanicus</i> : She approves all ; first divorces herself from the emperor, and then marries <i>Silius</i> openly. <i>Calpurnia</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> (two of <i>Claudius</i> 's courtezans) tell him of it ; he is at first frightened, but by the management of <i>Narcissus</i> , <i>Silius</i> , <i>Messalina</i> , and several others are executed, and all things settled quietly	XIV	99
4355	3048	49	<i>Agrippa</i> (king of the <i>Jews</i>) spends great sums in rebuilding, beautifying, and strengthening a new quarter of the north side of <i>Jerusalem</i> , intending to wall it in, but is forbid by <i>Claudius</i> the <i>Roman</i> emperor : He grows so considerable, that as he was making a progress to <i>Tiberias</i> he is met and complimented by the kings of <i>Commagene</i> , <i>Emesa</i> , <i>Lesser Armenia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> and <i>Chalcis</i> ; but <i>Vibius Marsus</i> governor of <i>Syria</i> , jealous of what they might consult about, came thither himself, and commanded them to return each to his own kingdom. Upon his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> he deposed <i>Matthias</i> the high-priest, and put <i>Elionæus</i> in his stead, and begins to persecute the christians by be-		

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			heading <i>James</i> the less, surnamed <i>Boanerges</i> , and imprisoning <i>Peter</i> . Going to <i>Cæsarea</i> with a vast train of nobility, to exhibit public games in honour of <i>Claudius</i> , where declaring he received the governors of <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Sidon</i> again into favour, the people cried out, 'twas the voice of God, and not of man; which puffing him up with pride, he fell sick, and died in five days, and <i>Claudius</i> turned his kingdom again into a <i>Roman</i> province, and made <i>Cuspius Fadus</i> the governor thereof; but <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Chalcis</i> got the superintendancy of the temple, and power of nominating the high-priest, and accordingly deposed <i>Cantharas</i> , and substituted <i>Joseph</i> the son of <i>Cami</i> in his room	X	431
4355	3048	49	<i>Claudius</i> marries <i>Agrippina</i> , his brother's daughter; a law is passed the day before to make such marriages lawful: She governed the emperor and the state with an uncontrollable power, went with <i>Claudius</i> into the senate, and set herself with him on the same tribunal in all public ceremonies, and in the courts of justice: She got <i>L. Annæus Seneca</i> recalled from banishment, and made him tutor to her son <i>Domitius</i> , &c. and betrothed her son (now 12 years old) to <i>Claudius</i> 's daughter <i>Octavia</i> ; and caused <i>Lollia Paulina</i> to be beheaded, for attempting to get <i>Claudius</i> for a husband	XIV	107
4355	3048	49	<i>Claudius</i> widens the circumference of <i>Rome</i> by enclosing <i>Mount Aventine</i>	XIV	109
4356	3049	50	<i>Claudius</i> is persuaded by <i>Pallas</i> the freedman, who had conducted the affair of <i>Agrippina</i> 's marriage, and was now criminally correspondent with her, to adopt <i>Domitius</i> her son, and give him the preference to his own son <i>Germanicus</i> , because <i>Domitius</i> was three years older, who from this time was called <i>Nero-Claudius-Cæsar-Drusus-Germanicus</i> ; the senate confirmed the adoption, and called <i>Agrippina Augusta</i>	XIV	109
4356	3049	50	<i>Agrippina</i> gets a colony of veterans to be sent to <i>Cologne</i> , the capital of the <i>Ubii</i> , where she was born, and called it <i>Colonia Agrippinensis</i> . The <i>Catti</i> making incursions into the <i>Roman</i> territories, are repulsed with great slaughter by <i>Pomponius</i>		

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			<i>Secundus</i> , commander of the legions in <i>Upper Germany</i>	XIV	111
4356	3049	50	<i>Vannius</i> , king of the <i>Suevians</i> , being for his haughty and insolent behaviour, after 30 years reign, driven out of his king- dom by the <i>Hermondurians</i> and <i>Ligians</i> , <i>Claudius</i> gives him lands and leave to live in <i>Pannonia</i> . <i>Vangio</i> and <i>Sido</i> , his ne- phews, part his kingdom between them	XVIII	485
4357	3050	51	<i>Nero</i> , though but 14 years old, is presented with the manly robe, which qualified him for honours and employments : The senate decree, that in his 20th year he should be consul of <i>Rome</i> , and be now stiled prince of the <i>Roman</i> youth ; but the friends and trusty servants of <i>Britan- nicus</i> are some put to death, and the others removed, &c. A great famine makes the people at <i>Rome</i> outrageous, and affront <i>Claudius</i> as the cause of it ; but in 15 days time he gets a sufficient supply of corn and other necessaries, which makes them easy	XIV	111
4357	3050	51	<i>P. Ostorius Scapula</i> being sent into <i>Britain</i> , fell unexpectedly upon the <i>Britons</i> , who had broken into the <i>Roman</i> conquests, put great numbers to the sword, and dispersed the rest ; built forts on the <i>Severn</i> , <i>Avon</i> , and <i>Nen</i> , and made that part south of these rivers a <i>Roman</i> province, and <i>Cama- lodunum</i> a <i>Roman</i> colony. The <i>Iceni</i> en- gage <i>Ostorius</i> , and after an obstinate battle are put to flight with great slaughter ; but after many engagements, losing some part of his honour, he died of grief, and was succeeded by <i>Aulus Didius</i>	XVIII	377
4358	3051	52	This year <i>Claudius</i> finished, at an immense charge, the aqueduct at <i>Rome</i> , begun by <i>Caligula</i> 14 years before : 4060 persons with large salaries were appointed to keep it in repair : Likewise the great canal was finished, designed for draining the lake <i>Fucinus</i> , which had constantly employed 30,000 men for 11 years ; before the waters were let out, <i>Claudius</i> exhibited a naval fight, in which 19,000 condemned criminals engaged on board 100 large gallies, representing the <i>Sicilian</i> and <i>Rho- dian</i> fleets. and after an obstinate contest, many wounds, and much blood-shed, suc-		

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			of them as remained alive the emperor pardoned : When the water was let off 'twas found the canal was not deep enough ; and when it was deepened, bridges were built and gladiators fought upon it ; but the water breaking out with incredible violence, bore all down before it		
4358	3051	52	<i>Ventidius Cumanus</i> succeeded <i>Alexander</i> in the government of <i>Judea</i> : It being <i>Passover</i> time, he put guards before the gates of the temple, one of which shewing his nudity publicly, occasioned an uproar ; he first tried by fair means to appease it, but not succeeding, he ordered all his troops to come to the place ; this frightened the <i>Jews</i> so excessively, that flying in confusion more than 10,000 are stifled and crushed to death by running over one another	XIV	120
4358	3051	52	Some <i>Galilean Jews</i> going to a feast were insulted, and one killed ; a skirmish ensues, in which many of them are killed by the <i>Samaritans</i> : They go to complain of the <i>Samaritans</i> to <i>Cumanus</i> , who refuses to do them justice : The matter being brought before <i>Quadratus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , he sends the <i>Samaritans</i> and <i>Cumanus</i> to <i>Rome</i> , where the <i>Samaritans</i> were condemned to die, <i>Cumanus</i> banished, and <i>Celer</i> (one of his tribunes) dragged through the streets of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and then put to death	X	435
4359	3052	53	<i>Nero</i> , now about 16 years old, marries <i>Octavia</i> , whom he had betrothed three years before. He pleads for the <i>Ilians</i> , and obtains for them an immunity from all taxes and tributes, and prevails with <i>Claudius</i> to restore the <i>Rhodians</i> to their antient liberty, gets many favours bestowed on several others, &c. <i>Claudius</i> confers universal jurisdiction on the equestrian order	X	435
4359	3052	53	<i>Claudius Felix</i> is made governor of <i>Judea</i> in the room of <i>Ventidius Cumanus</i> ; without, the land swarmed with robbers and banditti ; and within, with false prophets, &c. which occasioned <i>Felix</i> to use all manner of severities and unjust seizures upon the innocent as well as the seditious ; for which being reproved by <i>Jonathan</i> the	XIV	122

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4360	3053	54	<p>high-priest, he hired one <i>Doras</i> (a confidant of <i>Jonathan's</i>) to murder him, which was done accordingly</p> <p>The empress <i>Agrippina</i> poisons the Roman emperor <i>Caius Tiberius Claudius Nero</i>, in the 64th year of his age, of which he dies the 13th of <i>October</i>, after he had reigned 13 years, 8 months, and 21 days, and his wife <i>Agrippina's</i> son <i>Nero</i> is declared emperor in his stead. <i>Agrippina</i> forces <i>Narcissus</i> the great favourite of <i>Claudius</i> to kill himself, who was the most profuse and rapacious creature living, surpassing <i>Cræsus</i> in wealth, his friendship being courted with large presents by foreign kings, cities and provinces. She also got <i>Junius Silanus</i> proconsul of <i>Asia</i> murdered, (a wealthy great-grandson of <i>Augustus</i>) to prevent his being emperor. <i>Nero</i> pronounces <i>Claudius's</i> funeral oration</p>	X	436
4361	3054	55	<p><i>Nero</i>, though but 18 years old, assumes the consulship, and restores <i>Plautius Lætanus</i> to his ancient rank, who had been degraded for adultery with <i>Messalina</i>. <i>Nero</i> falls in love with <i>Acte</i>, a beautiful slave, and flights his mother; she grows outrageous at <i>Pallas</i> her confident's being turned out of the treasury, utters dreadful complaints and curses against <i>Nero</i>, publishes <i>Britannicus's</i> virtues, and title, &c. <i>Nero</i> causes <i>Britannicus</i> to be poisoned, and bestowed his estate in presents among his favourites, and banishes <i>Agrippina</i> his mother from the court, and confined her to her grandmother <i>Antonia's</i> house; she is unjustly accused, tried, acquitted, and received into favour again</p>	XIV	136
4362	3055	56	<p><i>Nero</i>, by the prompting and advice of his two companions, <i>Osbo</i> and <i>Senecio</i>, falls into all manner of debauchery and excess, going disguised like a slave in the night time, and committing great riots and disorders</p>	XIV	133
4364	3057	58	<p><i>Suilius</i>, a noted informer and accuser of great men in the reign of <i>Claudius</i>, is prosecuted and banished. <i>Nero</i> falls in love with <i>Poppæa Sabina</i>, whose mother was put to death by <i>Messalina</i>; she was the wife of <i>Rufius Crispinus</i>, extremely</p>	XIV	141

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			beautiful, witty, and lewd: She forsook her husband, and lived publickly with <i>Otho</i> , the emperor's favourite: <i>Nero</i> takes her, and forbids <i>Otho</i> the court, and sent him governor to <i>Lusitania</i> , where he staid ten years with reputation. <i>Cornelius Sylla</i> , husband of <i>Antonia</i> daughter of <i>Claudius</i> , is falsely accused of treason, and banished to <i>Marseilles</i> , &c.	XIV	144
4364	3057	58	The <i>Armenians</i> , tired with the continual invasions of the <i>Iberians</i> on the one hand, and the <i>Parthians</i> on the other, send a solemn deputation to <i>Nero</i> at <i>Rome</i> , praying him to appoint them a king; <i>Nero</i> sends <i>Domitius Corbulo</i> into <i>Armenia</i> , who drives away <i>Tiridates</i> , and sets up <i>Tigranes</i> , the grandson of <i>Herod the Great</i> , upon the throne of <i>Armenia</i> ; but <i>Vologeses</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> drove him out, and again set his brother <i>Tiridates</i> upon the throne, but sent him to <i>Rome</i> to receive the crown from <i>Nero</i> , who put it on his head with his own hands, and so all differences were made up	IX	226
4365	3058	59	The <i>Sicarii</i> (or robbers) commit horrid murders and disorders in several parts of <i>Judea</i> , even in the temple itself: <i>Festus</i> being made governor in the room of <i>Felix</i> , takes great pains to suppress them; but <i>Agrippa</i> having the year before deposed <i>Ananias</i> from, and advanced <i>Ishmael</i> to, the high-priesthood, several of these deposed priests claiming an equal quantity of tythes, occasioned great disturbances by their partizans. Upon the arrival of <i>Festus</i> , <i>St. Paul</i> was brought before him; but he appealing to <i>Cæsar</i> , was continued a prisoner	X	437
4365	3058	59	<i>Poppæa</i> having got the ascendancy over <i>Nero</i> , endeavours all she can to get rid of <i>Agrippina</i> his mother, who is murdered in her bed by <i>Nero's</i> order, after having escaped an attempt to destroy her at sea. After this he gave himself up to all manner of lewdness, and introduced debauchery every-where, so that it became universally fashionable	XIV	152
4366	3059	60	<i>Agrippa</i> having advanced <i>Ananus</i> , a proud Sadducee, to the high-priesthood, and <i>P. J.</i> being dead, he called a council be-		

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4366	3059	60	fore <i>Albinus</i> the new prætor came, and condemned and stoned to death <i>St. James</i> , and many other <i>Christians</i>	X	441
4366	3059	60	<i>Nero</i> institutes contests of eloquence and poetry, and other games, to be exhibited every fifth year. A comet appears, and the people talk of <i>Rubellius Plautus</i> to succeed <i>Nero</i>	XIV	161
4366	3059	60	<i>Agrippa</i> deposes <i>Ananus</i> from, and advances <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Damneus</i> to, the high-priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i> . The <i>Sicarii</i> or robbers and banditti were grown so bold, as to come into <i>Jerusalem</i> , and carry off <i>Eleazar</i> son of the late high-priest, who was secretary of the temple; they send <i>Eleazar</i> word, that for his son's ransom he must get ten of their companions released; which for a large sum he does, &c.	X	442
4366	3059	60	<i>Agrippa</i> taking the high-priesthood from <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Damneus</i> , gives it to <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Gamaliel</i> ; each raise armed men, and commit the vilest outrages. The <i>Levites</i> obtain leave of <i>Agrippa</i> to wear white robes, like the priests	X	442
4367	3060	61	The <i>Britons</i> having been extremely abused by the covetousness of the <i>Roman</i> governors, revolt under <i>Boudicea</i> their queen, and kill abundance of the <i>Romans</i> : <i>Petilius Cerealis</i> going to the <i>Romans</i> assistance with the ninth legion, the <i>Britons</i> fall upon him, rout him, and cut every man of the infantry to pieces; afterwards the <i>Britons</i> went to <i>London</i> , then inhabited chiefly by <i>Romans</i> , took it, and massacred all the <i>Romans</i> they found; the like they did elsewhere, killing 70,000 of the <i>Romans</i> , and their confederates. <i>Suetonius</i> the <i>Roman</i> governor collects his army together, and gives the <i>Britons</i> battle. overthrows them, and kills 80,000 of them, with the loss of only 400 <i>Romans</i>	XIV	167
4367	3060	61	<i>Pedanius Secundus</i> , governor of <i>Rome</i> , being murdered by some of his slaves, it was insisted upon that all dwelling under his roof, guilty or innocent, should be executed, which was done, to the number of 400	XIV	170

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4368	3061	62	<i>Burrhus</i> , one of <i>Nero's</i> teachers, who had been greatly instrumental in preventing much mischief, is said to die of poison	XIV	172
4368	3061	62	<i>Tigellinus</i> gets to be <i>Nero's</i> intimate (a person of great viciousness) and advises him to murder <i>Syllia</i> , who was accordingly assassinated at his own table: Then <i>Plautus</i> is likewise dispatched, and <i>Nero</i> marries <i>Poppæa</i> publicly; she accuses <i>Octavia</i> of incontinency, who is banished into <i>Campania</i> , but is soon after recalled, but again accused, banished and murdered	XIV	172
4368	3061	62	<i>Nero</i> recalls <i>Albinus</i> from, and sends <i>Gessius Florus</i> into, <i>Judea</i> , who behaved so cruelly as occasioned the total destruction of the <i>Jewish</i> state and people, who, upon a computation now made, are found to be 2,556,000	X	443
4369	3062	63	The city of <i>Pompeii</i> in <i>Campania</i> was in a great measure overturned by an earthquake, and many others damaged. This year <i>Poppæa</i> brings forth a daughter, which is called <i>Augusta</i> , but dies when four months old	XIV	177
4369	3062	63	The <i>Sarmatians</i> begin to threaten the <i>Roman</i> empire, but <i>Plautius Silvanus Ælianus</i> getting assistance from the kings of the <i>Bastarnians</i> and <i>Roxolani</i> ans, prevents their invasion	XVIII	603
4370	3063	64	<i>Nero</i> grows so monstrously wicked, that he approved of those who made profession of obscenity, and condemned as hypocrites those who behaved with any degree of modesty. This year <i>Rome</i> is burnt, some say by <i>Nero's</i> express order, but he charges it upon the christians: Upon part of the ruins he built a most magnificent palace, called the golden palace; upon the rest the city was rebuilt in a very commodious and grand manner, much superior to what it was before for beauty and convenience	XIV	181
4370	3063	64	<i>Nero</i> having accused the christians (who were very numerous at <i>Rome</i>) with burning it, they were persecuted with all manner of cruelties and torments possible to be invented; and to supply his exchequer he robbed all the temples of his vast dominions, and melted down the images to make money	XIV	186
4370	3063	64	<i>Cæsarea</i> being now adjudged to belong to <i>Syria</i> , the <i>Jews</i> revolt, and pelt their go-		

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			vernor <i>Florus</i> with stones, and nothing was to be seen but robberies, murders, and all manner of cruelties: The <i>Cæsarians</i> murder 20,000 <i>Jews</i> in their city, 2000 are murdered at <i>Ptolemais</i> , and 50,000 at <i>Alexandria</i> , <i>Florus</i> murdering all he met with at <i>Jerusalem</i> , so that fire and sword reduced all the country to the utmost desolation	X	445
4371	3064	65	<i>Nero's</i> abominable behaviour occasioned a conspiracy against him, at the head of which was <i>Caius Piso</i> : but being discovered before the execution, <i>Nero</i> puts many of the chiefs to death, among whom was <i>Seneca</i> his tutor, the consul <i>Vestinus</i> , <i>Lucan</i> the poet, &c.	XIV	189
4371	3064	65	<i>Poppæa</i> being again with child, and finding fault with <i>Nero</i> , for some excesses, he kicks her on the belly and kills her; he would then have married <i>Antonia</i> , the daughter of <i>Claudius</i> , but she refusing, he orders her to be put to death, and married <i>Statilia Messalina</i> , widow of the late consul <i>Atticus Vestinus</i>	XIV	204
4371	3064	65	This year <i>Campania</i> was damaged with dreadful tempests, violent whirlwinds, and earthquakes, by which whole villages were overturned, &c. At <i>Rome</i> a plague swept off 30,000 persons in a small time	XIV	206
4372	3065	66	<i>Nero</i> goes into <i>Greece</i> , with a vast retinue of fiddlers, songsters, &c. and has the prize allowed to him, for which he rewarded the judges with rich presents, and the citizenship of <i>Rome</i> ; he also restored the <i>Acheans</i> to their former liberty	XIV	214
4372	3065	66	<i>Cestius</i> governor of <i>Syria</i> besieges <i>Jerusalem</i> , but they corrupting some of his generals, the siege was raised, and the <i>Jews</i> pursued him, surrounded and cut off 4000 of his foot, and 400 horse, &c. Upon this <i>Nero</i> sends <i>Vespasian</i> into <i>Judea</i> with a great army to revenge the affront	X	450
4373	3066	67	<i>Vespasian</i> enters <i>Judea</i> with upwards of 60,000 disciplined men, besides servants, relieves <i>Sephoris</i> , burns <i>Gadara</i> , and besieges <i>Jotapa</i> , which <i>Josephus</i> gallantly defended 47 days, when <i>Vespasian</i> took it by assault, and destroyed it with fire and sword, not one <i>Jew</i> escaping, 40,000 being killed, and only 12,000 made pri		

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			soners: <i>Josephus</i> surrendered himself, and was well received, and then prophesied to <i>Vespasian</i> his succession to the empire. <i>Japha</i> was also taken, and all the men put to the sword, and the women and children carried away captive. <i>Gamala</i> was also taken and 4000 put to the sword, but more destroyed themselves. <i>Gisgala</i> also lost 6000 men, and 3000 taken prisoners; and so all <i>Galilee</i> was subdued	X	450
4373	3066	67	<i>Nero</i> plunders the province of <i>Achaia</i> , putting all the wealthy <i>Greeks</i> to death under various pretences, and seizing their effects: The like he does by <i>Italy</i> and <i>Rome</i> . Having loaded his fleet with all the riches of <i>Greece</i> , he returns towards <i>Italy</i> ; but a storm robbed him of his ships and his plunder, few of them escaping: He enters <i>Naples</i> , <i>Antium</i> , <i>Albanus</i> , and <i>Rome</i> , through a breach in the wall, as a victor in the <i>Olympick</i> games, &c.	XIV	220
4374	3067	68	The zealots at <i>Jerusalem</i> divide themselves into two different parties, and destroy one another by thousands, committing the most horrid cruelties, &c.	X	455
4374	3067	68	<i>Nero</i> having tired all his people with his cruel butcheries and injustice, <i>Julius Vindex</i> , governor of <i>Celtic Gaul</i> , revolts, as does <i>Galba</i> , governor of <i>Hispania Tarraconensis</i> , but refuses the name of emperor, &c. <i>Augustus Nero</i> deposes the two consuls, and takes that office upon himself; then prepares to go against the revolters, with an army of fidlers, players, &c. and arms his concubines like <i>Amazons</i> , and appoints them for his guard. <i>Virginus</i> governor of <i>Upper Germany</i> comes against <i>Vindex</i> ; an engagement happens, contrary to the two generals orders, 20,000 <i>Gauls</i> are killed, and <i>Vindex</i> murders himself: <i>Virginus</i> is declared emperor, but he will not accept it	XIV	228
4374	3067	68	A famine being in <i>Rome</i> , and ships coming in from <i>Egypt</i> , with sand for the gladiators instead of corn, so exasperated the common people that they threw down <i>Nero's</i> statues, tore his images, plundered the houses of his friends and favourites, &c. At the same time news was brought that the <i>German</i> legions had revolted;		

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			being in a great fright, <i>Nero</i> flies from <i>Rome</i> ; the senate assembles, and declares <i>Galba</i> emperor; and <i>Nero</i> causes himself to be stabbed and dies	XIV	231
4374	3067	68	<i>Galba</i> being far advanced in years, and at a great distance from <i>Rome</i> , <i>Nymphidius Sabinus</i> aspires at the empire, and by gifts, treats, &c. gets the prætorian bands, &c. on his side, and takes upon him the supreme command: The senate fearing his power, conferred extraordinary honours upon him, and called him their protector, and went to him to have their decrees confirmed; but the soldiers reject him, and declare <i>Galba</i> anew, kill <i>Nymphidius</i> , and drag his body through the camp: <i>Galba</i> orders several great men to be put to death unheard, which frightened the people very much: Being now at the <i>Milvian</i> bridge, 25 furlongs from the city, a body of marines met him to address him for a confirmation of their legion; but he putting them off, they grew mutinous; he orders his horse to ride in among them, and do military execution, and decimates those that were left alive, and was in all things governed by his three favourites, who behaved very scandalously. He called the ministers of <i>Nero</i> to account, and punishes some of them with death, and pardons others, &c.	XIV	250
4374	3067	68	The <i>Jews</i> being divided among themselves; one party was for submitting to the <i>Romans</i> immediately, to prevent their total destruction; but the other would hear of no accommodation, and murdered and plundered all who opposed them, whether <i>Jews</i> or others: This occasioned many terrible massacres and devastations. The zealots are headed by <i>Zechariah</i> and <i>Eleazar</i> , who entered <i>Jerusalem</i> and were as strongly opposed by <i>Ananus</i> , the late deposed high-priest; the zealots garisoned in the temple, from whence they continually sallied, and committed the most horrid butcheries: <i>Ananus</i> besieges them; the zealots send for and let into the city 20,000 <i>Idumeans</i> , who torture and murder vast numbers with unspeakable cruelties, of which 12,000 were persons of dis-		

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			<p>inction, among whom was <i>Ananus</i> himself, and <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Gamaliel</i>, &c. In the mean time, <i>Placidus</i> the Roman general killed about 15,000 factious <i>Jews</i>, and takes <i>Gadara</i>, &c.</p>		
4375	3068	69	<p>An express arrives from <i>Belgic Gaul</i>, informing <i>Galba</i> that the legions in <i>Upper Germany</i> demanded another emperor, to be chose by the free election of the senate and people of <i>Rome</i>; upon which <i>Galba</i> adopts <i>Piso Licinianus</i> for his successor: This drives <i>Otho</i> to attempt the sovereignty, being encouraged thereto by an astrologer. He chuses two soldiers to bribe and debauch the rest, and furnishes them with money for that purpose, and makes them large promises: The 15th of <i>January</i> <i>Otho</i> is saluted emperor by a small party of the guards, which soon increase, and presently he is proclaimed by the whole camp, and <i>Galba</i> and <i>Piso</i> are murdered. The senate, knights, and people of <i>Rome</i> acknowledged <i>Otho</i>, and honour him with the title of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Augustus</i> with the usual pomp and formalities</p>	X	455
4375	3068	69	<p>The armies in <i>Germany</i> declare <i>Vitellius</i> (commander of the legions of <i>Lower Germany</i>) emperor; he exercises the sovereign power, and puts several persons to death at the request of the soldiers. <i>Vitellius</i> is joined by two <i>Gaulish</i> governors and their forces, by an <i>Italian</i> legion and a body of horse at <i>Lyons</i>, the forces of <i>Rhætia</i> and <i>Britain</i>. <i>Vitellius</i> addicts himself to gluttony and drunkenness. <i>Cæcina</i>, one of <i>Vitellius</i>'s generals, ravages the fields, sacks the cities, and makes dreadful havock of the inhabitants of <i>Helvetia</i>, many thousands are cut off, and many sold for slaves. In <i>Italy</i> a squadron of horse and many cities go over to <i>Vitellius</i>. <i>Otho</i> sends messengers and letters to <i>Vitellius</i>, offers him immense sums, and any place of retirement he should choose, and at last to make him a partner with him in the empire, and to marry his daughter; and <i>Vitellius</i> does the like to <i>Otho</i>. Most of the foreign provinces declare for <i>Otho</i>, and he studies to gain their affections.</p>	XIV	261

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			<i>Otho</i> fits out fleets and armies to oppose <i>Vitellius</i> , and orders the chief of the nobility to follow him into the field, takes his leave of the senate, and leaves <i>Rome</i> . <i>Otho's</i> fleet gains advantages in <i>Narbonne Gaul</i> , but all the country between the <i>Alps</i> and the <i>Po</i> submit to <i>Vitellius</i> . <i>Cæcine</i> attacks <i>Placentia</i> , but after losing a great many men, is forced to retire. At last the two contending parties engage, and <i>Otho's</i> army is routed with great slaughter near <i>Bebriacum</i> : Next day <i>Otho's</i> generals deliver up their camp, upon receiving the news whereof <i>Otho</i> kills himself, though intreated to the contrary by his soldiers, and armies from all the eastern provinces were in full march to his assistance: <i>Otho</i> being dead, all his troops submit to <i>Vitellius</i> , and the senate acknowledge him for their emperor	XIV	276
4375	3068	69	<i>Simon</i> heading one part of the <i>Jewish</i> zealots, gains advantages over the other, and invades <i>Idumea</i> with 20,000 men: The <i>Idumeans</i> oppose him vigorously; but <i>Simon</i> bribing their general, has <i>Idumea</i> and the troops delivered up to him, and put all to fire and sword: The other zealots in one of their ambushes takes <i>Simon's</i> wife prisoner; but he going to <i>Jerusalem</i> obliges them by his excessive cruelties to return her: Thus <i>John</i> within, and <i>Simon</i> without, destroy all that comes in their way. The people let <i>Simon</i> in the night into the city, who reigns over them in the most tyrannical manner, and besieges <i>John</i> in the temple	X	461
4375	3068	69	The <i>Roxolani</i> enter <i>Mæsia</i> , defeat the two <i>Roman</i> cohorts, and return unmolested; but returning again with nine thousand horse, <i>Marcus Antonius Saturninus</i> falls upon them, and cuts them off almost to a man	XVIII	603
4375	3068	69	<i>Italy</i> suffers greater calamities than ever; the soldiers being very numerous, and scattered up and down, plunder, ravage and murder whoever they please without restraint. <i>Vitellius</i> sends an edict to <i>Rome</i> , forbidding them at present to confer either the name of <i>Augustus</i> or <i>Cæsar</i> upon him. All the centurions that had behaved gal-		

4375

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lantly for *Otho* were put to death: *Dolabella* he ordered to be massacred privately: Being naturally addicted to gluttony and drunkenness, he indulged the same in the soldiers, which occasioned great calamities and disturbances to others, and among themselves. Arriving at *Rome*, he puts off his general's, and put on the senator's dress, and marches in great pomp to the capitol to offer sacrifice to *Jupiter*, where being met by his mother *Sextilia*, he embraces and honours her with the name of *Augusta*; next day he met the senate, and made a speech to them, containing great promises of what he would do for them, but gave himself up entirely to gluttony and profuseness, and remits all business to his favourites, *Valens* and *Cæcina*

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The legions in *Judea*, *Egypt*, and *Syria* declare *Vespasian* emperor; *Tiberius Alexander* brought the legions at *Alexandria* to swear to him on the first of *July*, those in *Judea* swore to him in person on the third, and *Mucianus* governor of *Syria* and his soldiers about the 15th; *Sohemus* king of *Edessa*, *Antiochus* king of *Comma-gene*, and *Agrippa* king of *Ituræa* acceded; and all the inland provinces extending to *Asia* and *Achaia*, and the inland countries bordering upon *Pontus*, and the two *Armenias*, took the oath of allegiance. *Vespasian* establishes a council for the dispatch of business at *Berytus*. Troops were every where raised, and gold and silver in great quantities coined at *Antioch*, and ambassadors sent to *Vologeses* king of *Parthia*, and *Tiridates* king of *Armenia*; *Titus* was to carry on the war in *Judea*, *Vespasian* to seize the Straits leading to *Egypt*, and *Mucianus* to go against *Vitellius*. The *Illyrian* and *Pannonian* legions declare for *Vespasian*; the fleet at *Ravenna* revolts, and comes over to *Vespasian*. The partizans of each side have several engagements with various success, but at last the fatal battle at *Crémona* determined *Vitellius's* fate; the city was large, and very rich, and 40,000 soldiers, &c. entered it, killed, ravished, plundered and burnt it for four days (succel-

sively, till it was all reduced to ashes ; this happened 286 years after its foundation. *Vitellius* for all this gives himself up to voluptuousness; his favourite *Valens* is taken prisoner, and *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*, declare for *Vespasian*: With difficulty *Vitellius* is prevailed on to leave *Rome*, and go to the camp at *Mevania*, but gives himself up to drunkenness, and publicly betrays his ignorance and fear. The *Samnites*, *Pelignians*, and *Marfians*, declare for *Vespasian*; *Valens* being taken prisoner, the whole army goes over to *Vespasian*. *Vitellius* is offered safety for his person, and a competency to live on, if he would resign the sovereignty; he comes into the senate clad in mourning, and offers to resign; but the soldiers will not permit him, and besiege *Sabinus*, &c. brother to *Vespasian*, in the capitol, which was now reduced to ashes; many great men were slain, and *Sabinus* and *Atticus* the consul taken prisoners; *Vitellius* strove all he could to save them, but the fury of the soldiers was so great, that cutting off *Sabinus's* head, they dragged his trunk through the streets. Soon after *Primus*, &c. for *Vespasian* comes to *Rome*, where several bloody engagements gave *Vespasian* the city, and *Vitellius* being taken prisoner, is first insulted, then killed, and his head carried upon a pole through the chief cities, having reigned 8 months and a few days; and *Domitian* (a son of *Vespasian*) saluted *Cæsar*. *Lucius*, the brother of *Vitellius*, coming with his troops to *Rome*, submits, and is put to death; the conquerors filled the streets with carnage and mangled carcases; all the private houses and places of public resort are broke open and plundered

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The senate confirms *Vespasian* in the sovereignty, makes him consul, and his son *Titus* his colleague; *Domitian* is made prætor, and has consular authority. &c.

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The *Jazygians*, a *Sarmatic* nation, broke into *Mæsia*, killed *Fonteius Agrippa*, governor of that province, and laid waste the country far and near. *Rubrius Gallus* goes against them, cuts great numbers

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4376	3069	70	<p>of them to pieces, and forces the rest to repass the <i>Danube</i>, the bank of which river he carefully fortified</p> <p><i>Vespasian</i> orders his son <i>Titus</i> to go from <i>Cæsarea</i> to besiege <i>Jerusalem</i>, and to utterly destroy it; this he goes about with the greatest expedition: When he came and invested the place, he found three different factions within it, furiously destroying one another; they pretended to make a peace among themselves, and it being the feast of the <i>Passover</i>, <i>Eleazar</i>, who was possessed of the temple, opened the avenues of his court to the great concourse that came to sacrifice, among whom some of <i>John's</i> men went in privately armed, and cut off most of <i>Eleazar's</i> party, and took possession of the place; <i>Titus</i> makes them offers of peace, which they reject a first and second time; by their intestine divisions all the provisions were either burnt or eat, so that a terrible famine and continual butcheries were within, and no possible escape without. The besiegers having taken the city, set on fire the temple the 10th of <i>August</i>, in the 2d year of <i>Vespasian</i> and 21st of <i>Agrippa</i>, being the same fatal day and month 'twas formerly burnt by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>; this was followed by a terrible slaughter of the people, and the burning and destruction of the city: In this war 1,854,490 are said to be killed, and 108,000 carried from <i>Jerusalem</i> captive, and all the buildings were levelled with the ground</p>	XVIII	604
4376	3069	70	<p><i>Anicetus</i>, formerly commander of king <i>Polemon's</i> navy, raised a party in <i>Pontus</i>, under pretence of favouring <i>Vitellius</i>, seized the city of <i>Trebizond</i>, burnt the fleet which guarded the coasts, makes an alliance with the <i>Barbarians</i>, and commits dreadful ravages on the coasts of <i>Asia</i>; but <i>Virdius Geminus</i> being sent against him by <i>Vespasian</i>, he is defeated, and <i>Anicetus</i> and all his followers are delivered up by <i>Sedochus</i> king of the <i>Lazians</i>, to whom he flew for protection</p>	X	465
4376	3069	70	<p>The <i>Germans</i> and <i>Gauls</i> revolt from the <i>Romans</i> during the civil war, and various</p>	XIV	343

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			success attends both sides, and vast numbers are slain; but at last they universally declare for <i>Vespasian</i> , and peace is restored. <i>Vespasian</i> arriving at <i>Brundisium</i> , is met by the senate and all the great men of <i>Rome</i> , and by them conducted thither. where he was met by the whole people, and honoured with all expressions of joy and satisfaction, where he revived the ancient discipline of the army, allowed the senate to debate and speak freely their sentiments, rectified the law, and purged the courts of judicature, ordered the city and capitol to be rebuilt, and behaved in all things as a father of his country ought towards the people he loved and governed	XIV	353
4376	3069	70	<i>Vologeses</i> sends ambassadors to <i>Vespasian</i> , and offers him 40,000 <i>Parthian</i> horse, but being already settled in the empire, has no occasion to accept them; so both parties renew their alliances, and <i>Vespasian</i> sends back the ambassadors with thanks, loaded with rich presents. Being at peace, <i>Vologeses</i> sets about building a city, calling it <i>Vologesocerta</i> , but died before it was completed	X	553
4377	3070	71	<i>Vespasian</i> and his son <i>Titus</i> have a triumph at <i>Rome</i> , for the reduction of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and <i>Titus</i> has a triumphal arch erected, which still remains almost entire; as soon as the triumph was over, the gate of the temple of <i>Janus</i> was shut, the empire enjoying a perfect peace every where, and the temple of peace was begun to be built, to put the rich spoils in that were brought from <i>Jerusalem</i>	XIV	36
4378	3071	72	<i>Cesennius Pætus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , accused <i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Commagene</i> with an intent to revolt; <i>Vespasian</i> gives him a commission at large, upon which <i>Pætus</i> both takes his kingdom and himself, and reduces <i>Commagene</i> to a <i>Roman</i> province; but the king and his two sons lived at <i>Rome</i> at the public expence, in a manner suitable to their character, and were familiarly entertained by <i>Vespasian</i>	XIV	368
4378	3071	72	The <i>Alani</i> , a people beyond the <i>Tanais</i> and <i>Palus Mæotis</i> , make a sudden irruption into the territories of the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Armenians</i> ; <i>Tiridates</i> narrowly escaping, and		

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4379	3072	73	<i>Pacorus</i> king of the <i>Medes</i> was forced to fly, the barbarians carrying off an immense booty, and a great number of captives, and among them <i>Pacorus's</i> wife	XIV	368
4381	3074	75	<i>Vespasian</i> reduces <i>Greece</i> , which <i>Nero</i> had declared free, and <i>Lycia</i> , <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>Byzantium</i> , <i>Samos</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , and <i>Cilicia</i> , to Roman provinces. <i>Helvidius Priscus</i> for exciting the people against <i>Vespasian</i> , is first banished by the emperor, and by an order of the senate executed	XIV	369
4384	3077	78	<i>Vespasian</i> consecrates the temple of peace, and raises a <i>Colossus</i> of brass 110 feet high, which had been designed for <i>Nero</i> , but he put the head of his son <i>Titus</i> on it, tho' some say it was the figure of the sun	XIV	370
4385	3078	79	The celebrated <i>Cneius Julius Agricola</i> succeeds the successful <i>Julius Frontinus</i> in the government of <i>Britain</i> , which in seven successful campaigns he entirely reduced, and parted <i>Caledonia</i> by forts and garisons upon the isthmus between the friths of <i>Glota</i> and <i>Bodotria</i> , and made <i>Britain</i> a Roman province, cultivated the people, and introduced arts and sciences, which soon civilized the natives	XVIII	279
4385	3078	79	<i>Julius Sabinus</i> having stirred up the <i>Gauls</i> , and proclaimed himself <i>Cæsar</i> , after being defeated, set his country-house on fire, and gave out that he voluntarily perished there in the flames, but conveyed himself and his vast wealth into a cave, where he lived 9 years, and had two children by his wife <i>Epponia</i> ; but being discovered, he was seized and sent to <i>Rome</i> , loaded with chains, with his wife and two children: he and she were condemned and executed, but the children were very carefully brought up at the public expence	XIV	375
4385	3078	79	<i>Alienus Cæcina</i> , formerly <i>Vitellius's</i> favourite, and <i>Eprius Marcellus</i> , a noted informer in <i>Nero's</i> time, conspire against <i>Vespasian</i> , but are discovered: <i>Titus</i> causes <i>Cæcina</i> to be murdered at a banquet he had invited him to, and <i>Marcellus</i> is condemned by the senate, but cuts his own throat. <i>Vespasian</i> is taken ill with a pain in his bowels, and goes to <i>Campania</i> to drink some very cold waters, but grows worse, and dies the 24th of <i>June</i> , aged		

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			69 years, 7 months, and 7 days, having reigned 10 years wanting 6 days, and was succeeded by his son <i>Titus</i> , whose character stood in a very bad light with the people; but when he came to reign alone he acquired the greatest reputation of any of the <i>Roman</i> emperors	XIV	376
4385	3078	79	A most dreadful eruption of mount <i>Vesuvius</i> laid waste <i>Campania</i> to a great distance, consuming many cities and their inhabitants, and is said to turn day into night suddenly at <i>Rome</i>	XIV	385
4386	3079	80	<i>Vologeses</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Artabanus</i> III. who espoused the cause of the counterfeit <i>Nero</i>	X	553
4386	3079	80	<i>Titus</i> sends two consulars into <i>Campania</i> with large sums to rebuild the cities and relieve the distresses that the late eruption of <i>Vesuvius</i> had occasioned, and went himself also to comfort and relieve the unhappy sufferers; while he was thus doing, a terrible fire broke out in <i>Rome</i> , and burnt with great fury for three days and three nights, during which time a vast number of private houses, palaces and public edifices were reduced to ashes; the library of <i>Augustus</i> with all the books, great part of the capitol, the theatre of <i>Pompey</i> , &c. all which <i>Titus</i> rebuilt and restored at his own expence: The most dreadful plague ever known in <i>Rome</i> followed this conflagration, during all which he behaved in the most tender and compassionate manner to the afflicted. The famous amphitheatre being finished this year that was begun by <i>Vespasian</i> , <i>Titus</i> dedicated it with magnificent shows for 100 days together, to raise the spirits of the people ready to sink under the calamities they had suffered	XIV	387
4387	3080	81	<i>Titus</i> is taken ill of a burning fever, and is carried to <i>Curtia</i> , his paternal estate, and dies on the 13th of <i>September</i> , in the same room where his father died, in the 41st year of his age, having reigned two years, two months, and twenty days: Some say he was poisoned by his brother <i>Domitian</i> , who succeeded him, and who placed him among the gods, and was himself the first that paid divine honours to		

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			as to begin one of his ordinances thus ; <i>Our Lord and our God orders and commands,</i> <i>&c.</i> and would be called the son of <i>Minerva</i>	XIV	415
4392	3085	86	The <i>Capitoline</i> sports instituted and exhibited in honour of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> , the emperor presiding in person, attended by the priests of <i>Jupiter</i> and the college of <i>Flavian</i> priests. the beginning of every fifth year. The <i>Dacians</i> break their alliance and invade <i>Mæsia</i> , defeat, rout, and kill, with great slaughter, <i>Appius Sabinus</i> the governor, commit great devastations, and seize the castles and forts built by the <i>Romans</i> on their borders. <i>Domitian</i> goes against them himself ; <i>Decebalus</i> their chief sends to treat of peace, but <i>Domitian</i> won't hearken to them, but sends <i>Tuscius</i> with the flower of his army against them ; they engage, <i>Tuscius</i> is killed, and his army routed entirely ; the <i>Dacians</i> took one eagle, a great quantity of arms, all the engines of war, and a vast number of captives : <i>Domitian</i> made the same havoc of the senate and people at <i>Rome</i> as the <i>Dacians</i> had done of his soldiers. <i>Domitian</i> sends fresh armies against them ; many bloody battles are fought, with various success, but at last <i>Julianus</i> gave the <i>Dacians</i> a complete overthrow. <i>Decebalus</i> sues again for peace, which <i>Domitian</i> again refuses	XIV	417
4392	3085	86	The emperor <i>Domitian</i> making war upon the <i>Marcomanns</i> and <i>Quadians</i> , both nations earnestly sue for peace, but instead of granting it to them, he put their ambassadors to death ; which so exasperated the <i>Marcomanns</i> , that flying to arms, and raising a considerable body of troops, they engage the emperor, and put his army to the rout	XVIII	596
4394	3087	88	The secular games are this year celebrated, so called because they were solemnized but once in an age, or 100 years. <i>Domitian</i> murders all of birth or virtue that gave him the least umbrage. <i>L. Antonius</i> , governor of <i>Upper Germany</i> , revolts ; but being engaged by <i>Appius Maximus</i> , <i>Antonius</i> is slain, his head cut off and sent to <i>Rome</i> , and his whole army cut to pieces.		

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			<i>Domitian</i> executes and banishes great numbers of persons, under pretence of having been privy or assistant in <i>Antonius's</i> rebellion		
4394	3087	88	A counterfeit <i>Nero</i> appears in <i>Asia</i> , and with a multitude of followers retires to the <i>Parthian</i> king, who seemed to espouse his cause ; but <i>Domitian</i> found means to prevail with him to deliver up the impostor to his governor of <i>Syria</i>	XIV	421
4396	3089	90	<i>Domitian</i> being defeated by the <i>Marcomanns</i> , &c. makes peace with <i>Decebalus</i> king of <i>Dacia</i> , and allows him a yearly pension	XIV	423
4397	3090	91	<i>Ulpus Trajanus</i> and <i>M. Acilius Glabrio</i> were this year's consuls ; <i>Glabrio</i> was esteemed a man of prodigious strength, and therefore notwithstanding his dignity the emperor obliged him to fight a huge lion in the <i>Arena</i> , which he did, and killed him ; the people applauded this victory with such loud and repeated shouts, that the emperor jealously banished, and ordered him to be murdered in his exile. This year <i>Domitian</i> exhibited extraordinary shows of sea and land fights, &c. but the feast he invited the senators and knights to is most remarkable ; at the entrance of the palace the guests were received with great ceremony, and conducted into a large gloomy hall, hung with black and filled with coffins, each of which had the name of a senator or knight upon it ; immediately the doors are burst open, and a great number of naked men daubed all over with black, with a torch in one hand and a naked sword in the other, rushed in upon them, and danced round them for some time, and then proclamation was made all were at liberty to retire home	XVIII	596
4398	3091	92	This year wine being very plentiful, and corn very scarce, <i>Domitian</i> orders half the vines to be rooted up, and no more to be planted : The <i>Asians</i> send deputies to beg their being excused obedience to this law ; <i>Scopelianus</i> being admitted, pleaded their cause so well, that <i>Domitian</i> repealed the law absolutely. This year the kingdom of <i>Chalcis</i> was united to the empire	XIV	424
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+399	3092	93	<i>Agricola</i> , the famous governor of <i>Britain</i> , dies, greatly lamented by all, suspected of being poisoned by order of <i>Domitian</i>	XIV	426
4399	3092	93	The <i>Sarmatians</i> cut a <i>Roman</i> legion with its tribune to pieces	XVIII	604
4400	3093	94	<i>Domitian's</i> fury and cruelty ran now so high, that 'twas treason to be noble, capital to be rich, and criminal either to have born or declined honours; the most infamous informers are highly caressed and greatly rewarded. <i>Helvidius</i> , <i>Senecio</i> , and <i>Rusticus</i> are put to death unjustly, and great numbers of lower people butchered and banished, and the philosophers and professors of all virtuous and commendable sciences banished <i>Rome</i> by an order of the senate	XIV	430
4401	3094	95	<i>Juvenius Celsus</i> heads a conspiracy against <i>Domitian</i> , is discovered and pardoned. <i>Domitian</i> put vast numbers of <i>Christians</i> to death, and banished many more, upon account of their religion, both in <i>Rome</i> and in all the provinces: Among the slain were the emperor's cousin and colleague in the consulship, <i>Flavius Clemens</i> , and his wife and niece, both named <i>Flavia Domitilla</i> , among the banished	XIV	435
4402	3095	96	Many prodigies are said to happen this year at <i>Rome</i> and in the provinces; the city was alarmed for eight months successively with dreadful claps of thunder and flashes of lightning; the capitol, temple of the <i>Flavian</i> family, and emperor's own chamber, were thunder-struck: The oracle at <i>Præneste</i> presages slaughter and calamities; <i>Domitian</i> dreams that <i>Minerva</i> had forsaken him; the astrologers declare publicly, that the 18th of <i>December Domitian</i> would die. <i>Domitian</i> having wrote the names of several great personages upon a paper, his wife <i>Domitia</i> reading it, finds herself at the head of them; upon which she communicates it to the rest; they conspire and kill him, after he had reigned 15 years and 5 days, and was the last of the 12 <i>Cæsars</i>	XIV	439
4402	3095	96	As soon as the death of <i>Domitian</i> was known, the senate assembles and proclaims <i>M. Cocceius Nerva</i> emperor, which the soldiers and people confirm: He was a na-		

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4403	3096	97	<p>tive of <i>Narnia</i> in <i>Umbria</i>, a prince of a most sweet and humane temper, &c. under whom the <i>Romans</i> lived as happy as in the former reigns they had been miserable: He pardons all imprisoned for treason, calls home the banished, restores the sequestered estates, punishes informers, abolishes the law of majesty, redresses all grievances, and acts with universal beneficence towards all sorts of people</p> <p><i>Nerva</i> and <i>L. Virginus Rufus</i> are consuls: <i>Rufus</i> rising at the receipt of the fasces to pronounce an oration in praise of the emperor, lets fall a book out of his bosom, and stooping to take it up, fell down himself and broke his leg; being then in the 83d year of his age, the agony whereof occasioned his death; the emperor orders his obsequies to be made with the utmost pomp and magnificence; <i>Cornelius Tacitus</i> the famous historian pronounces his funeral oration, and succeeded him in the consulate. <i>L. Calpurnius Cassius</i> is discovered in conspiring against <i>Nerva</i>, by whom he and his wife are only banished to <i>Tarentum</i>: Then the prætorian guards, headed by <i>Casperius Ælianus</i> their commander, under pretence of revenging the death of <i>Domitian</i> besiege <i>Nerva</i> in the palace; he offers himself to be slain, but they insist upon the conspirators being delivered up; they cut some of them to pieces, and <i>Nerva</i> is forced to deliver up the rest: He adopts <i>Ulpus Trajan</i> for his successor, then commander of a powerful army in <i>Lower Germany</i>, to whom he wrote a letter with his own hand, and presented him with a very large diamond, associated him in the empire, and loaded him with all the honours of power and majesty</p>	XIV	464
4404	3097	98	<p><i>January</i> 21st <i>Nerva</i> dies, in the <i>Sallustian</i> gardens, after having reigned 16 months and eight days, is ranked among the gods, and succeeded by <i>Trajan</i>, by birth and extraction a <i>Spaniard</i>, lately adopted by <i>Nerva</i>, about 41 years old, well skilled both in martial and cabinet affairs, courteous, affable, humane, and just: The <i>Germans</i> and <i>Barbarians</i> compliment him</p>	XIV	470

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			upon his advancement, and remain quiet as to the <i>Romans</i> ; but the <i>Bructerians</i> are expelled by the <i>Chamavians</i> and <i>Angriwarians</i> by a decisive battle, in which 60,000 persons were cut off	XIV	472	
4405	3098	99	<i>Trajan</i> comes to <i>Rome</i> , and is received with all the demonstrations of joy possible, attended by his wife <i>Pompeia Plotina</i> , a lady of extraordinary virtue, wisdom, and goodness: He accepts the title of <i>Optimus</i> , and bestows plentiful largesses upon the soldiers and common people, and discourages informers	XIV	478	
4406	3099	100	<i>Trajan</i> , being a third time chosen consul, binds himself by a solemn oath to observe the law; banishes <i>Marius Priscus</i> , pro consul of <i>Africa</i> , for extortion, and his accomplices also, the accomplices of <i>Clasficius</i> , proconsul of <i>Bætica</i> , <i>Clossicus</i> having killed himself to avoid being punished	XIV	480	
4406	3099	100	<i>Julia Sabina</i> , grand-daughter to <i>Marciana</i> the emperor's sister, marries <i>Adrian</i> , son of <i>Ælius Adrian Afer</i> , cousin to <i>Trajan</i>	XIV	481	
4407	3100	101	<i>Trajan</i> refuses to pay the <i>Dacians</i> their annual sum, therefore king <i>Decebalus</i> crossed the <i>Danube</i> , and committed hostilities: <i>Trajan</i> goes into <i>Dacia</i> , and lays it waste far and near, and after much bloodshed on both sides, obliged <i>Decebalus</i> to accept of such terms of peace as he thought fit to give him. At his return to <i>Rome</i> he was honoured with a triumph	XVIII	617	
4408	3101	102	<i>Trajan</i> and the senate make a law, prohibiting all pleaders taking any fee, present, or reward, of their clients, under severe penalties	XIV	485	
4409	3102	103	<i>Trajan</i> builds a noble harbour at <i>Centum-celle</i> (now <i>Civita Vecchia</i>) and called it by his own name. The governors of <i>Pontus</i> and <i>Bitthynia</i> having committed great disorders, he takes the provinces from the senate, and gives them <i>Pamphylia</i> in the room of them, and sends <i>Pliny</i> as his lieutenant to reform the civil affairs of <i>Pontus</i> and <i>Bitthynia</i>	XIV	485	
4410	3103	104	<i>Sauromate</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , sends a solemn embassy to <i>Trajan</i> , and concludes an alliance with him; and <i>Decebalus</i> king of the <i>Dacians</i> breaks the peace; <i>Trajan</i>			

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4411	3104	105	<p>goes against him, and overcomes him, and builds a bridge over the <i>Danube</i></p> <p>A dreadful earthquake in <i>Asia</i> over-turns the cities of <i>Elea</i>, <i>Myrine</i>, <i>Pitame</i>, and <i>Cumæ</i>, and in <i>Greece</i> the cities of <i>Opus</i> and <i>Oritæ</i>. <i>Adrian</i> attending upon <i>Trajan</i> in his <i>Dacian</i> war, performs wonders, for which <i>Trajan</i> presents him with the diamond <i>Nerva</i> had given him at the time of his adoption. <i>Trajan</i> takes <i>Zermizegethusa</i>, the capital of <i>Dacia</i>, and entirely defeats <i>Decebalus</i>, who thereupon put an end to his own life, and <i>Trajan</i> reduces the whole country, and its allies, into a <i>Roman</i> province, governed by a proprætor, and plants <i>Roman</i> colonies in it to keep the people in awe. At his return he had a triumph a second time, and exhibited public shows, &c. for 123 days. Embassadors from <i>India</i> come to congratulate <i>Trajan</i> upon his extraordinary success, make him presents, and conclude an alliance with him</p>	XVIII	618
4411	3104	105	<i>Aulus Cornelius Palma</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , intirely reduces <i>Arabia Petraea</i> to the <i>Roman</i> yoke, which till now was governed by kings of its own	XIV	488
4412	3105	106	The <i>Capitoline</i> sports established by <i>Domitian</i> are exhibited, when a lad but 13 years old, named <i>L. Valerius Pudens</i> , won the prize of poetry. <i>Trajan</i> at a vast expence makes a road through the <i>Palus Pontina</i> , called <i>Via Trajana</i> , the remains whereof are still to be seen. A conspiracy against <i>Trajan</i> is discovered, and the senate banish the conspirators	XIV	490
4413	3106	107	<i>Cosphoes</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> having driven out <i>Exadares</i> from the kingdom of <i>Armenia</i> , to whom <i>Trajan</i> emperor of <i>Rome</i> had given it, and set his eldest son <i>Parthamasiris</i> upon that throne, <i>Trajan</i> goes to <i>Antioch</i> , where he receives the embassadors and submissions of many of the neighbouring princes, and then goes unexpectedly into <i>Armenia</i> , recovers the whole country, and takes <i>Parthamasiris</i> prisoner. He then goes into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and reduces it into a <i>Roman</i> province, and is honoured by the senate with the surnames of <i>Armenicus</i> and <i>Parthicus</i> . Having	XIV	491

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			taken <i>Babylon</i> by storm, and made him- self master of all <i>Chaldea</i> and <i>Affyria</i> , he marched to <i>Ctesiphon</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Parthian</i> empire, and took it, and then assembling the chief men of the na- tion, made <i>Parthaspales</i> , one of the blood royal, king of <i>Parthia</i> , but tribu- tary to <i>Rome</i>	X	554
4414	from 3107	108	} During this space of time the famous high- way from <i>Bene-ventum</i> to <i>Brundisium</i> was made by <i>Trajan</i> . The <i>Partheon</i> at <i>Rome</i> was burnt by lightning, and several cities in <i>Galatia</i> were overturned by an earth- quake, and the great square at <i>Rome</i> was dedicated		
4420	to 3113	114			
4418	3111	112	<i>Adrian</i> is made archon or chief magistrate of <i>Athens</i>	XIV	497
4421	3114	115	A most terrible earthquake, attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, destroys the greatest part of <i>Antioch</i> , where the emperor <i>Trajan</i> with his great army, and a vast number of ambassadors and their retinue were; the buildings are ge- nerally thrown down, or swallowed up, and great numbers of people killed and wounded; among the wounded was <i>Tra- jan</i> himself	XIV	498
4422	3115	116	The senate and people of <i>Rome</i> return the emperor <i>Trajan</i> solemn thanks for his making the port of <i>Ancona</i> . <i>Trajan</i> re- duces <i>Arabia Felix</i> to a <i>Roman</i> province. The <i>Jews</i> revolt in <i>Alexandria</i> , and all <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Syria</i> , and the other provinces, committing most horrid ravages and mon- strous barbarities; <i>Marcus Turbo</i> is sent against them, and defeats them, but does not quiet them	XIV	500
4422	3115	116	In <i>Cyprus</i> the <i>Jews</i> are all cut off to a man, and <i>Lucius Quietus</i> defeats them in a pitched battle in <i>Mesopotamia</i> , cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and drives the rest out of the country. Most of the con- quered nations in the east revolt, and cut the <i>Roman</i> garisons to pieces, but after much bloodshed are again reduced	XIV	501
4423	3016	117	<i>Trajan</i> besieges <i>Atra</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Hagareni</i> in <i>Arabia</i> , who had revolted, but is so vigorously opposed, that he is forced to raise the siege; and upon his re- turn to <i>Selinus</i> , (afterwards called <i>Trajan</i> -	XIV	505

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			<i>opolis</i>) in <i>Cilicia</i> , was taken violently ill with a dropfy, palsy, and a flux, so that he died there, after he had reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days: Upon news of his death <i>Adrian</i> caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at <i>Antioch</i> , where he then was. <i>Trajan's</i> body was burnt at <i>Selinus</i> , and his ashes carried to <i>Rome</i> by his wife <i>Plotina</i> and his niece <i>Matidia</i> , in a golden urn, where they were received with the highest honour, and deposited under the stately column himself had erected, though within the walls, where no one before had been buried	XIV	506
4423	3116	117	<i>Adrian</i> writes to the senate, desires them to confirm to him the title of emperor, promises to rule. with justice, &c. abandons <i>Armenia</i> , <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and <i>Affyria</i> , making the <i>Euphrates</i> the bound of the <i>Roman</i> empire: He allowed the <i>Armenians</i> liberty to choose them a king, permitted the <i>Parthians</i> to recal <i>Cosroes</i> , sent him his daughter, whom <i>Trajan</i> had taken prisoner, and all his prisoners without ransom; and <i>Partamaspates</i> he made king of another place; he would have abandoned <i>Dacia</i> , but was over ruled, but broke down the famous bridge <i>Trajan</i> had built over the <i>Danube</i> ; then appointed <i>Catilius Severus</i> governor of <i>Syria</i> , and set forwards towards <i>Rome</i>	XIV	523
4424	3117	118	<i>Adrian</i> comes to <i>Rome</i> , is received with great respect by all degrees of people, refuses the triumph decreed him, remits all debts whatsoever, and burns all bonds, &c. to the amount of upwards of 7,000,000 <i>l. sterl.</i>	XIV	525
4425	3118	119	The <i>European Sarmatians</i> break into <i>Illyricum</i> with great fury, but upon <i>Adrian's</i> arriving at <i>Mæsia</i> , they retire and pass the <i>Danube</i> , and the <i>Roman</i> horse swimming after them, so terrifies them, that they sue for peace, which is granted them	XVIII	604
4425	3118	119	<i>Adrian</i> writes to the senate from <i>Illyricum</i> , complaining of <i>Cornelius Palma</i> , <i>Celsus Nigrinus</i> , and <i>Quietus</i> , as if they had formed a conspiracy against him, and tho' they were all consular men, the senate put them to death, without so much as ac-		

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			quainting them they were accused. The emperor coming into <i>Campania</i> , relieves with great generosity the poor in all the cities he passed through	XIV	526
4426	3119	320	<i>Adrian</i> begins a progress, in order to visit all the provinces of the empire, and enquire into the state and condition of all his people; and first he visits <i>Gaul</i> , then <i>Germany</i> , then <i>Britain</i> , where being informed what troublesome neighbours the <i>Caledonians</i> , or <i>Scots</i> , were, he ordered a mighty wall to be built from the river <i>Eden</i> in <i>Cumberland</i> to the <i>Tine</i> in <i>Northumberland</i> , 80 miles in length; then returns to <i>Gaul</i> , and goes into <i>Spain</i> , and from thence returns to <i>Rome</i>	XIV	527
4429	3122	123	<i>Adrian</i> goes to <i>Athens</i> , and builds a bridge over the <i>Cephissus</i> , that had overflowed and greatly damaged the city of <i>Eleusina</i> , and from <i>Athens</i> he goes into the east	XIV	528
4430	3123	124	<i>Adrian</i> returning from the east, comes through <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Lycia</i> , <i>Pamphylia</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , and <i>Phrygia</i> , ordering temples, squares, and other public buildings to be erected at his expence in most of the great cities through which he passed	XIV	529
4431	3124	125	<i>Adrian</i> having visited the islands in the <i>Archipelago</i> , from thence goes to <i>Achaia</i> , and winters at <i>Athens</i> , where he is initiated in the rites of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpine</i> , called the <i>Eleusinian</i> mysteries	XIV	529
4432	3125	126	<i>Adrian</i> after presiding at the public games at <i>Athens</i> , sailed to <i>Sicily</i> , and goes to the top of mount <i>Ætna</i> to view the rising sun, said to exhibit the various colours of the rainbow, and then returns to <i>Rome</i>	XIV	529
4435	3128	129	The cities of <i>Nicomedia</i> , <i>Cæsarea</i> , and <i>Nicaea</i> in <i>Bithynia</i> , were overturned by an earthquake, but rebuilt at the emperor's expence, for which he was called the restorer of <i>Bithynia</i>	XIV	529
4435	3128	129	<i>Adrian</i> leaves <i>Rome</i> and goes into <i>Africa</i> , where upon his arrival, it rained plentifully, after a five years drought; here and in all places he comes to he gains the affections of the people by his humanity and good-nature: Upon his return to <i>Rome</i> , <i>Plotina</i> dying, the emperor honours her with the greatest funeral solemnity, be-		

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4436	3129	130	wails her, composes verses in honour of her, and ranks her among the gods <i>Adrian</i> builds a most sumptuous temple at <i>Rome</i> in honour of the city and <i>Venus</i> , called the temple of <i>Rome</i> , and he changed the name of the annual feast kept for the foundation of <i>Rome</i> on the 21st of <i>April</i> from <i>Palilia</i> to <i>Romana</i> : When the temple of <i>Rome</i> was finished, <i>Adrian</i> sends the model of it to the famous architect <i>Apollodorus</i> to examine, who finding some just but great fault in it, spoke his mind freely, and was first banished and soon after put to death, for the liberty he took, though ordered so to do	XIV	529
4436	3129	130	<i>Adrian</i> goes again through <i>Greece</i> into <i>Asia</i> , where he invited all the neighbouring kings to a conference, several of which came personally, and are treated with great magnificence. In <i>Syria</i> he went to the top of mount <i>Casius</i> near <i>Antioch</i> to view the rising sun, and to sacrifice to <i>Jupiter</i> : From thence he goes into <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Arabia</i> , and <i>Egypt</i>	XIV	530
4437	3130	131	<i>Salvius Julianus</i> , a very learned civilian, composed the several <i>Roman</i> edicts and laws then in force into one, called the <i>Edictum perpetuum</i> , which was to be a standing rule for the whole empire. <i>Adrian</i> orders <i>Alexandria</i> , the capital of <i>Egypt</i> , to be in part repaired, and in part rebuilt, and the privileges of the inhabitants to be restored, and increased the antient <i>Museum</i> in the palace, with the addition of a new one, endowed with large revenues, &c.	XIV	530
4438	3131	132	<i>Adrian</i> in his passage through <i>Libya</i> <i>Cyrenica</i> hunts and kills a mighty lion that had destroyed great numbers of the people. <i>Antoninus</i> , a most beautiful youth that was pathic to <i>Adrian</i> , is drowned in the <i>Nile</i> ; <i>Adrian</i> bewails his loss with great grief, gets him placed among the gods by the <i>Greeks</i> , and at <i>Mantineia</i> in <i>Arcadia</i> <i>Adrian</i> erected a magnificent temple to him, instituted solemn sports, and appointed priests to offer victims to him	XIV	531
4441	3134	135	The <i>Jazygians</i> send ambassadors to <i>Rome</i> to renew their alliance with <i>Adrian</i> , who re-	XIV	533

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			ceives them very graciously, and complies with their request	XVIII	605
4441	3134	135	<i>Adrian</i> having formerly been made archon of <i>Athens</i> , being now there, assumes the habit peculiar to that office, celebrates the great festival of <i>Bacchus</i> , and distributes large quantities of corn and money among the populace, and embellishes the city with several stately buildings, particularly a library of wonderful structure, and consecrated by himself and finished the magnificent temple of <i>Jupiter Olympius</i> , begun 560 years before. One quarter of the city from him was called <i>Adrianopolis</i> : These matters ended, he returned towards the close of the year to <i>Rome</i>		
4441	3134	135	<i>Pharasmanes</i> king of <i>Iberia</i> being complain- ed of by <i>Vologeses</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> to <i>Adrian</i> , he comes to <i>Rome</i> , with his wife, son, and a great retinue, to answer the complaints, making great presents to <i>Adrian</i> ; <i>Adrian</i> returns them with more magnificent ones, and after entertaining him very splendidly, sends him home with great honour	XIV	540
4442	3135	136	<i>Adrian</i> having changed the name of <i>Jeru- salem</i> into <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , after the name of his own family, and erected a temple to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> upon the spot where the <i>Jewish</i> temple formerly stood, and also planted a <i>Roman</i> colony in the city, so provoked the <i>Jews</i> , that they broke out into a rebellion under one <i>Barcoque- bas</i> , or <i>Cozeb</i> , who pretended to be the <i>Messiah</i> , whom they chose for their king, and over-run all <i>Judea</i> and <i>Syria</i> , com- mitting dreadful outrages, but particularly exerted their utmost cruelties against the <i>Christians</i> . <i>Tinnius Rufus</i> , commander in <i>Judea</i> , being reinforced, falls upon the rebellious <i>Jews</i> , and puts all to the sword, men, women, and children, that fell into his hands; but the <i>Jews</i> growing formid- able by the accession of other people to their party, <i>Adrian</i> sends <i>Julius Severus</i> governor of <i>Britain</i> against them. The <i>Jews</i> took <i>Jerusalem</i> , and massacred all the <i>Romans</i> settled there: <i>Severus</i> retakes it, and reduces it to ashes, and ploughs up the ground whereon the temple had	XIV	542

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			<p>stood. In the month of <i>August</i> in this year vast numbers of the <i>Jews</i> retired to <i>Bether</i>, a strong city a small distance from <i>Jerusalem</i>, where <i>Severus</i> besieged them so straitly that vast numbers were starved to death, and the rest taken a small time after. In a general battle <i>Barcoquebas</i> was taken prisoner, and his army utterly routed. In this war the <i>Romans</i> demolished 50 strong castles, 985 towns, and killed 580,000 men, besides an innumerable quantity that perished by famine, fire, and sickness: The <i>Romans</i> lost likewise abundance of their best troops: Those <i>Jews</i> that remained were sold for slaves; and the emperor and senate published an edict, forbidding them for ever upon pain of death to set foot in <i>Jerusalem</i>, or any place from whence it might be seen; even those <i>Jews</i> that embraced <i>Christianity</i> were also prohibited, which quite delivered the church from the servitude of the law, for till that time the bishops of <i>Jerusalem</i> had often been chosen from among the circumcised <i>Christians</i>, who joined the observance of the law to that of the gospel</p>	XIV	538
4442	3135	136	<p><i>Adrian</i>, now in the 60th year of his age, and in a very infirm state of health, names <i>L. Aurelius Annius Ceionius Commodus Verus</i> to be his successor, upon which largesses were given to the soldiers and people, and public shows exhibited. <i>Verus</i> is made prætor, and sent governor into <i>Pannonia</i>, which he discharged with great applause</p>	XIV	542
4442	3135	136	<p><i>Adrian</i> retires to <i>Tibur</i> (now called <i>Tivoli</i>) and builds a magnificent villa, the ruins whereof are still to be seen. Here he falls into a flux, and lets loose his natural cruelty, which till now he had restrained, and ordered several illustrious persons to be arraigned and executed, and others to be privately murdered: Among the former was his brother-in-law <i>Servianus</i>, aged 90 years, and his great nephew <i>Tuscus</i>, aged 18 years</p>	XIV	543
4442	3135	136	<p><i>Julius Severus</i>, after his reduction of the rebellious <i>Jews</i>, was made governor of <i>Bithynia</i>, which office he discharged so</p>		

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4443	3136	137	well, that his name was honoured by the people for 100 years after his death <i>Adrian</i> orders <i>Jerusalem</i> to be again rebuilt by the name of <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , and peoples it partly by a <i>Roman</i> colony he sent thither, and partly by such of the neighbouring people as were not <i>Jews</i>	XIV	544
4443	3136	137	<i>Verus</i> returns from <i>Pannonia</i> to <i>Rome</i> , and being greatly indisposed, takes a medicine, which proving too strong for him kills him: He was buried with great pomp, and placed among the gods. This done, <i>Adrian</i> adopts <i>Titus Antoninus</i> . The empress <i>Sabina</i> dies, and <i>Adrian</i> places her among the gods. <i>Adrian's</i> illness increases with such acute pains, that he begs to be stabbed, poisoned, or any ways dispatched; but can neither get it done by others, nor means to do it himself: He orders several persons to be put to death, whom <i>Antoninus</i> saves. Removing to <i>Baiæ</i> in <i>Campania</i> , he died, 10th of <i>July</i> 138, after he had reigned 20 years and 11 months wanting one day, being 62 years, 5 months, and 17 days old: His body was burnt at <i>Puteoli</i> , and his ashes carried to <i>Rome</i> , and deposited in the magnificent <i>Mausoleum</i> he had built for himself near the <i>Tiber</i> , and ranked among the gods, and divine honours decreed him	XIV	538
4444	3137	138	The church at <i>Jerusalem</i> being now composed only of converted <i>Gentiles</i> , or native <i>Christians</i> , <i>St. Mark</i> was appointed bishop there, in which office he continued 18 years	XIV	544
4444	3137	138	The <i>Dacians</i> revolt, but are immediately reduced to their duty by the <i>Romans</i>	XIV	538
4444	3137	138	<i>Lollius Urbicus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> governor of <i>Britain</i> , having driven back the <i>Barbarians</i> that had broke into the <i>Roman</i> territories, built a new wall from <i>Brampton</i> in <i>Cumberland</i> to the river <i>Esk</i>	XVIII	617
4444	3137	138	<i>Antoninus</i> succeeds <i>Adrian</i> in the empire, whom the senate honour with various names of distinction, and his wife <i>Faustina</i> with that of <i>Augusta</i> . He enters and continues his reign with paying great respect to the senatorial and equestrian orders,	XVIII	281

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			lessens the tributes, promotes men of merit, favours men of learning, and builds many magnificent structures, &c.	XIV	567
4445	3138	139	<i>Antoninus</i> marries his daughter <i>Annia Faustina</i> to <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> , whom he created <i>Cæsar</i> , and though but quæstor, by request of the senate, named him for the next year's consul with himself	XIV	570
4446	3139	140	<i>Antoninus</i> finishes the famous aqueduct begun three years before by <i>Adrian</i> in <i>New Athens</i> in the island of <i>Delos</i>	XIV	570
4447	3140	141	<i>Faustina</i> the empress dies; and though she had lived but a lewd life, <i>Antoninus</i> honours her with divine worship, priests, temples, gold and silver statues, public games, &c.	XIV	570
4448	3141	142	<i>Antoninus</i> institutes solemn sports at <i>Puteoli</i> in honour of <i>Adrian</i> , called <i>Pia</i> and <i>Pialia</i> , which were to be celebrated the 2d year in each <i>Olympiad</i>	XIV	570
4451	3144	145	<i>Antoninus</i> consecrates the temple he had built to the honour of <i>Adrian</i> , and upon this occasion distributes large sums of money among the populace	XIV	571
4452	3145	146	Disturbances being raised in <i>Germany</i> and <i>Dacia</i> , are composed by the care of the governors of those parts; and the <i>Alani</i> attempting to invade the <i>Roman</i> dominions, are drove back with great loss	XIV	571
4453	3146	147	This being the 900th year of <i>Rome</i> , <i>Antoninus</i> celebrates the secular games with great pomp and magnificence	XIV	572
4454	3147	148	The <i>Moors</i> take up arms against the <i>Romans</i> , but are driven out of their own country, and forced to shelter themselves in the most distant parts of <i>Libya</i> , beyond <i>Mount Atlas</i>	XIV	572
4458	3151	152	<i>Justin Martyr</i> published his first <i>Apology</i> in behalf of the <i>Christians</i> , and presented it to the emperor, his adopted sons, and the senate; which had so good an effect, that the emperor <i>Antoninus</i> wrote to the governor of <i>Asia</i> in favour of them throughout the whole province	XIV	573
4459	3152	153	The <i>Tiber</i> , overflowing its banks, laid the lower parts of <i>Rome</i> under water; a great fire destroyed a large part of the city, and a famine starved a great number of its inhabitants: The same year the cities of <i>Narbonne</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Antioch</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and		

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			the great square at <i>Carthage</i> , were in great part consumed by accidental fire, but soon restored to their former splendor by the care and at the expence of <i>Antoninus</i>	XIV	573
4459	3152	153	<i>L. Verus</i> , one of <i>Antoninus</i> 's adopted sons, being quæstor, exhibited public shows on that occasion, presiding at the same, sitting between the emperor and <i>M. Aurelius</i>	XIV	573
4462	3155	156	The cities of <i>Cos</i> and <i>Rhodes</i> , with several others in <i>Lycia</i> and <i>Caria</i> , were overturned by a violent earthquake; but by the munificence of <i>Antoninus</i> soon restored to their former splendor	XIV	573
4467	3160	161	<i>M. Aurelius Cæsar</i> the 3d time, and <i>L. Verus</i> the 2d, are this year's consuls at <i>Rome</i> , during whose consulates the emperor is taken ill of a violent fever at <i>Lorium</i> , one of his country seats, and dies the 7th of <i>March</i> , aged 73 years, 5 months, and 16 days, having reigned 22 years, 7 months, and 26 days, having first confirmed the adoption of <i>M. Aurelius</i> , and ordered the golden image of fortune to be removed out of his own chamber into that of <i>Aurelius</i> 's, in the presence of the two captains of the prætorian guards: He left his paternal estate to his daughter, and legacies to all his friends and domesticks: He died universally lamented, and was honoured with the utmost funeral pomp, and buried with <i>Adrian</i> in his magnificent <i>Mausoleum</i> ; both <i>Aurelius</i> and <i>Verus</i> pronounced a funeral oration for him; the senate deified him, built him a temple, appointed him priests, sacrifices, and annual sports	XIV	574
4467	3160	161	Upon the death of <i>Antoninus</i> , <i>M. Aurelius</i> takes <i>Lucius Verus</i> partner with him in the sovereignty; so that now <i>Rome</i> was governed by two emperors: <i>Lucius</i> acts subordinately to <i>Aurelius</i> , and both with great unanimity and gentleness	XIV	581
4468	3161	162	A dreadful inundation of the <i>Tiber</i> overthrows many private and some public buildings, carries away a great number of cattle and people, and lays the country for a great distance under water; this was followed by earthquakes, conflagrations in several provinces, and a general infec		

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4468	3161	162	tion in the air, and a famine in <i>Rome</i> , which the two emperors took great care to supply with corn, &c. from distant places, at their own expence, &c.	XIV	582
4468	3161	162	Commotions and revolts being in <i>Britain</i> , the emperor <i>Aurelius</i> sends <i>Calpurnius Agricola</i> thither, who soon quieted and brought them to subjection	XVIII	282
			The <i>Alani</i> breaking into <i>Media</i> , at that time subject to the <i>Parthians</i> , committed great devastations; but being bribed by <i>Vologeses II.</i> with large sums of money to return home, <i>Vologeses</i> fell unexpectedly upon <i>Armenia</i> , and drove out <i>Sobemus</i> , the king the <i>Romans</i> had set up, and cut the <i>Roman</i> legions all off to a man, under the command of <i>Severinus</i> , a <i>Gaul</i> , governor of <i>Cappadocia</i> , who came to the assistance of <i>Sobemus</i> , and then invaded <i>Syria</i> , and defeated with great slaughter <i>Attilius Cornelianus</i> , governor of that province, and advanced to <i>Antioch</i> , putting all the <i>Romans</i> and their favourers to the sword, upon account that <i>Antoninus</i> had not returned the golden throne formerly taken from the <i>Parthians</i> , and promised to be restored by <i>Adrian</i> : Upon this the emperor <i>Verus</i> comes into <i>Syria</i> , drives out the <i>Parthians</i> , and sends <i>Statius Priscus</i> into <i>Armenia</i> , and <i>Cassius</i> and <i>Martius Verus</i> into <i>Parthia</i> . <i>Priscus</i> drove the <i>Parthians</i> out of <i>Armenia</i> in one campaign, though with great loss of his own men. <i>Cassius</i> in several encounters with <i>Vologeses</i> , though he had an army of 400,000 men, in four years time reduced all the provinces that had submitted to <i>Trajan</i> , having in the last decisive battle at <i>Europa</i> in <i>Syria</i> , on the <i>Euphrates</i> , killed him 370,000 men, with the loss only of two <i>Romans</i> ; he took <i>Seleucia</i> , and burnt and plundered <i>Babylon</i> and <i>Ctesiphon</i> , with the stately palaces of the <i>Parthian</i> monarchs, and struck terror into the most distant provinces. Having thus put an end to the war, in his return he lost above half of his men by sickness and famine, the emperor <i>Verus</i> remaining all the while at <i>Antioch</i> , or <i>Daphne</i> , wallowing in pleasures and debaucheries,		

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			and in his return to <i>Italy</i> carried the plague with him, that destroyed a vast number of his own men, and many more of the <i>Italians</i> , &c.	X	556
4469	3162	163	<i>Sobemas</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> is restored to his kingdom by the wise and prudent management of <i>Martius Verus</i> the Roman general, under the protection of the <i>Romans</i> , to whom he paid tribute	XIV	585
4470	3163	164	The Roman emperor <i>Aurelius</i> sends his daughter <i>Lacilla</i> into <i>Syria</i> , to be married to his colleague in the empire, <i>Lucius Verus</i> , then at <i>Antioch</i> , attended by many noble personages	XIV	585
4471	3164	165	<i>Cassius</i> the Roman general having universally subdued <i>Vologeses</i> , comes to <i>Seleucia</i> , where the city immediately submits, and opens its gates, but <i>Cassius</i> orders the inhabitants to the number of 400,000 to be put to the sword, and the city to be utterly demolished	XIV	585
4471	3164	165	The <i>Marcomanns</i> and <i>Romans</i> having been at war many years, now terminate all differences, and conclude a peace	XVIII	595
4472	3165	166	The two emperors, <i>M. Aurelius</i> and <i>Lucius Verus</i> , triumph at <i>Rome</i> upon account of the great conquests obtained over <i>Vologeses</i> , &c. and by the senate are surnamed <i>Parthicus</i> . <i>L. Verus</i> begs that the title of <i>Cæsar</i> might be conferred on the two sons of <i>Aurelius</i> , viz. <i>Commodus</i> and <i>Annius Verus</i> , which was accordingly done the 12th of <i>October</i>	XIV	586
4473	3166	167	Many <i>German</i> nations having revolted from the <i>Romans</i> , both the emperors go with great armies against them, upon whose approach the <i>Germans</i> are so terrified, that they repassed the <i>Danube</i> , and put the ringleaders of the revolt to death, and beg for peace	XIV	587
4475	3168	169	The <i>Germans</i> having again renewed the war, and committed great ravages, laid waste provinces, and defeated <i>Vindex</i> the Roman general, and cut both him and most of his troops to pieces, both emperors leave <i>Rome</i> , and repair in the depth of winter to <i>Aquileia</i> , but are forced to retire upon account of the plague raging there vehemently; in their return <i>L. Verus</i> was taken with an apoplectic fit, and		

died

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			died; he is carried to <i>Rome</i> , and interred with great funeral pomp in the <i>Mausoleum of Adrian</i>		
4476	3169	170	The <i>Romans</i> and <i>Germans</i> engage with incredible fury, but at last the <i>Romans</i> are put to flight with the loss of 20,000 men; upon which the <i>Marcomanns</i> enter <i>Italy</i> , and make dreadful devastations. The plague having much weakened the <i>Romans</i> , they are forced to admit the slaves, gladiators, and banditti into the army; and to raise money <i>Aurelius</i> sells the furniture of his palace, melts his gold and silver images, &c. The emperor marries his daughter <i>Lucilla</i> , widow of <i>Verus</i> , to <i>Claudius Pompeianus</i> , a knight of great fame for his wisdom and integrity. This year the emperor's son <i>Annius Verus Cæsar</i> dies at <i>Palestrina</i> , in the 7th year of his age	XIV	588
4476	3169	170	<i>M. Aurelius</i> drives the <i>Vandals</i> (who were a part of the <i>Goths</i> originally, but thus called from the word <i>Vandelen</i> , a wanderer, they roving from place to place in great numbers to find a better country than their own), out of <i>Pannonia</i> , where they had settled, pursues them to the <i>Danube</i> , and cuts many of them to pieces as they attempted to cross that river	XIV	591
4476	3169	170	The emperor again going against the <i>Germans</i> (over whom he obtained several victories) leaves his son <i>Commodus</i> under the care of <i>Pitholaus</i> , his chief chamberlain at <i>Rome</i> , ordering him to employ no other physician (if he should want one) than <i>Galen</i> , who now resided there	XVIII	460
4476	3169	170	The <i>Egyptians</i> , revolt, and kill many <i>Romans</i> and their friends, but by the address and management of <i>Cassius</i> are reduced. The <i>Moors</i> invade <i>Spain</i> , and commit horrid devastations, but are at last subdued by the several lieutenants of the provinces	XIV	592
4477	3170	171	The emperor <i>Aurelius</i> having gained several victories over the <i>Germans</i> , is styled <i>Germanicus</i> , and so is his son <i>Commodus</i>	XIV	594
4480	3173	174	<i>Aurelius</i> and his army being blocked up among impassable mountains by the <i>Germans</i> , are ready to perish for thirst, and are miraculously relieved by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain,	XIV	595

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4481	3174	175	<p>obtained by the prayers of the christian soldiers in the <i>Melitine</i> legion ; whereby instead of being conquered he became conqueror ; as a reward for which the emperor soon after enacted a law, that those who accused a christian upon account of religion should be severely punished</p> <p>The emperor leaves 20,000 men in the country of the <i>Marcomanns</i> and <i>Quadi</i>, which so harrafs them, that they relolve to quit their native country and settle somewhere else ; but being prevented by the emperor, and reduced by famine, the <i>Quadi</i> send embassadors to sue for peace, and with them 13,000 prisoners they had taken, which was granted them ; but they soon broke it, and deposed their king <i>Furtius</i> for opposing them, and set up one <i>Ariogeses</i> in his room ; which <i>Aurelius</i> so resented, that though they offered to set 50,000 prisoners they had taken at liberty, if he would conclude a peace and confirm <i>Ariogeses</i>, he refused both, and set a price upon the head of <i>Ariogeses</i> ; they being joined by several other nations, a general battle is fought, wherein the <i>German</i>s are entirely overthrown, and <i>Ariogeses</i> taken prisoner, upon which they offer to accept of peace upon such terms as the emperor thought fit to grant them, which put an end to this destructive war</p>	XIV	596
4481	3174	175	<p><i>Cassius</i> the famous <i>Roman</i> general that had reduced the <i>Parthians</i>, &c. revolts, and sets up for emperor in the east, and is joined by a great number of soldiers and neighbouring princes : <i>M Aurelius</i> sets out to go against him, but receives word that he was killed and soon after has his head brought to him, and so for this time ended the war in the east</p>	XIV	600
44	174	175	<p><i>Aurelius</i> goes into the east, and takes his wife <i>Faustina</i> and his son <i>Commodus</i> with him. and made his son-in-law <i>Pompeianus</i> consul : <i>Faustina</i> dies at <i>Halala</i>, a village at the foot of <i>Mount Taurus</i>, said to be a very vicious woman, yet he honoured her by placing her among the gods, &c. and built a city, and put a colony in the place where she died, calling it <i>Faustopolis</i>, and erected a temple in it to her honour</p>	XIV	605
				XIV	610
				<i>Aurelius</i>	

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4382	3175	176	<i>Aurelius</i> arriving in the east, pardons all that had joined <i>Cassius</i> except the inhabitants of <i>Antioch</i> , who had been more than ordinary zealous for <i>Cassius</i> ; he deprived them of their privileges, suppressed their public assemblies, and took their shows from them, but soon after forgave them, and restored to them all he had taken from them; and then going into <i>Egypt</i> , he not only forgave, but added several privileges to <i>Alexandria</i> ; from hence he went to <i>Smyrna</i> , and then to <i>Athens</i> , where his beneficence was greatly displayed by establishing public professors with large salaries, in all sciences, and then returned to <i>Italy</i> , and on the 23d of <i>December</i> he and his son <i>Commodus</i> entered <i>Rome</i> in triumph		
4483	3176	177	<i>Aurelius Commodus Cæsar</i> (the emperor's son) and <i>Quintillus</i> being consuls, the emperor forgave all debts due to himself and the treasury, and gave a large sum to the <i>Smyrnians</i> to rebuild their city, which had lately been destroyed by an earthquake	XIV	611
4484	3177	178	<i>Aurelius</i> marries his son <i>Commodus</i> to <i>Crispina</i> , the daughter of <i>Bruttius Præfens</i> , and then marches with his son <i>Commodus</i> against the <i>Marcomanni</i> , the 5th of <i>August</i>	XIV	612
4485	3178	179	The <i>Romans</i> under the command of <i>Pater-nus</i> engage several revolted nations of the <i>Germans</i> , and entirely defeat them	XIV	613
4486	3179	180	The emperor <i>M. Aurelius</i> dies at <i>Sirmium</i> , now <i>Sirmich</i> , in <i>Sclavonia</i> , of the plague, that had been in <i>Italy</i> for several years past, the 17th of <i>March</i> , aged 58 years, 10 months, and 22 days, having reigned 19 years and ten days, universally lamented, and his ashes were deposited in <i>Adrian's Mausoleum</i> ; he was immediately ranked among the gods, a temple erected, and priests appointed, and whoever had not some statue or image of <i>Aurelius</i> was esteemed a sacrilegious person	XIV	613
4486	3179	180	<i>Commodus</i> succeeds his father in the <i>Roman</i> empire, being the first emperor born in his father's reign, and the second that succeeded his father in the empire; he is commonly called <i>L. Aelius Aurelius Com-modus</i> , and sometimes <i>Commodus Antoninus</i> , and though educated with great care by his father, proved a most lewd, cruel, and		

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			wicked tyrant; he grants the <i>Quadi</i> and <i>Marcomanni</i> peace, and of other nations he purchased peace, &c. to return to <i>Rome</i> , where he is met by the senate with the highest marks of honour; he was, after visiting the capitol and other temples, the 22d of <i>October</i> conducted to the palace	XV	I
4490	3173	184	<i>Ulpus Marcellus</i> , governor in <i>Britain</i> , drives the <i>Caledonians</i> , or <i>Scots</i> , out of the <i>Roman</i> province in <i>Britain</i> , where they had committed horrid ravages, and cut off a <i>Roman</i> army, and so settles all things quiet again	XVIII	282
4490	3173	184	<i>Commodus</i> discards all his father's friends and counsellors, and employs only his debauched companions, or their friends, whereby he gains the hatred of all his subjects by means of the cruelties and hardships put upon them by his debauched officers: His sister <i>Lucilla</i> , with several great men, conspire to kill him; but not succeeding, they are put to death. The empress <i>Crispina</i> , for imitating her husband's debaucheries, is first banished, and afterwards murdered in the island <i>Capreae</i> . Four consulars of great note are falsely accused and put to death this year, and the ruling consuls banished	XV	5
4492	3175	186	While <i>Commodus</i> was assisting at the <i>Capitoline</i> sports, a person dressed like a cynic philosopher told the emperor, that <i>Perennis</i> (his great favourite and prime minister) and his children were plotting his death: <i>Perennis</i> seized him as a madman, but burnt him alive: Soon after the matter was plainly discovered, and <i>Perennis</i> , his wife, sister, and two sons, were put to death; but the emperor being in great fear changed the captain of his guards almost daily	XV	7
4493	3176	187	<i>Maternus</i> , a common soldier among the <i>Romans</i> , having deserted, is joined by many more and the banditti; at last, being very numerous, he over-run and plundered a great part of <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i> : <i>Pescennius Niger</i> with a proper force is sent against him, and brought him into great straits; upon which <i>Maternus</i> divides his army into many small parties, and sends them		

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			privately into different parts of <i>Italy</i> with a view to kill the emperor at the annual feast of the mother of the gods, and to seize the empire: They all arrive at <i>Rome</i> undiscovered, and mix with the emperor's guards; but being betrayed by some of their own party, <i>Maternus</i> was seized and executed, which put an end to the whole affair. A dreadful plague broke out that lasted three years, and which, in <i>Rome</i> only, frequently carried off 2000 in a day	XV	10
4494	3177	188	<i>Commodus</i> gave out that he was going to <i>Africa</i> , and therefore extorted large sums to defray his expences, and suffered the people to offer up solemn vows for his safe return, but staid in <i>Rome</i> or its neighbourhood, squandering all the money away in debauchery	XV	10
4494	3187	188	Great part of the capitol, a famous library, and several contiguous buildings in <i>Rome</i> , were destroyed this year by lightning; some say it destroyed whole quarters of the city, and therein several libraries. At the same time a dreadful famine was in <i>Rome</i> , occasioned by <i>Cleander</i> the emperor's favourite's buying up all the corn, &c. to ingratiate himself with the soldiers and people by distributing it among them gratis, and so get to be chose emperor; but being universally hated for his cruelty and tyranny, the people rose against him, and could not be appeased till the emperor cut off his head, and sent it to them, which they treated with all the insults possible, and murdered his wife, children, and friends, with the utmost fury	XV	11
4495	3188	189	<i>Pertinax</i> is recalled from being governor of <i>Britain</i> , at his own request, and charged with the care of providing the city with corn, &c. instead of <i>Dionysius Papirius</i> , who was put to death, and all his accomplices, for concurring in the monopolizing thereof to the public detriment	XV	12
4496	3189	190	<i>Commodus</i> being now a sixth time in the consulate, and being jealous of every body upon account of the several plots that had been discovered against him, he abandoned himself to bloodshed and cruelty without controul, putting to death <i>Petro-nius Mamertinus</i> his brother in law, <i>An-</i>		

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			<i>toninus</i> his son, <i>Annia Faustina</i> , (cousin-german to <i>M. Aurelius</i>) <i>Sulpicius Crassus</i> , proconsul of <i>Asia</i> , and six consulars, besides many more of lesser rank, in one day, and all who were related to <i>Avidius Crassus</i> to be burnt alive	XV	12
4497	3190	191	The magnificent temple of peace built at <i>Rome</i> by <i>Vespasian</i> , wherein he put all the riches he brought from the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , is burnt by lightning; it was used as a common repository for the rich to lodge their jewels, &c. in, and for the merchants to house their spices and rich drugs brought from <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Africa</i> , &c. the fire spreading, consumed many other stately and common buildings, with the temple of <i>Vesta</i> , and good part of the palace	XV	13
4498	3191	192	The <i>Romans</i> are defeated by the <i>Saracens</i> , for the first time mentioned in history	XV	14
4498	3191	192	<i>Severus</i> , who commanded in <i>Illyricum</i> , and <i>Nonius Murcus</i> , another general, aspiring at the sovereignty, <i>Commodus</i> appointed <i>Clodius Albinus</i> governor of <i>Britain</i> , and in a letter wrote to him with his own hand, allowed him to take the name of <i>Cæsar</i> , and the ornaments peculiar to that dignity, in case any disturbance arose, but he refused them. <i>Commodus</i> gives himself up to all manner of folly, acting among the players, changing the names of the months, all which the senate indulge him in, and comply with; but having communicated to his beloved <i>Marcia</i> and the two captains of his guards, that he would have the two consuls elect for the ensuing year murdered, and that he would be consul himself, and would march the next morning from the school of the gladiators, in their dress, attended only by that set of men, and not from the palace, like a magistrate, &c. <i>Marcia</i> gave him poison, but that not working effectually quick enough, his favourite <i>Narcissus</i> strangled him the last night of the year, being the 31st of <i>December</i> 192, aged 31 years and 4 months, having reigned 12 years, 9 months, and 14 days, in a palace that stood on mount <i>Calvus</i> : 'Twas given out, that he died of an apoplexy; the senate		

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4499	3192	193	<p>immediately assembled, declared him a public enemy, loaded him with curses, ordered his statues to be thrown down, his name to be razed out of all public inscriptions, and demanded his body that it might be dragged through the streets, and thrown into the <i>Tiber</i></p> <p><i>Pertinax</i> is prevailed with to accept the empire, but the prætorian guards murmur, and on the 28th of <i>March</i> following 300 of them went to the palace armed, and murdered him, after he had reigned only 87 days; <i>Septimius Severus</i> succeeded him in the empire, and took the name also of <i>Pertinax</i>, and punished with great severity all those who were concerned in the murder of the late <i>Pertinax</i>, and disbanded the prætorian guards, gave the deceased prince great funeral honours, ranked him among the gods, and appointed his son to be his chief priest; the day of his accession was annually celebrated with the <i>Circensian</i> games, and his birth-day with other sports for many years after</p>	XV	14
4499	3192	193	<p>The soldiers cutting off the head of <i>Pertinax</i>, set it up, and proclaimed the empire to the best bidder. <i>Fulvius Sulpicianus</i>, father-in-law to <i>Pertinax</i>, and <i>Didius Julianus</i> bid against one another; at last <i>Julianus</i> bids 6250 drachmas a man, to be immediately paid down, and was proclaimed by the whole camp, and at their request appointed <i>Flavius Genialis</i> and <i>Tulius Crispinus</i> commanders of the prætorian guards, and takes himself the title of <i>Commodus</i>; after the usual ceremonies the prætorian guards accompanied him in battle array to the senate; the people made no opposition, but gave no sign of joy or approbation; the senate acknowledge him, and next morning he receives them very graciously, when he went to the capitol, the people cursed him, and openly threw stones at him: While this was doing at <i>Rome</i>, <i>Pescennius Niger</i>, governor of <i>Syria</i>, revolted, and is declared emperor in the east. <i>Severus</i> was declared emperor in <i>Illyricum</i>, and sends the title of <i>Cæsar</i> to <i>Albinus</i> governor in <i>Britain</i>, and pro-</p>	XV	20

mised to adopt him; *Albinus* takes the title, cloathed with all the badges of his new authority, at the head of his army; the senate declare *Severus* an enemy to his country, and all his soldiers likewise, if they did not forsake him by a certain time. *Julianus* prepares to receive *Severus*, fortifies the palace, ordered *Marcia* and *Lætus* (authors of the death of *Commodus*) to be murdered; and hired abundance of assassins to murder *Severus*, caused an incredible number of children to be butchered to mingle their blood with magick rites. *Severus* comes to *Ravenna*, takes the city and the fleet riding there. *Severus* is declared partner with *Julianus* in the empire by the senate; *Severus* rejects the offer, and cuts *Crispinus*, captain of the prætorian guards, who brought it, to pieces. *Julianus* writes to *Pompeianus*, son-in law to *M. Aurelius*, to take him in a partner in the empire, but he refuses. The troops *Julianus* sent to guard the passes of the *Apennine* mountains go over to *Severus*, and the guards also revolt from him who set him up; upon which he retires into the palace, and the senate meet, depose him, and sentence him to death, declaring *Severus* emperor, and bestow divine honours upon *Pertinax*. *Julianus* was beheaded, when he had reigned two months and six days, 100 persons of distinction go to meet and congratulate *Severus* in the name of the senate, &c. *Severus* severely punished all who had any hand in the death of *Pertinax*, and ordered the soldiers of the prætorian guards to meet him unarmed, when he degraded and banished them 100 miles from *Rome*. *Severus* entered *Rome* attended with all his troops under arms, and the prætorian standards reversed. At the gate he dismounted, and put on the senatorial robe, and marched on foot, attended by the senators in their robes, with crowns of laurel on their heads, he wearing the same, being cloathed in white, the streets strewed with flowers, and the windows adorned with tapistry; after visiting the capitol, and the usual temples, he retired to the palace; but the soldiers

quartering in the temples, porticoes, &c. spread all over the city, and commit great disorders: when *Severus* went next day to the senate, the soldiers with a dreadful cry demand of the senate the like sum that was paid to the troops of *Augustus*; the emperor could not pacify them without promising them 250 drachmas a man in part of 2500. *Severus* promises the senate to govern with equity, gentleness, &c. the senate confer all the titles belonging to the imperial dignity on him, and invest him with the tribunitial and proconsular power, and make him high pontiff, &c. He begs the senate to confirm the title of *Cæsar* to *Clodius Albinus*, gave large sums among the soldiery, and enrolled the late emperor *Pertinax* among the gods, with extraordinary pomp, &c. put to death, &c. all the friends and adherents of the late deposed and murdered *Julianus*, and chose four times as many guards as those he had deposed. *Severus* married his two daughters to *Probus* and *Aetius*, and gave them both consular dignity. Having settled all things in *Rome*, he goes against *Niger* in the east; *Niger* having made himself master of all *Greece*, *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, offers to take *Severus* a partner with him in the empire

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Æmilianus, general of *Niger's* troops, is engaged by the generals of *Severus*, defeated, and afterwards taken in *Cyzicus* and killed. *Niger* and *Candidus*, one of the generals of *Severus*, engage with great fury, but at last *Niger* is forced to fly beyond the *Straits* of *Mount Taurus*. *Severus* offers *Niger* his life and safety if he would lay down his arms; but being diverted by *Aurelianus*, whose daughters were betrothed to his sons, he retired to *Antioch*. *Laodicea* and *Tyre* declaring for *Severus*, *Niger* sends a body of *Moors*, who pillaged these cities, put the inhabitants to the sword, and set fire to the houses. *Severus* and *Niger* engage again, on the very spot where *Alexander the Great* beat *Darius*, near the city of *Iffus*, called *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, where *Niger* is entirely routed with the loss of 20,000 men:

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			<i>Niger</i> retires to <i>Antioch</i> , and from thence was flying to <i>Parthia</i> , but was overtaken and beheaded; <i>Severus</i> caused his head to be first shewn to the <i>Byzantines</i> , and then sent to <i>Rome</i> . <i>Severus</i> punishes with extremum rigour all those who had sided with <i>Niger</i> , so that a prodigious number of all ranks were put to death, and many banished, and their estates confiscated	XV	46
4501	3194	195	<i>Severus</i> , at the entreaty of his eldest son, restores the city of <i>Antioch</i> to all the privileges he had taken from it upon account of espousing the cause of <i>Niger</i> , and obliged all the cities that had furnished <i>Niger</i> with money, to give him four times as much as they had given <i>Niger</i>	XV	49
4502	3195	196	<i>Severus</i> takes <i>Byzantium</i> , after a siege of three years, the <i>Byzantines</i> being forced to surrender after having in part devoured one another: The magistrates and soldiers were all put to death; the city, the most wealthy, large, strong and magnificent, reduced to ashes; the inhabitants stript of all their effects, and sold for slaves, and the walls razed	XV	50
4502	3195	196	<i>Severus</i> writes to <i>Albinus</i> governor of <i>Britain</i> a very complimentary letter, professing great friendship, &c. but orders the messengers to stab or poison him; but he discovering the plot, declares himself emperor, and comes into <i>Gaul</i> , where <i>Albinus</i> is joined by many great men, both <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Spaniards</i> . <i>Severus</i> hastens into <i>Gaul</i> , and at <i>Viminacium</i> declares <i>Bassianus</i> his eldest son <i>Cæsar</i> , and calls him <i>M. Aurelius Antoninus</i> . <i>Albinus</i> defeats the troops of <i>Severus</i> : The senate declares <i>Albinus</i> a public enemy. One <i>Numerianus</i> , who kept a grammar school in <i>Rome</i> , goes into <i>Gaul</i> , pretends to be a senator endowed with power to raise troops for <i>Severus</i> , does so, and gains some advantages over <i>Albinus</i> : <i>Severus</i> sends him a commission at large; he forms an army, and defeats <i>Albinus</i> , and takes a great sum of money, which he delivers to <i>Severus</i> , who offers him great honours, which he refuses, and only accepts a small pension, and lives retired on it the remaining part of his life	XV	51

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4503	3196	197	<i>Severus</i> going to <i>Lions</i> , where <i>Albinus</i> was, <i>Albinus</i> defeats one of his parties; then they both engage with their whole strength, amounting to 150,000 men; they both fought with incredible fury, but at last <i>Albinus's</i> men were routed with great slaughter, and were followed into <i>Lions</i> by the conqueror, who plundered and reduced it to ashes, and <i>Albinus</i> killed himself; <i>Severus</i> triumphed over the dead carcase, &c. sent his head to <i>Rome</i> , where it was set up on the <i>Forum</i> at the end of a long pole: At first <i>Severus</i> pardoned his wife and children, but soon after massacred them and all his family, friends, and relations of both sexes, and most of the great men of <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i> underwent the same fate, so that <i>Severus</i> amassed immense riches by their estates which he confiscated: He soon conquered all the cities that had held out, and divided <i>Britain</i> into four provinces. Upon his return to <i>Rome</i> he massacred 42 senators of the highest rank, and a vast number of the common people, pretending they were friends to <i>Albinus</i>	XV	52
4504	3197	198	<i>Vologeses</i> III. king of <i>Parthia</i> , having sided with <i>Niger</i> against <i>Severus</i> , as soon as <i>Severus</i> had gratified his revenge at <i>Rome</i> he goes against <i>Parthia</i> , and besieges <i>Vologeses</i> in <i>Ctesiphon</i> , his metropolis, where, after a gallant resistance, the city was at last taken by assault; the king's treasures, wives and children were taken by the emperor, but <i>Vologeses</i> escaped; the city was plundered, the men all put to the sword, but the women and children, to the number of 100,000, sold for slaves. <i>Severus</i> sends an account to the senate of his success; but as soon as <i>Severus</i> was gone, <i>Vologeses</i> returns with a great army, and recovered all that had been taken from him but <i>Mesopotamia</i>	X	558
4504	3197	198	The <i>Caledonians</i> make dreadful havock in the <i>Roman</i> territories in <i>Britain</i> , so that <i>Lupus</i> the governor was obliged to purchase peace of them for a large sum of money	XV	57
4504	3197	198	<i>Caracalla</i> , the emperor <i>Severus's</i> eldest son, is declared partner with him in the em-		

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			pire; and <i>Geta</i> , his second son, is intituled <i>Cæsar</i>	XV	56
4505	3198	199	<i>Severus</i> the Roman emperor, in his return from <i>Parthia</i> , attacks the city of <i>Atra</i> , because <i>Barsenus</i> the king thereof had assisted <i>Niger</i> , but is forced to quit the enterprise, after losing a great many men, and most of his warlike engines: After recruiting and refreshing his army he returns to the siege of <i>Atra</i> again, but is again forced to raise the siege after 18 days, losing an incredible number of men, and most of his engines	XV	57
4506	3199	200	All such persons as gave <i>Severus</i> any umbrage for their birth or wealth he put to death, and confiscated their estates, under various pretences	XV	58
4507	3200	201	<i>Severus</i> gives the manly robe to his eldest son, then 14 years old, and names him consul for the year ensuing	XV	60
4508	3201	202	<i>Severus</i> and his son enter upon the consulship in <i>Syria</i> ; he goes into <i>Arabia</i> , and thence into <i>Palestine</i> , and remits the taxes he had imposed for the people's adhering to <i>Niger</i> , and publishes an edict forbidding under the severest penalties any of the people's embracing <i>Judaism</i> , or <i>Christianity</i> , which occasioned the fifth general persecution. At his arrival at <i>Alexandria</i> he granted the city a public council or senate	XV	58
4509	3202	203	<i>Septimius Geta</i> , brother of <i>Severus</i> , and <i>Fulvius Plautianus</i> his great favourite, were consuls this year. <i>Plautianus</i> exercised more authority, had more suitors, greater wealth, and lived with more magnificence than the emperor himself; this power he abused shamefully, putting to death and banishing many illustrious persons, without the knowledge of <i>Septimius</i> ; but this being secreted from <i>Severus</i> , he married his son <i>Caracalla</i> to <i>Plautianus</i> 's daughter <i>Fulvia Plautilla</i> , and gave the manly robe to his second son <i>Geta</i> , now entered in his 14th year	XV	58
4510	3203	204	<i>Severus</i> thinking the number of <i>Plautianus</i> 's statues too great, ordered some of them to be taken down; this occasioned a report that the minister was fallen into disgrace, and the example was followed by		

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			the governors of several provinces, who paid dear for their over-hasty zeal, some being deprived of their governments, and others condemned to banishment, <i>Severus</i> declaring that no one should affront him without punishment; but being informed he designed to murder both himself and his son <i>Caracalla</i> , and make himself emperor, <i>Caracalla</i> seized his sword, and ordered him to be murdered in the palace, and his body to be cast into the street, and all his friends and creatures were put to death; his daughter <i>Plautilla</i> and his brother <i>Plautius</i> were banished to the island of <i>Liparis</i> , where they were afterwards murdered by order of <i>Caracalla</i> ; after whose succession to the empire this year the secular games were celebrated with extraordinary pomp at <i>Rome</i>	XV	60
4511	3204	205	The empire of <i>Rome</i> enjoying universal peace, the emperor's two sons <i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> were consuls this year, during which <i>Severus</i> continued at or near <i>Rome</i> , administering justice with great impartiality, and reformed many abuses, enacted excellent laws, and repaired the public edifices, and built many new ones in <i>Rome</i> , <i>Antioch</i> , <i>Alexandria</i> , and <i>Byzantium</i> , and most other great cities of the empire	XV	61
4512	3205	206	This year is remarkable for the inhuman massacre of a great number of the <i>Roman</i> senators by the emperor's orders, and some of the greatest and wealthiest of them without any trial	XV	63
4513	3206	207	The northern <i>Britons</i> revolt, and invade the <i>Roman</i> territories, committing dreadful ravages, driving the <i>Roman</i> legions before them where-ever they came; upon which the governor <i>Virius Lupus</i> sends to the emperor, who prepares to go thither in person	XV	63
4514	3207	208	The emperor's two sons, <i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> , are again consuls; <i>Severus</i> invests the younger with the tribunitial power, and conferred the title of <i>Augustus</i> upon him, so that there were now what had never been before, three <i>Augustus</i> 's, and then takes both his sons with him into <i>Britain</i> , where after having drove the <i>Caledonians</i> into their own districts, he or-		

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			dered a new wall to be built from sea to sea		
4516	3209	210	<i>Caracalla</i> attempts to murder his father publicly at the head of his army, while he was taking the submissions of the <i>Britons</i> , and granting them peace, but is prevented	XVIII	284
4517	3210	211	<i>Severus</i> growing old and infirm, the <i>Mæatae</i> and <i>Caledonians</i> revolt, upon which he sends <i>Caracalla</i> with the whole army against them, who puts to the sword all he meets with, and then strives to debauch both officers and soldiers with a design to depose his father, who soon after died naturally at <i>York</i> , on the 4th of <i>February</i> , aged 65 years, 9 months, and 25 days, having reigned 17 years, 8 months, and 3 days; his body was burnt at <i>York</i> , and his ashes carried in a golden urn to <i>Rome</i> , and deposited in <i>Adrian's Mausoleum</i> ; soon after he was ranked among the gods with the usual ceremonies	XV	67
4517	3210	211	<i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> , by the will of <i>Severus</i> , succeeded him jointly in the empire; but <i>Caracalla</i> would fain have set his brother aside; he went against the <i>Caledonians</i> and <i>Mæatians</i> , and concluded a treaty with them, withdrew his men from the forts erected in their country, and restored the lands his father had taken from them, discharged <i>Papinian</i> the captain of the guards, caused <i>Castor</i> , his father's chamberlain and chief favourite, to be put to death, and sent assassins into <i>Italy</i> to murder his wife <i>Plautilla</i> , and her uncle <i>Plautius</i> , whither they had been banished 7 years before; likewise his father's physicians for refusing to poison him, and all those who strove to reconcile him to his brother; as the brothers came from <i>Britain</i> to <i>Rome</i> , <i>Caracalla</i> endeavoured to murder <i>Geta</i> , which occasioned them for the future to march with their separate guards, lodge in separate houses, &c. They were received with great pomp at <i>Rome</i> , but their private animosities rose so high, that a separation of the empire was proposed, but frustrated by their mother <i>Julia</i> . <i>Caracalla</i> at the feast of <i>Saturn</i> in the close of the year again attempted to	XV	66

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4518	3211	212	<p>murder <i>Geta</i>, which occasioned much bloodshed</p> <p><i>Caracalla</i> finding <i>Geta</i> so well taken care of that he could not get him dispatched either by poison or by force, pretends to be reconciled to him, and invites him to an interview in his mother's chamber; <i>Geta</i> goes unarmed, but as soon as he was in the room he was stabbed and murdered in his mother's arms, who was also wounded; <i>Caracalla</i> runs as if frightened to his army, returns thanks to the gods for having escaped from the conspiracy, bestows 2500 drachmas a man, and doubles their pay, by which means he secured all the soldiers to him, who saluted him sole emperor. Next day he goes to the senate, attended by his guards, and accuses his murdered brother with a design to kill him, buries his brother with great pomp, and gets the senate to rank him among the gods, with the usual solemnities; notwithstanding which he massacred all <i>Geta's</i> friends and domestics to the number of 20,000. and punished with death the bare mention of his name, and ordered the money coined with his name to be melted, and the public inscriptions to be erased. He likewise put to death <i>Papinian</i>, the greatest lawyer <i>Rome</i> ever bred, and his son the quaestor; and a daughter of the emperor <i>M. Aurelius</i>, for weeping for <i>Geta</i>; <i>Septimius Severus Afer</i>, his first cousin; <i>Pompeianus</i>, grandson of <i>M. Aurelius</i>; <i>Helvius Pertinax</i>, son of the emperor <i>Pertinax</i>; and some of the vestal virgins were also put to death: He universally loaded the people with exorbitant taxes, and at <i>Rome</i> caused vast numbers of them to be put to death, sometimes for diversion, and sometimes for revenge; he shewed the utmost contempt for the senate, and entirely neglected the administration of justice, raised the meanest persons to the highest stations, and was himself ruled and the empire controuled by two of his favourite slaves, setting all things to sale, offices, provinces, public revenues, public justice, and the lives both of the innocent and guilty</p>	XV	69
				XV	71

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4519	3212	213	<i>Caracalla</i> finding himself generally hated in <i>Rome</i> , goes into <i>Gaul</i> , orders the proconsul of <i>Narbonne</i> to be put to death, and made dreadful havock of the people, ordering the very physicians who had recovered him from a dangerous malady to be put to death as soon as he was well	XV	78
4520	3213	214	<i>Caracalla</i> ordered <i>Gaiabomar</i> , king of the <i>Quadians</i> , to be treacherously murdered, and all the young men that were with him; which he often boasted of as a work of great merit, but for what is not mentioned	XV III	599
4520	3213	214	<i>Caracalla</i> having taken some <i>German</i> women prisoners, asked them, whether he should put them to death, or sell them for slaves? they chose death; but he selling them, they destroyed themselves and children. He was forced to buy peace at a dear rate of these people, which reduced him so low as to force him to coin false money	XV	79
4520	3213	214	The <i>Alemanns</i> made their first appearance, being a collection of people of various nations, whose chief seat or country was in the present country of <i>Wirtemberg</i> . <i>Caracalla</i> made war upon them, and defeated them, and then made peace with them	XVIII	572
4521	3214	215	<i>Caracalla</i> the <i>Roman</i> emperor quarrels with the <i>Goths</i>	XVIII	396
4521	3214	215	<i>Caracalla</i> leaves <i>Rome</i> , and goes into <i>Asia</i> , and offers up prayers and sacrifices to <i>Æsculapius</i> at <i>Pergamus</i> , to be cured of his diseases, but went away unanswered to <i>Ilium</i> , and visits the tomb of <i>Achilles</i> , and pays great honour to his memory, and then goes into <i>Macedon</i> , appearing in the garb and using the customs of each place he came to	XV	80
4522	3215	216	<i>Caracalla</i> (now at <i>Nicomedia</i>) goes to <i>Antioch</i> , whither inviting the kings of <i>Osrboene</i> and <i>Armenia</i> , causes them unjustly to be imprisoned; the <i>Armenians</i> resented the affront, and overthrew <i>Theocritus</i> the <i>Roman</i> general with great slaughter, and preserved their freedom. After which <i>Caracalla</i> went to <i>Alexandria</i> , and made dreadful havock of the people for lampooning him, ordering his troops to enter into the houses in the night-time, and kill all they met without distinction, and con-		

tinued

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4522	3215	216
4523	3216	217

tinued the slaughter all the following day, stripped the city of all its privileges, suppressed the body of learned men, and ordered all strangers to depart, and stopt the communication of the streets by building high walls guarded by soldiers

Caracalla demands the daughter of *Artabanus* king of *Parthia* in marriage, which being agreed to, *Caracalla* goes under the pretence of celebrating the nuptials, and is very splendidly received where-ever he came; *Artabanus* and his nobility going out unarmed to meet him, *Caracalla* orders his troops to fall upon them, which they do, and make a most terrible slaughter, few escaping. *Artabanus* raises a very large army, invades *Syria*, and puts all to fire and sword: *Macrinus*, the captain of the guard, meets him; they engage, and fight two days, killing 40,000 between them, when *Macrinus* informs *Artabanus* *Caracalla* was dead; they make a peace, and the prisoners *Caracalla* had taken are returned

Caracalla the Roman emperor is stabbed by one *Martialis*, an exempt in the army, by the instigation of *Macrinus*, the captain of his guards, on the 8th of *April*, as he was going from *Edeffa* to *Carrhae* to visit a temple of the moon, aged 29 years and four months, having reigned six years, two months, and four days, and *Opilius Macrinus* is declared emperor, who gives the soldiers large sums, and makes them larger promises: After proclaiming a free pardon for all accused of treason, he took the names of *Severus* and *Aurelius*, orders the body of *Caracalla* to be burnt with the usual solemnity, and sent his ashes in an urn to his mother *Julia* at *Antioch*, who starved herself to death. The senate orders all the gold and silver statues of *Caracalla* to be melted down, and his inscriptions to be erased, annulled his acts, and declared his memory infamous: They declare *Macrinus* emperor, rank his family among the patricians, proclaim his son *Cæsar*, and his wife *Nonia Celta Augusta*

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4524	3217	218	<p>[575]</p> <p><i>Macrinus</i> having by his extream severity exasperated the soldiers near <i>Emesa</i> against him, they declared <i>Heliogabalus</i>, cousin to <i>Caracalla</i>, emperor, a youth of 13 years old, by the name of <i>M. Aurelius Antoninus</i>. <i>Macrinus</i> sends <i>Julianus</i> from <i>Antioch</i> against them, who is betrayed and beheaded, and many of his soldiers go over to the revolters. <i>Macrinus</i> promises the soldiers 5000 drachmas a-piece, and pays 1000 down, and writes to the senate, who declares <i>Heliogabalus</i> a public enemy. <i>Heliogabalus</i> being greatly strengthened by an accession of more troops, goes to attack <i>Macrinus</i> at <i>Antioch</i>, where after a very obstinate battle, <i>Macrinus</i> left his men and fled, when what was left also joined <i>Heliogabalus</i>, and <i>Macrinus</i> and his son were taken and put to death. <i>Heliogabalus</i> enters <i>Antioch</i>, and writes to the senate, acquainting them with the death of <i>Macrinus</i>, &c. promises to conform to the institutions of <i>Augustus</i> and <i>M. Aurelius</i>, and do nothing without their consent; they agree, and confirm his titles, &c. who, though so very young, proved the greatest monster of cruelty and profligateness that ever lived; and though he reigned but four years, he married and divorced six wives</p>		
4525	3218	219	<p><i>Artabanus</i> king of <i>Partbia</i> having lost the flower of his army in the war with the <i>Romans</i>, &c. <i>Artaxerxes</i> (a person of a mean birth, but a good soldier) spirits up his countrymen, who were tributaries to <i>Artabanus</i>, to take this opportunity to free themselves: They revolt, and <i>Artaxerxes</i> becomes their leader, who engages <i>Artabanus</i> for three days together, and at last the <i>Parthians</i> were routed, and most of <i>Artabanus</i>'s troops were cut off in their flight, and himself taken prisoner, and soon after put to death: Thus the <i>Parthians</i>, who had commanded the <i>Persians</i> 475 years, became tributaries to the <i>Persians</i>, and <i>Artaxerxes</i> became king of <i>Persia</i> and <i>Parthia</i>, &c.</p>	XV	92
4525	3218	219	<p><i>Heliogabalus</i> is consul for the first time, and leaves the east and enters <i>Rome</i> with great pomp, and is received with universal joy</p>	X	560

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			by the senate and people: Next day he went to the senate, and set his grandmother <i>Mesa</i> next the consuls, and ordered her name to be registered among the senators, and appointed her to vote with the rest, &c. and institutes a senate of women, and sets his mother <i>Soemias</i> at the head of it, whose business was to regulate the dress of the <i>Roman</i> matrons, their ranks, dignities, visits, ceremonies, &c. belonging to the ladies		
4527	3220	221	<i>Heliogabalus</i> adopts his cousin <i>Alexianus</i> , and declares him <i>Cæsar</i> , who took the names of <i>Alexander</i> and <i>Severus</i> , and striving to debauch his manners, <i>Alexianus</i> refused to comply, which he resents so much as to order him to be privately murdered; but being disappointed, he orders the senate to degrade him, and annul the adoption, and ordered assassins to murder him, but the guards espoused the young prince's cause, so that <i>Heliogabalus</i> had much ado to pacify them, and promises amendment, &c.	XV	99
4528	3221	222	<i>Heliogabalus</i> pretends to be reconciled to <i>Alexander</i> ; takes the consulship the third time, and chooses <i>Alexander</i> for his colleague. He orders all the senators to depart the city, then shut up <i>Alexander</i> in the palace, and gave out that he was suddenly taken ill, and past recovery; the soldiers fly to arms, and demand a sight of <i>Alexander</i> ; who being brought forth, was received with universal joy by all, which so vexed the emperor, that he ordered them all to be punished as traytors. Upon which an engagement happens between the partisans of the two princes, in which many were slain, and the emperor himself, with his mother, had their heads cut off, and their bodies dragged about the city, and then thrown into the <i>Tiber</i> the 11th of <i>March</i> , aged about 18, having reigned 3 years, 9 months, and 4 days. The senate order the name of <i>Antoninus</i> , which he had assumed, to be erased out of the public registers, &c. the soldiers proclaimed <i>Alexander</i> emperor, which was confirmed to him by the senate, who was born at <i>Arca</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> ;	XV	100

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			his mother <i>Mamea</i> is supposed to be a christian, or at least a favourer of them, and brought him up with great care, and when advanced to the empire, he would not suffer the <i>Christians</i> to be persecuted; and caused the famous rule, <i>Do as you would be done by</i> , to be set over the gates of his palace, and on many other public edifices, and squared all his actions thereby; made strict enquiry into the conduct of the governors of the provinces, and banished those who had misbehaved, and supply'd their places with the most virtuous and fit persons, &c. the like he did in all the public offices of the empire	XV	101
4528	3221	222	The <i>Romans</i> pay the <i>Goths</i> an annual sum to keep them quiet	XVII	396
4529	3222	223	The emperor married <i>Sulpicia Memmia</i> , daughter of <i>Sulpicius</i> , and grand-daughter of <i>Catullus</i> ; the nuptials were celebrated with extraordinary pomp and magnificence	XV	104
4532	3225	226	<i>Artaxerxes</i> having settled himself upon the <i>Persian</i> throne, and taken the name of <i>King of Kings</i> , and conceiving himself to have an undeniable title, as successor to <i>Cyrus</i> , to all the lesser <i>Asia</i> , commanded all the <i>Roman</i> generals immediately to quit those provinces; raises a great army, and invades them; <i>Alexander</i> raises a great army to oppose him, and while he was at or near <i>Mesopotamia</i> , <i>Artaxerxes</i> sends 400 chosen men, richly dress'd. of great stature and strength, and commissions them to say to the emperor, That the great king <i>Artaxerxes</i> commands the <i>Romans</i> and their prince to depart out of all <i>Syria</i> and <i>Asia Minor</i> , &c. the emperor orders the equipage of these embassadors to be taken from them, and sends them into <i>Phrygia</i> to cultivate farms there for their subsistence, and then advanced and recovered <i>Mesopotamia</i> without opposition. <i>Artaxerxes</i> meets <i>Alexander</i> with 120000 horse, 10000 heavy-arm'd soldiers, 1800 chariots armed with scythes, 700 elephants, and an innumerable number of foot; but is defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , and forced to retire into the heart of <i>Persia</i> . The <i>Roman</i> army was divided into three		

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4534	3227	228	parts, one of which going into <i>Armenia</i> , grew so licentious, that they slew their general <i>Flavius</i> , and then became an easy prey to <i>Artaxerxes</i> The emperor <i>Alexander</i> having advanced <i>Domitius Ulpianus</i> , a famous civilian, to be captain of the prætorian guards, who endeavouring to restore the antient discipline so exasperated them, that they murdered him in the presence of the emperor; the principals were punished with death, and the most noted of the factious soldiers ignominiously discharged. The troops quartered in <i>Mesopotamia</i> mutinied, murdered their general, and revolted to the <i>Persians</i> . The troops in <i>Syria</i> proclaimed one <i>Taurinus</i> emperor, who refused the offer, and flying from among them, being pursued, threw himself into the <i>Euphrates</i> , and was drowned. At <i>Rome</i> the prætorian guards would have set up one <i>Antoninus</i> to be emperor, but he modestly withdrew, and never appeared in the city again; but one <i>Ovinus Camillus</i> , striving to ingratiate himself with the soldiers, &c. <i>Alexander</i> sends for him, and allows him to be his partner in the empire; who soon after resigned	X	566
4535	3228	229	The emperor <i>Alexander</i> and <i>Dion Cassius</i> are consuls at <i>Rome</i> this year, he punishes his favourite <i>Vetronius Turinus</i> with death, for abusing his power, and for extortion, &c.	XV	105
4539	3232	233	<i>Artaxerxes</i> the <i>Persian</i> having made himself master of <i>Mesopotamia</i> , &c. <i>Alexander</i> goes against him, and defeats his mighty army, and returns to <i>Rome</i> , and triumphs with great magnificence	XV	106
4540	3233	234	The <i>Alemanns</i> , &c. having passed the <i>Rhine</i> , and seized the forts, built on the banks of that river, entered <i>Gaul</i> , and committed most horrid ravages	XV	109
4541	3234	235	The emperor <i>Alexander</i> going to suppress the mutinous <i>Germans</i> , one <i>Maximinus</i> , by nation a <i>Gotb</i> , whom <i>Alexander</i> had raised to the command of a body of <i>Pannonians</i> , conspires against him, murders his mother <i>Mamæa</i> , and what few soldiers the emperor had with him, and then they killed him in his tent, being 26 years,	XVIII	573

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			5 months, and 19 days old, highly lamented of all, in the 14th year of his reign		
4541	3234	235	<i>Maximinus</i> , upon the death of <i>Alexander</i> , was proclaimed emperor by his <i>Pannonian</i> troops; and the rest of the soldiers seeing no other candidate, joined them, and took the usual oaths to him; upon which he declared his son <i>Maximinus Cæſar</i> and prince of the <i>Roman</i> youth, and invested him with the tribunitial and proconsular power, and his colleague in the empire, which the senate confirmed. He was of very mean extract, but being eight foot six inches tall, and every way proportionable, his natural strength was so great as to tear up trees by the roots, crumble pebbles between his fingers, &c. could eat 60 lb. of flesh, and drink six gallons of wine at a meal, without being guilty of any excess. He displaced all the officers of <i>Alexander</i> , and put in all his own creatures, and murdered all those who knew him in, and had been instrumental in raising him from, his low condition. One <i>Magnus</i> , a consular, conspired with some of <i>Alexander's</i> soldiers, to expose him to the enemy, for which he massacred 4000 of them, without trial or examination: This exasperated the <i>Oſroboenians</i> so much, that they revolted, and proclaimed <i>T. Quartinus</i> emperor; but one <i>Macedo</i> murdered him in his tent, and carried his head to <i>Maximinus</i> , who caused the messenger to be executed, and all things were again quiet	XV	115
4541	3234	235	<i>Maximinus</i> enters <i>Germany</i> , at the head of a mighty army, and ravaged the country far and wide, burnt their habitations, carried off their cattle, and took an incredible number of prisoners, and killed abundance of people in several battles	XV	127
4543	3236	237	<i>Maximinus</i> goes against the <i>Dacians</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> , and gains several victories over them, and obliged them to submit to his own terms. At <i>Rome</i> being monstrously cruel, and insatiably avaricious, he encouraged informers, made plots, and condemned without distinction of age, or	XVIII	574

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4543	3236	237	<p>sex, or quality, all the accused, and seized the confiscated estates, &c.</p> <p>The people revolt in <i>Africa</i> from <i>Maximinus</i>, and proclaim <i>Gordianus</i>, at that time their proconsul, emperor. <i>Gordianus</i> was descended of an illustrious family, was immensely rich, and extremely beloved both in <i>Rome</i> and in the provinces, many of which he had governed: but being upwards of 80 years of age, begs to be excused; but the people will take no denial, whereupon he associated his son (whose name was also <i>Gordianus</i>) with him in the empire. He goes to <i>Carthage</i>, and writes to the senate; they confirm him and his son, and publish a great reward for any one to murder <i>Maximinus</i>. The people pull down all his statues, uttering dreadful execrations against him and his son: The senate pass sentence upon all his friends, and the ministers of his cruelty, and many of them were massacred by the enraged populace at <i>Rome</i>, and in all the other provinces. It being reported the two <i>Maximinus's</i> were killed, the soldiers submit to the two <i>Gordians</i>. <i>Maximinus</i>, hearing of these commotions, marches with his army out of <i>Thrace</i> into <i>Italy</i>: In the mean time <i>Capelianus</i>, governor of <i>Mauritania</i>, comes with a great army to <i>Carthage</i>, engages the young <i>Gordianus</i>, kills him, and cuts off all his army, and the old one upon the news thereof strangled himself, after having reigned one month and six days. Upon this the senate at <i>Rome</i> proclaims <i>M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus</i> and <i>Decimus Cælius Balbinus</i> joint emperors. <i>Maximus</i> marches against <i>Maximinus</i>, who threatened destruction to all opposers. Through rashness a quarrel was kindled between the soldiers and people at <i>Rome</i>, that occasioned the loss of abundance of lives, and the destruction of great part of the city by fire, plunder, &c.</p>	XV	131
4544	3237	238	<p><i>Maximinus's</i> soldiers begin to mutiny, and he punishes the ringleaders with great severity, which exasperates the rest. He besieges <i>Aquileia</i>, which baffles all his attempts; he uses the officers ill, and at last</p>	XV	132

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			the <i>Albanian</i> soldiers go resolutely at noon day, and kill both the <i>Maximins</i> in their tents, and cutting off their heads sent them to <i>Rome</i> , and threw their bodies into the river: They likewise killed <i>Anolinus</i> , his captain of the guards, and most of his friends, having reigned three years and some days, and the whole army submitted to <i>Maximus</i> and <i>Bulbinus</i> , who reigned with great humanity, justice, gentleness, and impartiality	XV	142
4544	3237	238	The prætorian guards pretending they had lost their privilege of nominating the emperors, come to the palace, seize and murder both the emperors, who had reigned only one year and two months, and proclaim young <i>Gordian</i> emperor, who was called the son of the senate, the child of the soldiery, and the darling of the people	XV	145
4544	3237	238	The <i>Carpi</i> break into <i>Mæsia</i> , and having ravaged the province, utterly destroy the city of <i>Istria</i> , and return unmolested	XVIII	607
4544	3237	238	The <i>Goths</i> break into <i>Mæsia</i> , and lay the whole province waste, to revenge the death of the emperor <i>Maximinus</i> , who was of <i>Gothic</i> extraction, and had been murdered by his own soldiers	XVIII	396
4545	3238	239	Young <i>Gordianus</i> , now but 14 years old, is consul, and exhibits magnificent sports, to please the people	XV	147
4546	3239	240	<i>Sabinianus</i> revolts in <i>Africa</i> , and proclaims himself emperor of <i>Rome</i> , &c. but by the diligence of the governor of <i>Mauritania</i> , <i>Sabinianus</i> is delivered up, and the uproar is quieted	XV	148
4547	3240	241	The emperor is a second time consul, and marries <i>Furia Sabina Tranquillina</i> , daughter of <i>Misitheus</i> , a man of great learning, virtue, and integrity, by whose advice the emperor discharged and banished from the court <i>Maurus</i> and other great officers, who had abused their trust	XV	148
4547	3240	241	A dreadful earthquake overturns a great many cities, and destroyed an infinite number of people	XV	149
4548	3241	242	<i>Artaxerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> having now settled his empire, dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Sapores</i> , or <i>Sapor</i> , who makes war upon the <i>Romans</i> , by the advice of one		

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			<i>Cyriades</i> , son of a <i>Roman</i> general of that name, who having many followers, takes the cities of <i>Antioch</i> and <i>Cæsarea Philippi</i> ; upon which <i>Cyriades</i> takes the name of <i>Cæsar</i> , and afterwards of emperor	X	568
4548	3241	242	The emperor sets out from <i>Rome</i> to quell the revolt in the east, and passing through <i>Mæsia</i> , the <i>Goths</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> oppose him, and he defeats them, and forces them to abandon their conquests, and to return home, was overcome in a tumultuary engagement with the <i>Alani</i> , but was no great loser: Afterwards he overcame the <i>Persians</i> in several battles, recovered <i>Nisibis</i> and <i>Carthæ</i> , and obliged <i>Sapor</i> to abandon the <i>Roman</i> dominions	XV	150
4548	3241	242	The emperor <i>Gordian</i> obliges the <i>Sarmatians</i> and <i>Goths</i> to quit <i>Mæsia</i> , and retire beyond the <i>Danube</i>	XVI II	607
4549	3242	243	<i>Mistheus</i> , the emperor's father-in-law, dies, and is succeeded as captain of the guards, and commander in chief of all the army under the emperor, by one <i>Philip</i> who stirs up the soldiers to mutiny, and to depose <i>Gordian</i> , whom <i>Philip</i> ordered to be murdered in the farthest borders of <i>Persia</i> on the 14th of <i>March</i> , when he had reigned five years and eight months, in the 19th year of his age, and <i>Philip</i> reigned in his stead, who was an <i>Arabian</i> by birth, of very mean extract, but is said to be the first <i>Christian</i> emperor: He wrote to the senate, who immediately confirmed his title; he took his son for his colleague, though but seven years old. <i>Philip</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Persians</i> , goes to <i>Rome</i> , and is received with all possible tokens of joy by the senate and people	XV	151
4550	3243	244	<i>Philip</i> is consul at <i>Rome</i> for the first time, and goes against the <i>Carpi</i> , who had invaded <i>Mæsia</i> , and laid waste great part of that province, overthrew them in two battles, and obliged them to repass the <i>Danube</i> , and sue for peace, which he granted them, and then returned to <i>Rome</i>	XV	151
4551	3244	245	<i>Ostrogotha</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> besieges <i>Marcianopolis</i> , the capital of <i>Mæsia</i> ; but for a large sum of money paid him by the inhabitants, he raises the siege and goes home	XV III	397

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4551	3244	245	The <i>Gepidæ</i> (a Gothic nation) under the conduct of their king <i>Fastida</i> , gain a complete victory over the <i>Burgundians</i> , and almost extirpate them	XVIII	586
4552	3245	246	An accidental fire happens at <i>Rome</i> , whereby <i>Pompey's</i> theatre, and another building called <i>Centum Columna</i> , or the hundred pillars, were burnt	XV	158
4552	3245	246	<i>Philip</i> and his son were consuls this and the following year, whom he honoured with the title of <i>Augustus</i> , and invested him with the tribunitia! power, to celebrate with the greater pomp the 1000th year of <i>Rome</i> , which began the following year the 21st of <i>April</i> , 247. Extraordinary rejoicings were made at <i>Rome</i> , and public shows exhibited for ten days together, &c. <i>Philip</i> published an edict, forbidding unnatural lust, under the severest penalties		158
4554	3247	248	The eastern provinces being grievously oppressed by <i>Priscus</i> their governor, revolt from <i>Rome</i> , and set up one <i>Papianus</i> for emperor; but he being killed, all was soon quiet again. <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> revolt, and set up one <i>P. Corvillus Marinus</i> ; but being an unfit person, his own creatures murdered him soon after. <i>Philip</i> recalls his father-in-law, who was governor of <i>Pannonia</i> , and sends one <i>Decius</i> , a noble senator, against his will in his stead, and immediately the soldiers proclaimed <i>Decius</i> emperor	XV	158
4554	3247	248	<i>Fastida</i> enters the territories of the <i>Goths</i> , and begins to lay them waste; upon which king <i>Ostrogotha</i> returns out of <i>Mæsia</i> , meets <i>Fastida</i> , and gives him a complete overthrow	XVIII	586
4555	3248	249	<i>Philip</i> goes against <i>Decius</i> ; they engage; <i>Philip</i> is defeated, and flies to <i>Verona</i> , where he is killed, the 18th of <i>June</i> , having reigned 5 years, 3 months, and some days; upon hearing whereof the prætorian guards at <i>Rome</i> kill his son. The <i>Christian</i> religion was publicly preached during his reign <i>Decius</i> is again proclaimed by the soldiery emperor, and soon after by the senate and people, by birth a <i>Pannonian</i> , of a good family, and an excellent prince; he declares his son <i>Decius Cæsar</i> , and raised the most cruel persecu-		

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Y. of Christ	tion against christianity the church ever underwent		Vol.	Page
4556	3249	250	The <i>Goths</i> under their king <i>Cniva</i> invested with 70,000 men the city of <i>Eusterium</i> ; but being gallantly repulsed by <i>Gallus</i> , they went to <i>Nicopolis</i> , another city of <i>Lower Mæsia</i> . Young <i>Decius</i> fell upon them, and cut 30,000 of them to pieces, and obliged the rest to retire beyond mount <i>Hæmus</i> . Soon after being recruited, they came before <i>Philippopolis</i> , against whom <i>Decius</i> marches again, but <i>Cniva</i> falling upon him at unawares, the <i>Romans</i> were all cut to pieces, and <i>Decius</i> saved himself by flight, upon which <i>Cniva</i> took <i>Philippopolis</i> , and put 100,000 souls to the sword; ravaged <i>Thrace</i> , and great part of <i>Macedon</i> . <i>Priscus</i> , who was governor in <i>Macedon</i> , joined the enemy, and proclaimed himself emperor		XV	159
4557	3250	251	The emperor <i>Decius</i> , and his son <i>Decius</i> , are consuls this year, and gain several battles against the <i>Goths</i> ; the senate declare <i>Priscus</i> a public enemy, who was slain; the emperor gives the senate leave to chuse a censor, who nominate <i>Valerian</i> to that office; the emperor again obtained great advantages over the <i>Goths</i> , who offered to resign all their booty, if he would let them return home; but he, bent upon utterly destroying them, goes against them with his whole army, and after a long and bloody battle, himself and son are both killed, and a great part of his army cut to pieces, upon which the remaining soldiers proclaim <i>Gallus</i> emperor, which the senate confirmed. <i>Gallus</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Goths</i> , and agrees to pay them a yearly sum		XVIII	397
4558	3251	252	<i>Gallus</i> and his son <i>Volusianus</i> are consuls, and revive the edicts of the late emperor against the <i>Christians</i> , which are put in execution with the utmost rigour; a terrible plague breaks out first in <i>Ethiopia</i> , and spreads all over the <i>Roman</i> provinces, sweeping off prodigious numbers of people, as well at <i>Rome</i> as elsewhere. A great famine, general drought, and universal wars raged every where		XV	161
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4558	3251	252	The <i>Goths</i> , &c. break into <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> ; the <i>Scythians</i> over-run <i>Asia</i> , and the <i>Persians</i> lay waste <i>Syria</i> , and take <i>Antioch</i> ; <i>Æmilianus</i> , governor of <i>Mæsia</i> , drove out the <i>Barbarians</i> with great loss, and forced them to quit the <i>Roman</i> dominions; upon which he proclaimed himself emperor, and marched directly into <i>Italy</i> . <i>Gallus</i> and his son meet him at <i>Interamna</i> , now <i>Terni</i> , about thirty-two miles from <i>Rome</i> , with a gallant army; but their own soldiers murder them both, after a reign of one year and six months, and go over to <i>Æmilianus</i> , whom the senate confirm; he was by birth a <i>Moor</i> , of very mean descent	XV	167
4559	3252	253	The <i>Goths</i> enter the <i>Roman</i> territories; but being engaged by <i>Æmilianus</i> , they are defeated, and drove quite out of the empire	XVIII	398
4559	3252	253	<i>Valerian's</i> army, upon hearing of the death of <i>Gallus</i> , proclaim their own general emperor; upon which <i>Valerian</i> comes into <i>Italy</i> , where <i>Æmilianus's</i> army first killed him at <i>Spoletum</i> , after reigning 4 months, and then declared for <i>Valerian</i> , whom the senate confirmed with great joy, and gave the title of <i>Cæsar</i> to his son <i>Gallienus</i> . <i>Valerian</i> was nobly descended, and highly esteemed and greatly beloved by all degrees, for his many great virtues and excellent qualifications. He enacted many excellent laws, and greatly reformed the disorders of those times, and advanced only men of merit	XV	168
4560	3253	254	<i>Valerian</i> and his son <i>Gallienus</i> are consuls this year, and he also takes <i>Gallienus</i> a partner with him in the empire	XV	170
4560	3253	254	The <i>Franks</i> or <i>Sicambri</i> , (for the first time) inhabitants of <i>Westphalia</i> , &c. make an irruption into <i>Gaul</i> , with a small army, and commit dreadful havock and ravages; but being opposed by <i>Aurelian</i> the tribune, he kills 700, takes 300, and sells them for slaves, and obliges the rest to quit their booty and retire	XVIII	503
4561	3254	255	<i>Valerian</i> and his son <i>Gallienus</i> are again consuls; <i>Gallienus</i> obtains a great victory over the revolted <i>Germans</i> , and thereupon takes the title of <i>Germanicus Maximus</i>	XV	171

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4562	3255	256	The <i>Franks</i> , &c. break into <i>Gaul</i> , but are entirely defeated by <i>Gallienus</i> , who for this victory was surnamed <i>Germanicus</i>	XVIII	504
4562	3255	256	The <i>Alemanns</i> suddenly break into <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Italy</i> ; in <i>Gaul</i> they were defeated and forced to repass the <i>Rhine</i> . In <i>Italy</i> they advanced as far as <i>Milan</i> , destroying all with fire and sword	XVIII	574
4562	3255	256	The <i>Heruli</i> first began to invade the empire, but are driven back by <i>Gallienus</i>	XVIII	592
4562	3255	256	The <i>Goths</i> , &c. again enter the empire, and lay it waste, &c.	XVIII	398
4563	3256	257	<i>Aurelian</i> , who was afterwards emperor, drove the <i>Goths</i> out of <i>Illyricum</i> with great slaughter, and took abundance of prisoners	XVIII	399
4563	3256	257	The eighth terrible persecution broke out against the <i>Christians</i> , that lasted three years, during which they suffered the most extravagant tortures and shameful deaths the malice of their enemies could invent	XV	171
4563	3256	257	<i>Aurelian</i> drove the <i>Goths</i> out of <i>Illyricum</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , took an incredible number of them prisoners, and pursued them beyond the <i>Danube</i> ; laid their country waste, and returned to <i>Mæsia</i> loaded with spoil; and <i>Probus</i> was as successful against the <i>Sarmatians</i> and <i>Quadi</i>	XV	172
4563	3256	257	The <i>Quadians</i> join the <i>Sarmatians</i> , and break into <i>Illyricum</i> , and ravage part of it, but are defeated by <i>Probus</i>	XVIII	599
4566	3259	260	The <i>Franks</i> , &c. break into <i>Gaul</i> , and having ravaged the most wealthy provinces there, made an irruption into <i>Italy</i>	XVIII	504
4566	3259	260	The <i>Quadians</i> make a sudden irruption into <i>Pannonia</i> , but <i>Regillianus</i> , the Roman commander in that country, attacking them, gained several victories in one day	XV	174
4566	3259	260	<i>Valerian</i> having recovered great part of <i>Syria</i> , engages <i>Sapores</i> , is treacherously taken prisoner, and used in the most ignominious manner possible by <i>Sapores</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> ; who, upon his death, flea'd him, dy'd his skin red, and exposed it in one of his temples	X	571
4566	3259	260	<i>Ingenus</i> proclaims himself emperor in <i>Pannonia</i> ; <i>Gallienus</i> goes against him, overcomes him, and puts all the males in <i>Mæsia</i> to death for joining him. Upon which the troops of <i>Ingenus</i> , and the inhabit-		

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			ants that escaped, declared <i>Q. Nonius Regillianus</i> emperor, by birth a <i>Dacian</i> , and descended from king <i>Decebalus</i> ; he gained considerable advantages over the <i>Sarmatians</i> , but his own men fearing <i>Gallienus</i> , revolted from and murdered him, and submitted to <i>Gallienus</i> . <i>M. Cassius Labienus Posthumus</i> , governor of <i>Gaul</i> , revolted; he was but of mean extract, but had excellent qualifications; for which the soldiers under his command proclaimed him emperor; he besieged <i>Cologne</i> , and took <i>Sylvanus</i> , governor of <i>Saloninus</i> , son of <i>Gallienus</i> , and his ward, and put them both to death. <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> and <i>Britain</i> acknowledge him; he reigned seven years with so much gentleness and equity, that he was even adored; he drove the <i>Germans</i> out of <i>Gaul</i> , and freed it from all the calamities of war	XV	174
4567	3260	261	<i>Odenatus</i> assisted by <i>Balista</i> engages the <i>Per- sians</i> , frequently defeats them, and among other spoils takes <i>Sapores's</i> wives prisoners. This greatly mortified him; so that entering <i>Syria</i> , he took <i>Antioch</i> , and levelled all the public buildings of that stately city: then went into <i>Cilicia</i> , and plundered <i>Tarsus</i> the capital; goes into <i>Cap- padocia</i> , and took <i>Cæsarea</i> , and cut the inhabitants, to the number of 400,000, to pieces, but <i>Odenatus</i> and <i>Balista</i> falling upon his rear, made a dreadful havoc of them, and obliged <i>Sapores</i> to pay the <i>Roman</i> garison all the <i>Syrian</i> money he had amassed for leave to return home	XV	178
4567	3260	261	One <i>Macrianus</i> , by birth an <i>Egyptian</i> , by the assistance of <i>Balista</i> , is declared emperor. <i>Egypt</i> and other eastern countries submit to him at <i>Alexandria</i> . The contentions rose so high, that commerce and converse was stopped, and this introduced a general famine and terrible plague, so that the numerous inhabitants were soon reduced to a small number. <i>Valens</i> being sent as proconsul into <i>Greece</i> , took the title of emperor likewise. <i>Macrianus</i> sends <i>Piso</i> against him to suppress him; but <i>Piso</i> sets up for himself, and would be emperor likewise, but was soon killed by some of <i>Valens's</i> soldiers. <i>Valens</i> had the		
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			same fate a few days afterwards. The <i>Illyrican</i> soldiers set up <i>Manius Acilius Aureolus</i> to be emperor. From <i>Illyricum</i> he goes into <i>Italy</i> , and made himself master of <i>Milan</i> . <i>Gallienus</i> goes against him, but is at length obliged to make a truce with him		
4567	3260	261	The <i>Scythians</i> break into <i>Bitbynia</i> , lay the country waste, level several cities with the ground, and carry off vast booty and a great number of captives. In <i>Sicily</i> great bands of robbers or banditti commit terrible ravages and devastations, which cost a great deal of blood to suppress	XV	181
4568	3261	262	<i>Odenatus</i> takes the name of king of <i>Palmyra</i> , and <i>Gallienus</i> made him commander of all the <i>Roman</i> troops in the east. <i>Odenatus</i> desirous to deliver <i>Valerian</i> from his shameful slavery, engages <i>Sapores</i> , defeats him, and forces him to take shelter in <i>Ctesiphon</i> , his metropolis, where he besieged him, and defeated the <i>Persians</i> several times who came to his relief, and took several of the great men prisoners, which he sent to <i>Gallienus</i>	XV	183
4568	3261	262	Many parts of the empire of <i>Rome</i> are overcast with thick clouds, and a great darkness for several days together, attended with a dreadful earthquake, and terrifying claps of thunder, the earth opening in many places, and swallowing up the people and their habitations, the sea, swelling uncommonly, broke in upon the continent, and drowned whole cities, and the plague raged with great violence in <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Greece</i> and <i>Rome</i> , at which last place it swept off 5000 persons a day for some time	XV	179
4568	3261	262	<i>Mucrianus</i> comes from <i>Syria</i> towards <i>Italy</i> with 45,000 men. Meets and engages <i>Aureolus</i> in <i>Illyricum</i> , and himself and his son being killed, what soldiers were left left under <i>Aureolus</i> ; and <i>Odenatus</i> has his son <i>Quietus</i> 's head cut off; upon which <i>Balista</i> assumes the title of emperor, and puts the inhabitants of <i>Emesa</i> almost all to the sword for refusing it to him. At the same time <i>Æmilianus</i> sets up for emperor in <i>Egypt</i> ; seizes all the granaries in <i>Alexandria</i> , and causes a famine in several provinces	XV	183
				XV	184
				<i>Gallienus</i>	

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4568	3261	262	<i>Gallienus</i> and <i>Aurselus</i> go against <i>Posthu-</i> <i>mius</i> , who had now reigned undisturbed three years in <i>Gaul</i> , one while one party, and anon the other get the advantage, which spins out the war	XV	185
4568	3261	262	The <i>Goths</i> ravage <i>Asia</i> , &c. and plunder the temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ephesus</i>	XVIII	399
4569	3262	263	<i>Gallienus</i> goes into the east, and being ad- mitted within the walls of <i>Byzantium</i> , contrary to his express oath and agree- ment, put the garison and inhabitants to the sword; he returned to <i>Rome</i> , and tri- umphed tho' he had fought no battle. This year <i>P. Sempronius Saturninus</i> was proclaimed emperor, and did great feats against the barbarians; but upon account of the strictness of his discipline, was mur- dered by his own soldiers that had raised him	XV	186
4569	3262	263	<i>Gallienus</i> sends <i>Theodotus</i> , a native of <i>Egypt</i> , against <i>Æmilianus</i> , who now reigned in <i>Egypt</i> . <i>Theodotus</i> overcomes him, and sent him prisoner to <i>Rome</i> , where he was strangled by the emperor's orders	XV	186
4570	3263	264	<i>Gallienus</i> rewards <i>Odenatus</i> for his exploits against the <i>Persians</i> with the titles of <i>Cæ-</i> <i>sar</i> , <i>Augustus</i> , and <i>Emperor</i> , and took him in partner with him in the empire. <i>Balista</i> , who held some provinces in the east, was killed by a soldier sent by <i>Ode-</i> <i>natus</i> for that purpose	XV	186
4571	3264	265	The <i>Isaurians</i> revolting in <i>Asia Minor</i> , chose <i>C. Annius Trebellianus</i> for their leader, who took the title of <i>Augustus</i> , coin'd money, and reigned some time in <i>Isauria</i> , and <i>Cilicia</i> , but was soon after defeated and killed in battle. But the <i>Isaurians</i> maintained their freedom and independ- ency many years after	XV	187
4571	3264	265	The <i>Goths</i> conquer <i>Dacia</i> , which had been made a <i>Roman</i> province by <i>Trajan</i>	XV	188
4571	3264	265	The <i>Franks</i> having ravaged <i>Gaul</i> , pass into <i>Spain</i> , where they take by storm and plun- der <i>Tamaco</i> , the principal city of many provinces	XVIII	620
4572	3265	266	<i>Odenatus</i> enters the <i>Persian</i> territories, and puts all to fire and sword, overcame <i>Sapor</i> in several battles, &c.	XVIII	504
4572	3265	266	The <i>Goths</i> over-run <i>Asia Minor</i> , <i>Lydia</i> , <i>Pon-</i> <i>tus</i> , &c. ravage the country, destroy the houses, palaces, churches, temples, &c. and	XV	189

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4573	3266	267	use the people cruelly, and carry off an immense booty, and vast numbers of captives The <i>Heruli</i> in 500 ships pass from the <i>Palus Mæotis</i> to the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and landed at <i>Byzantium</i> , and <i>Chrysopolis</i> , where they were defeated by <i>Venerianus</i> ; but rallying, they cross the <i>Bosporus</i> , surprize and plunder <i>Cyzicus</i> , and great part of <i>Asia</i> , with the islands <i>Lemnos</i> and <i>Scyros</i> ; then coming into <i>Greece</i> , they burn <i>Athens</i> , <i>Corinth</i> , <i>Sparta</i> , and <i>Argos</i> : In their retreat the <i>Athenians</i> fall upon and cut great numbers of them to pieces; but as the remainder returned homeward, they committed great ravages in <i>Bæotia</i> , <i>Acarnania</i> , <i>Epirus</i> , and <i>Thrace</i> . <i>Gallienus</i> overtakes and engages them in <i>Illyricum</i> , and overthrows them with great slaughter, and pursues them, cuts 30,000 to pieces as they attempted to cross the river, and took <i>Naulobat</i> their king prisoner	XVIII	399
4573	3266	267	Many of the <i>Goths</i> are drowned by the <i>Roman</i> fleet, as they were returning home with their prey out of <i>Asia</i> , &c.	XVIII	591
4573	3266	267	<i>Odenatus</i> and his eldest son <i>Herod</i> are slain, and his wife <i>Zenobia</i> reigns by the name of queen of the east, guardian of her four sons, whom she arrayed in purple garments and the other ensigns of royalty, acting independently, and instead of assisting the <i>Roman</i> army sent by <i>Gallienus</i> , opposed, defeated, and obliged it to return home	XV	189
4573	3266	267	One <i>Ælianus</i> took the title of emperor at <i>Mentz</i> , who was soon overcome by <i>Posthumius</i> , who reduced the rebellious city, but restraining his men from plundering it, they mutiny, and kill him and his son, and <i>Lollianus</i> is proclaimed emperor in his stead, but was soon after murdered by his soldiers for the strictness of his discipline. upon whose death <i>Victorinus</i> (the partner of <i>Posthumius</i>) became master of all <i>Gaul</i> , but was soon after murdered at <i>Cologne</i> , by one whose wife he had debauched, and the <i>Gauls</i> set up <i>M. Aurelius Marius</i> , who was killed the third day, and then the <i>Gauls</i> set up <i>P. Pivesus Tetricus</i> for emperor, then governor of <i>Aquitain</i> ; he was	XV	189

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			acknowledged in <i>Spain, Gaul, and Britain</i>		
4574	3267	268	The <i>Juthongians</i> , or <i>Alemanns</i> , that dwelt on the banks of the <i>Rhine</i> , break into <i>Italy</i> , and rove near <i>Verona</i> : <i>Claudius</i> marches against them, and in a pitched battle defeats them with great slaughter, and forces them to quit their booty, and save themselves by a precipitate flight	XV	190
4574	3267	268	The first of <i>Claudius's</i> reign the <i>Sueves</i> , &c. broke into <i>Italy</i> , and advanced as far as <i>Verona</i> ; but being there encountered by the emperor, were intirely defeated	XVIII	574
4574	3267	268	<i>Aureolus</i> being taken by <i>Gallienus</i> a partner with him in the empire, takes the opportunity of his being in the east to march toward <i>Rome</i> , with an intent to make himself sole emperor and depose <i>Gallienus</i> ; but <i>Gallienus</i> hearing of his march, flies after him, overtakes, engages, and defeats him, follows him to <i>Milan</i> , and besieges him, where <i>Gallienus</i> , the father and son, and <i>Valerian</i> and <i>Egnatius</i> his brothers, were killed, upon which <i>Claudius</i> is proclaimed emperor; the senate declared <i>Gallienus</i> a public enemy, and ordered most of his friends and ministers to be thrown from the <i>Tarpeian</i> rock, and caused his name to be erased out of the public inscriptions, having been one of the most wicked princes that ever reigned in <i>Rome</i>	XVIII	574
4574	3267	268	The senate received <i>Claudius's</i> letter, acquainting them with what had happened at <i>Milan</i> the 24th of <i>March</i> ; they assemble immediately, and confirm <i>Claudius</i> emperor, upon which he attacked <i>Aureolus</i> , and took him prisoner, whom the soldiers killed without orders; then went against the <i>Germans</i> , and defeated them with incredible slaughter, and drove the remainder out of <i>Italy</i> , then returns to <i>Rome</i> , and spends the remaining part of the year in reforming the state	XV	192
4575	3268	269	<i>Zenobia</i> overcomes <i>Probus</i> , a <i>Roman</i> commander in <i>Egypt</i> , and takes and destroys <i>Bruchium</i> , the citadel of <i>Alexandria</i> , upon which <i>Probus</i> kills himself	XV	194
4575	3268	269	The <i>Goths</i> , <i>Heruli</i> , &c. invade the <i>Roman</i> empire with a great fleet and an army of	XV	197

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			320,000 men, which are repulsed, beaten, and almost all destroyed by the emperor <i>Claudius</i> , partly by the sword, and partly by famine		
4576	3269	270	The <i>Goths</i> enter and ravage <i>Pannonia</i> , but being engaged by the emperor <i>Aurelian</i> , pass the <i>Danube</i> in the night, sue for peace, and have it granted	XVIII	401
4576	3269	270	<i>Claudius</i> prepares to go against <i>Zenobia</i> , but is prevented by a terrible plague that breaks out in his army, of which great part and himself die, at <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , having reigned two years and one month; the senate paid him divine honours, and hung up a golden shield, with his image on it, in the place of their assembly, to keep the good he had done always in their minds	XVIII	404
4576	3269	270	The senate proclaim <i>Quintillus</i> the brother of <i>Claudius</i> emperor, then at <i>Aquileia</i> , who was murdered by his soldiers, after a reign of 17 days, for attempting to introduce too severe a discipline; upon which the senate confirm the election of <i>Aurelian</i> , a native of <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , of a mean descent, but admired for his great strength and courage	XV	197
4576	3269	270	<i>Aurelian</i> comes to <i>Rome</i> , and by his great severity gets the dislike of both senate and people; he began the repairing and extending the walls of the city to 50 miles in compass	XV	198
4576	3269	270	The <i>Alemanns</i> return into <i>Italy</i> , and commit great ravages, going as far as <i>Placentia</i> before <i>Aurelian</i> could come up with them; as the emperor approached they concealed themselves in the neighbouring woods, whence sallying out upon him in the night, they obtained a complete victory; but the emperor having got fresh recruits, overthrew them at <i>Fano</i> , and such as escaped this battle were intirely defeated in two others that quickly followed	XV	200
4577	3270	271	The <i>Vandals</i> passed the <i>Danube</i> , and having laid waste great part of <i>Italy</i> , the emperor <i>Aurelian</i> goes against them, engages and overcomes them, cuts many of them to pieces, and obliges the rest to sue for peace, which he readily grants them	XVIII	575
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4578	3271	272	<i>Aurelian</i> having settled peace at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Pannonia</i> , and <i>Italy</i> , goes into the east against the famous <i>Zenobia</i> , said to be well versed in all the branches of polite literature and martial discipline, courageous, prudent, and wise; and a <i>Jewess</i> by religion. <i>Aurelian</i> in his way to <i>Syria</i> put several barbarous nations to flight, passed the <i>Danube</i> , engaged <i>Caunabaud</i> , a <i>Gothic</i> prince, and slew him and 5000 of his men; then going to <i>Tyana</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , they shut their gates against him, which so enraged him, that he swore he would not leave a dog alive in it: After a resolute defence he took it, but ordered all the inhabitants to be saved, and all the dogs to be killed. From hence he went to <i>Antioch</i> , defeated <i>Zenobia's</i> troops in its neighbourhood, and entered the city in triumph. He again defeated <i>Zenobia</i> near <i>Emesa</i> , took the city, and followed her to <i>Palmyra</i> , where after a long siege and resolute defence, &c. the queen is taken prisoner, and all submit to <i>Aurelian</i>	XV	201
4579	3272	273	<i>Sapores</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , having been lately defeated by <i>Aurelian</i> emperor of <i>Rome</i> , upon his return home died, after having reigned 31 years, and was succeeded by <i>Hormisdas</i> , who having reigned one year and ten days, died in peace	X	573
4579	3272	273	As soon as <i>Aurelian</i> was gone, <i>Palmyra</i> revolts, sets up one <i>Antiochus</i> , and put the <i>Roman</i> governor and garison to the sword: <i>Aurelian</i> goes back into <i>Syria</i> , and came suddenly to <i>Palmyra</i> , put all the inhabitants, old and young, rich and poor, male and female to the sword. Soon after <i>Egypt</i> revolted, and set up one <i>Firmus</i> to be emperor, a native of <i>Seleucia</i> in <i>Syria</i> , but who had a vast estate in <i>Egypt</i> : <i>Aurelian</i> goes against and defeated him, stormed a strong-hold to which he fled, took it and him, and ordered him to be publicly executed, and so settled peace in the east, and returned to <i>Europe</i> , and fighting with <i>Tetricus</i> near <i>Chalons</i> on the <i>Marne</i> , <i>Tetricus</i> surrendered himself, and his troops being cut to pieces, all <i>Gaul</i> was again united to the <i>Roman</i> empire; and		

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			<i>Aurelian</i> returned to <i>Rome</i> , and had the most magnificent triumph ever seen	XV	206
4579	3272	273	The <i>Franks</i> make an irruption into <i>Gaul</i> , but being attacked by the emperor <i>Aurelian</i> , they are driven back with great slaughter, &c.	XVIII	506
4580	3273	274	<i>Hormisdas</i> king of <i>Persia</i> dying, is succeeded by <i>Varanes</i> , who reigned over the <i>Persians</i> three years	X	574
4580	3273	274	<i>Aurelian's</i> triumph being over, he entertained the people with magnificent shows, &c. for many days, and used his royal and noble captives with humanity and generosity: To <i>Zenobia</i> he gave lands in <i>Tivoli</i> , to maintain her suitable to her rank, and bestowed her daughters in marriage to the greatest men in <i>Rome</i> ; he made <i>Tetricus</i> governor of <i>Lucania</i> , and paid him high honours, and allowed his son young <i>Tetricus</i> to remain among the senators, &c.	XV	208
4580	3273	274	<i>Aurelian</i> staid this year at <i>Rome</i> , and spent it in regulating the state, and reforming abuses, and doing every thing that might endear him to the people, by forgiving debts, bestowing gifts, &c. He built a most magnificent temple to the sun, and embellished it with golden vessels weighing 1500 pounds weight. The moneyers having abused their trust, and coined a great deal of false money, to prevent their punishment bred a sedition, so that the emperor was forced to send his troops against them, who, after killing 7000, were overcome, and punished with great severity. The emperor called in all the bad money, and exchanged it for good money	XV	210
4580	3273	274	<i>Aurelian</i> withdraws his troops out of <i>Dacia</i> , and carries most of the natives with him, settling them in <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Dardania</i> , and called their habitation <i>New Dacia</i>	XV	211
4580	3273	274	The <i>Roman</i> emperor <i>Aurelian</i> , retiring from <i>Dacia</i> , the <i>Goths</i> re-enter and settle there	XVIII	405
4580	3273	274	The emperor goes into <i>Gaul</i> , and allays a commotion there, and forced the <i>Barbarians</i> to repass the <i>Danube</i> that were come into <i>Vindlicia</i> , and rebuilt the city of <i>Orleans</i> ; then going into <i>Illyricum</i> , gave the inhabitants of <i>Dacia</i> that were driven		

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4581	3274	275	out by the <i>Barbarians</i> part of <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Dardania</i> to settle in <i>Mnestheus</i> , one of <i>Aurelian's</i> freedmen and secretaries, being afraid of his master's resentment against his extortions, counterfeits his hand, wrote a roll of the names of the chief officers of the army, and told them he found it in the emperor's closet, and that they were all doomed to destruction; they believing it, fell upon and killed the emperor between <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Heraclea</i> , at a place called <i>Cænophrurium</i> (or the <i>New Castle</i>) the 25th of <i>January</i> : Soon after his death the matter was discovered; upon which they threw <i>Mnestheus</i> to the wild beasts, built a magnificent tomb and temple to the murdered emperor in the place where he was killed, and the whole army solemnized his obsequies with the utmost pomp; all who were concerned in his death were cut to pieces on the spot, or executed by his successors: The senate ranked him among the gods, and all bewailed his loss	XV	211
4581	3274	275	The army refer the choosing a successor to <i>Aurelian</i> to the senate, and they back again to the army, and so backwards and forwards three times, so that eight months were thus spun out when the senate chose <i>Tacitus</i> , on the 25th of <i>September</i> , which the soldiers and people joyfully confirm: <i>Tacitus</i> the historian being his kinsman, the emperor ordered ten copies of his works to be transcribed annually, and laid up in the public libraries: The public rejoicings being over, he went into <i>Asia</i> , and defeated several barbarous nations, and compelled them to return home	XV	212
4581	3274	275	The <i>Goths</i> enter <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , and <i>Cilicia</i> , in order to settle in those countries; but the emperor <i>Tacitus</i> prevails upon some with money to return home, and those that staid behind were most of them cut to pieces by the emperor's brother <i>Florianus</i> , and the rest drove quite out of the empire	XV	217
4582	3275	276	<i>Tacitus</i> dies at <i>Tarsus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> : As he was preparing to return to <i>Italy</i> he was taken ill of a violent distemper, say some; and killed by the soldiers, say others; what	XVIII	408

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			he had reigned only six months. <i>Florianus</i> his brother proclaims himself emperor, and is acknowledged by all the provinces of <i>Europe</i> and <i>Africa</i> ; but <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnicia</i> , <i>Palestine</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> declared for <i>Probus</i> , who was commander of all the forces in the east. <i>Probus</i> comes against <i>Florianus</i> ; <i>Florianus</i> is killed by his own men, after he had reigned two months, and all proclaim <i>Probus</i> at <i>Tarusus</i>	XV	221
4583	3276	277	<i>Probus</i> being acknowledged by the senate, and universally by all the provinces, he goes against the <i>Franks</i> and other <i>German</i> nations, who had broke into <i>Gaul</i> , and committed terrible ravages; but proving successful in several battles, writes to the senate that nine kings lay prostrate at his feet, that he had cut 400,000 of the <i>Barbarians</i> to pieces, and incorporated 16,000 among his own troops, that he had recovered sixty great cities, and had intirely freed <i>Gaul</i> , and taken an immense spoil, &c.	XV	222
4583	3276	277	<i>Varanes</i> the I. king of <i>Persia</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Varanes</i> II. who hearing the <i>Roman</i> emperor <i>Probus</i> was come into the east, sent ambassadors and presents to him, and to treat of peace: <i>Probus</i> received them very haughtily, and refused the presents, but granted them peace. In his return to <i>Rome</i> passing through <i>Thrace</i> , he gave lands to 100,000 <i>Bastarnæ</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> people, who ever afterwards remained faithful to him. When the <i>Gepidæ</i> , <i>Juthungi</i> , and <i>Vandals</i> revolted, at <i>Rome</i> he triumphed, and entertained the people with all manner of diversions	X	375
4583	3276	277	The <i>Franks</i> , &c. crossing the <i>Rhine</i> , entered <i>Gaul</i> , reduced about 70 of the principal cities to their subjection; but <i>Probus</i> sending some of his best generals against them, gave them a fatal overthrow, and obliged them to quit their booty, and return home, whither he followed them, crossing the <i>Rhine</i> after them, laid waste their territories far and near, and even built forts in their country, which so terrified them, that nine of their kings submitted to him, and sued for peace, which he granted	XVIII	500 Fut.

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4583	3276	277	<i>Probus</i> the Roman emperor having gained a complete victory over the <i>Bergundians</i> and <i>Vandals</i> , they sue for peace, which he grants, upon condition they returned the booty and prisoners they had taken	XVIII	561
4584	3277	278	<i>Saturninus</i> being declared emperor by the <i>Egyptians</i> , <i>Probus</i> sends some troops against him, who engage and put him to flight, and pursue, besiege, and take him by storm in <i>Apamea</i> , and put him and the whole garison to the sword	XV	225
4584	3277	278	The <i>Goths</i> enter <i>Thrace</i> , ravage the country, and get great booty; but upon their hearing that the emperor <i>Probus</i> was coming against them, they retire precipitately and leave their plunder behind them	XVIII	405
4584	3277	278	The <i>Sarmatians</i> upon hearing of the emperor <i>Probus's</i> marching against them, retire from <i>Thrace</i> , where they had committed great ravages, abandon the booty they had taken, and sue for peace, which he grants	XVIII	608
4585	3278	279	The emperor <i>Probus</i> grants the <i>Sarmatians</i> lands in <i>Thrace</i> , upon their promise of living quietly like other subjects of the empire	XVIII	608
4586	3279	280	Some of those <i>Franks</i> <i>Probus</i> had allotted land to on the coasts of the <i>Euxine</i> sea having seized some ships, sailed to <i>Sicily</i> , took and plundered <i>Syracuse</i> , and put most of the inhabitants to the sword, and re embarked with an immense booty for their own country	XVIII	506
4586	3279	280	<i>Proculus</i> and <i>Bonofus</i> revolt; <i>Proculus</i> was declared emperor at <i>Cologne</i> , and acknowledged in <i>Narbonne-Gaul</i> , <i>Britain</i> and <i>Spain</i> : He defeated the <i>Alemanni</i> in several battles, but was overcome by <i>Probus</i> , who pursued him to the <i>Franks</i> , who surrendered him to <i>Probus</i> , who put him to death. <i>Bonofus</i> , by birth a <i>Briton</i> , and the son of a common school-master, having suffered through neglect the <i>Germans</i> to seize and burn the <i>Roman</i> fleet upon the <i>Rhine</i> , fearing to be punished, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and fought several battles with <i>Probus</i> , but being at last reduced to great straits, he killed himself	XV	226

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4587	3280	281	<i>Probus</i> being every where at peace, employs the army in planting vineyards on the hills of <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Pannonia</i> , and <i>Mæfia</i> , and cutting a canal to drain the marshes of <i>Sirmium</i> into the sea, and in building and repairing several great cities		XV	228
4588	3281	282	The army being enraged against <i>Probus</i> for obliging them to work, fall upon and kill him in <i>Illyricum</i> , having reigned five years and four months, greatly lamented by the senate and people for his extraordinary goodness, courage, and success. The army declared <i>Carus</i> , the then captain of the prætorian guards, emperor in his stead, whom the senate with some difficulty confirmed		XV	228
4589	3282	283	The <i>Quadians</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> break into <i>Illyricum</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , and after ravaging those provinces advanced towards <i>Italy</i> ; but <i>Carus</i> meeting them gave them a total overthrow, killed 16,000, and took 20,000 prisoners		XVIII	603
4590	3284	283	The Roman emperor <i>Carus</i> goes against <i>Varanes II.</i> king of the <i>Persians</i> , enters <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and carries all before him, and advanced even beyond <i>Ctesiphon</i> , the capital of <i>Persia</i> ; but <i>Carus</i> dying soon after, having reigned one year and four months, and his son <i>Numerianus</i> being proclaimed emperor, was by his father-in-law privately murdered, having reigned only eight months: The Roman army proclaimed <i>Dioclesian</i> emperor, (at that time commander of the late emperor's body-guards) at <i>Chalcedon</i> , the 17th of September		X	575
4591	3284	285	<i>Dioclesian</i> coming to <i>Venitia</i> , overcame and slew there one <i>Julianus</i> , governor of that province, who had caused himself to be declared emperor		XV	235
4591	3284	285	<i>Dioclesian</i> and <i>Carinus</i> (the son of the late emperor <i>Carus</i>) have several battles in <i>Illyricum</i> for the empire; at last <i>Carinus</i> is killed, and <i>Dioclesian</i> universally acknowledged, after which he gained several advantages over the <i>Germans</i> and <i>Britons</i>		XV	235
4592	3285	286	<i>Dioclesian</i> takes <i>Maximian</i> for his colleague and partner in the empire; then he goes into the east, to whom <i>Varanes</i> returned			

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4593	3286	287	all <i>Armenia</i> , &c. and <i>Maximian</i> goes into <i>Gaul</i> , where he was very successful	XV	236
			<i>Carausius</i> , a <i>Gaul</i> by nation, goes into <i>Britain</i> , and is proclaimed emperor, and supports himself with great bravery about seven years, when he was murdered by one <i>Alektus</i> , who proclaimed himself emperor	XVIII	286
4593	3286	287	The <i>Franks</i> join the <i>Saxon</i> pirates, and plunder the coasts of <i>Gaul</i> , and carry off an immense booty, and an incredible number of captives	XVIII	507
4593	3286	287	The <i>Heruli</i> join the <i>Chaibons</i> and <i>Cavions</i> , enter <i>Gaul</i> , and lay waste the provinces bordering on the <i>Rhine</i> ; but <i>Maximian</i> gave them so fatal an overthrow, that there was scarce one left to carry home the news of their defeat	XVIII	592
4593	3286	287	The <i>Burgundians</i> , &c. break into <i>Gaul</i> afresh, with prodigious numbers of men; but a famine and plague happening among them, they became an easy prey to <i>Maximian</i> , <i>Dioclesian's</i> partner in the empire	XVIII	561
4594	3287	288	<i>Maximian</i> crossing the <i>Rhine</i> , entered <i>Germany</i> , and having laid the enemy's country waste all about, returned to <i>Gaul</i> with a prodigious booty, and a great number of captives	XVIII	507
4595	3288	289	<i>Maximian</i> allots lands to a great number of <i>Franks</i> and <i>Lætes</i> , who submitted to him, in the neighbourhood of <i>Treves</i> and <i>Cambray</i> , which was almost dispeopled by many battles and ravages	XVIII	508
4595	3288	289	The <i>Roman</i> emperor <i>Dioclesian</i> entirely destroys the <i>Sarmatians</i> , or <i>Goths</i> , and reunites <i>Dacia</i> to the empire	XVIII	405
4595	3288	289	<i>Maximian</i> sends a large fleet against <i>Carausius</i> , into <i>Britain</i> ; <i>Carausius</i> beats and destroys the whole fleet and army, and is by treaty settled governor and emperor in <i>Britain</i>	XV	238
4597	3290	291	A war broke out between the <i>Burgundians</i> and <i>Alemanns</i> , in which the first got a great part of the latter's country	XVIII	562
4598	3291	292	The <i>Persians</i> broke into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and threatened <i>Syria</i> : Five nations join and over-ran <i>Asia</i> ; and <i>M. Aurelius Julianus</i> revolted in <i>Italy</i> , and proclaimed himself emperor; and <i>Achilleus</i> did the same in <i>Alexandria</i> in <i>Egypt</i> . Upon this <i>Dioc-</i>		

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			<i>sian</i> chose <i>Maximinus Galerius</i> for his successor in the east; and <i>Maximian Constantius</i> , surnamed <i>Chlorus</i> , for his successor in the west, and endowed each with the title of <i>Cæsar</i> , and the tribunitial and proconsular power: They put away their then wives, and <i>Constantius</i> married <i>Theodora</i> the daughter of <i>Maximian</i> , and <i>Galerius</i> the daughter of <i>Dioclesian</i>	XV	240
4598	3291	292	In this and some following years, <i>Galerius</i> orders several large forests to be grubbed up in <i>Lower Pannonia</i> , and a lake to be discharged into the sea, which drained a vast tract of land, which he formed into a new province, and named after his wife <i>Valeria</i> . The chief cities were <i>Mursa</i> , <i>Aquincum</i> , and <i>Valeria</i>	XV	243
4598	3291	292	<i>Maximian</i> completely defeated the <i>Quingentiani</i> in <i>Africa</i> , and reduced <i>Julianus</i> in <i>Italy</i> to such straits, that he killed himself. <i>Constantius</i> besieges and takes <i>Gessoriacum</i> , or <i>Boulogne</i> , in <i>Gaul</i> , and incorporates all the garison into his troops	XV	243
4598	3291	292	<i>Carausius</i> emperor in <i>Britain</i> is murdered by <i>Alectus</i> , his bosom friend and prime minister, who was proclaimed emperor in his stead, and held it three years	XVIII	286
4599	3292	293	<i>Constantius</i> cleared <i>Batavia</i> of the <i>Franks</i> that had settled there, and transplanted them with their wives and children into other parts of the empire that were destitute of inhabitants	XV	244
4600	3293	294	<i>Constantius</i> repaired and rebuilt, at an immense charge, with its former lustre of temples, baths, &c. the famous city of <i>Augustodunum</i> , now called <i>Autun</i> , in <i>Gaul</i> , that in 269 had been destroyed by <i>Tetricus</i>	XV	244
4600	3293	294	<i>Varanes II.</i> dying, is succeeded by his son <i>Varanes III.</i> who having conquered a people called the <i>Segani</i> , incorporated them into his monarchy, and was called <i>Segansaa</i> , or <i>Seganshab</i> , but reigned only four months	X	577
4600	3293	294	<i>Varanes III.</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Narjes</i> , who over-ran <i>Mesopotamia</i> , &c. but <i>Galerius</i> defeated him in two battles, upon which <i>Galerius</i> growing secure, <i>Narjes</i> falls unexpectedly upon him, cuts his		



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			army all to pieces, and recovers <i>Mesopotamia</i> , &c.		
4601	3294	295	The <i>Carpi</i> are entirely reduced by <i>Galerius</i> , and by <i>Dioclesian</i> transplanted into <i>Pannonia</i> , and other parts of the empire	X	577
4602	3295	296	<i>Constantius</i> sends <i>Asclepiodotus</i> the captain of his guards with a fleet and an army into <i>Britain</i> ; <i>Alectus</i> the then emperor there engages him, but is killed, and his army cut to pieces, so that <i>Constantius</i> again reunited <i>Britain</i> to the empire; and returning into <i>Gaul</i> , transplanted great numbers of <i>Franks</i> to people <i>Amiens</i> , <i>Beauvois</i> , <i>Troies</i> , and <i>Langres</i> , &c.	XV	245
4602	3295	296	<i>Dioclesian</i> recovers <i>Egypt</i> from <i>Achilleus</i> , puts him and many others to death, and gave up <i>Alexandria</i> to be plundered by his soldiers for siding with him. The cities of <i>Coptos</i> and <i>Busiris</i> in <i>Thebais</i> were utterly ruined for joining <i>Achilleus</i>	XV	246
4603	3296	297	<i>Maximianus</i> goes into <i>Africa</i> , and cuts the armies of the rebellious <i>Moors</i> to pieces, and forced them to deliver up their strongholds, arms, &c. and transplanted them into other countries	XV	247
4603	3296	297	<i>NarSES</i> king of <i>Persia</i> takes all <i>Armenia</i> from the <i>Romans</i> , defeats <i>Galerius</i> , and cuts off his army, himself escaping with great difficulty	XV	249
4607	3300	301	<i>Galerius</i> comes against <i>NarSES</i> again, and defeats him, takes all his baggage and papers, his queen, sisters, children, and concubines; upon which he resigns up five provinces to have peace and his queen again; but his sisters, children, and concubines, &c. are carried to grace a triumph at <i>Rome</i> ; which vexed him so much, that he broke his heart and died with grief, and was succeeded by <i>Midates</i> , otherwise called <i>Hormisdas</i> the second	XV	249
4607	3300	301	The <i>Alemanns</i> invade <i>Gaul</i> , but <i>Constantius Chlorus</i> going against them, gained a complete victory, and cut off 60,000 of them	X	578
4609	3302	303	The 10th and last general persecution of the <i>Christians</i> breaks out the 23d of <i>February</i> this year, which raged ten years with a fury not to be expressed in or by words	XVIII	576
4609	3302	303	One <i>Eugenius</i> assumed the title of emperor at <i>Seleucia</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and went to <i>Antioch</i> , where the townsmen rose unanimously,	XV	253

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			and cut him and his companions off to a man; notwithstanding which <i>Dioclesian</i> ordered the magistrates of <i>Seleucia</i> and <i>Antioch</i> to be put to death as conspirators with <i>Eugenius</i>		
4611	3304	305	<i>Dioclesian</i> at <i>Nicomedia</i> , and <i>Maximian</i> at <i>Milan</i> , resign the sovereignty the 1st of <i>May</i> to <i>Galerius</i> and <i>Constantius</i> , who take <i>Severus</i> and <i>Maximin</i> for their <i>Cæsars</i> . <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Africa</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , are appointed to be the immediate care of <i>Constantius</i> : <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Pannonia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , <i>Asia Minor</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Judea</i> , <i>Syria</i> , and all the eastern provinces, to the care and government of <i>Galerius</i> . <i>Constantius</i> yielded to <i>Severus</i> <i>Italy</i> and <i>Africa</i> ; and <i>Galerius</i> gave to <i>Maximin</i> <i>Syria</i> and <i>Egypt</i>	XV	254
4611	3304	305	The whole nation of the <i>Carpi</i> submits to the <i>Romans</i> , whom <i>Dioclesian</i> transplants into the <i>Roman</i> territories	XV	256
4612	3305	306	The <i>Franks</i> having passed the <i>Rhine</i> , and made an irruption into <i>Gaul</i> , while they were plundering the country <i>Constantine</i> fell upon them, cut great numbers of them to pieces, and took two of their kings prisoners, <i>Ascaric</i> and <i>Guisus</i> , whom he exposed to the wild beasts at the public shows, &c.	XVIII	609
4612	3305	306	The <i>Alemanns</i> make inroads into <i>Gaul</i> , which so provoked <i>Constantine</i> , that he exposed their kings that were taken prisoners to be devoured by the wild beasts at his public shows	XVIII	509
4612	3305	306	<i>Constantius</i> goes into <i>Britain</i> , and overcomes the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Caledonians</i> , that made continual irruptions into <i>Britain</i> , and dies soon after at <i>York</i> , viz. the 25th of <i>July</i> , his son <i>Constantine</i> being with him, who succeeded him in the empire	XVIII	576
4612	3305	306	<i>Severus</i> reigning with intolerable cruelty in <i>Rome</i> and <i>Africa</i> , <i>Maxentius</i> , son of <i>Maximian</i> , the late resigned emperor, proclaims himself emperor, and was acknowledged by the <i>Roman</i> people. <i>Maximian</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , and is a second time declared emperor by the senate, and made colleague with his son <i>Maxentius</i>	XVIII	287
4613	3306	307	<i>Severus</i> is ordered to go against <i>Maxentius</i> by <i>Galerius</i> , but upon his arrival his army	XV	288

revolts,

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			revolts, and goes over to <i>Maximian</i> their old master; upon which <i>Severus</i> flies towards <i>Milan</i> , but is pursued and besieged in <i>Ravenna</i> , where he surrenders to <i>Maximian</i> , who put him to death, and then married his daughter <i>Fausta</i> to <i>Constantine</i> , who thereupon took the name of <i>Augustus</i>		
4613	3306	307	<i>Galerius</i> creates <i>Litinius</i> emperor, the 11th of <i>November</i> , a person of mean birth, but a very good military officer, covetous, tyrannical, cruel and vicious, so that now there were six emperors at one time of the <i>Roman</i> dominions	XV	291
4614	3307	308	<i>Maxentius</i> the 20th of <i>April</i> declares himself and his son <i>Romulus</i> consuls, and gave himself the title of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Emperor</i> , refusing to acknowledge <i>Galerius</i> and his father <i>Maximian</i> who had been named for consuls	XV	294
4614	3307	308	<i>Sapores</i> , or <i>Sapor</i> , II. is declared king while he is yet in his mother's womb	XV	295
4615	3308	309	<i>Maxentius</i> having promoted his son <i>Romulus</i> to the consulship, who died soon after, he placed him among the gods, &c.	X	579
4615	3308	309	<i>Maximian</i> pretends a second time to lay down the purple, and retires to his son in-law <i>Constantine</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , who entertains him with all imaginable respect; but some <i>Franks</i> revolting, he persuades <i>Constantine</i> to pursue them with a small part of his army, and while he was gone <i>Maximian</i> declares himself emperor a third time at <i>Arles</i> , and bribes <i>Constantine</i> 's troops to revolt. <i>Constantine</i> returns unexpectedly, and forces <i>Maximian</i> to fly to <i>Marseilles</i> , where he is taken prisoner and forgiven. In <i>Africa</i> , <i>Alexander</i> , lieutenant of that province, is declared emperor with the usual ceremonies at <i>Carthage</i> , which he supported for three years	XV	296
4616	3309	310	<i>Maximian</i> teazes his daughter <i>Fausta</i> , the wife of <i>Constantine</i> , to betray her husband <i>Constantine</i> , by leaving her chamber door open, &c. She tells her husband, who orders one of his eunuchs to lye in his bed; <i>Maximian</i> comes in the dark and kills the eunuch, crying out, <i>Constantine</i> was dead, and he was emperor; but finding himself mistaken, when his death was	XV	296

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4616	3309	310	put to his choice, he chose to be hanged, which was accordingly performed The <i>Franks</i> endeavour to cross the <i>Rhine</i> , and so to penetrate into <i>Gaul</i> : <i>Constantine</i> attacks them, drives them back, and crossing the <i>Rhine</i> , destroys all before him; and taking a vast multitude of captives, exposes them all to be devoured by the wild beasts	XV	299
4616	3309	310	The <i>Alemanns</i> , &c. having passed the <i>Rhine</i> , laid the neighbouring provinces waste; but <i>Constantine</i> marches against them, engages and defeats them, recovers the booty, and obliges them to repass the <i>Rhine</i>	XVIII	509
4617	3310	311	The emperor <i>Galerius</i> dies in the greatest torments, about the beginning of <i>May</i> , by degrees, and in a measure devoured by lice; and being persuaded that this was a punishment for his cruelties to the <i>Christians</i> , revoked the decree, which revocation was signed by <i>Valerius</i> , <i>Constantine</i> , and <i>Licinius</i> , three of the emperors, and set up the 13th of <i>April</i> in <i>Nicomedia</i> , and his provinces were divided between <i>Licinius</i> and <i>Maximin</i>	XVIII	576
4618	3311	312	<i>Constantine</i> coming to <i>Autun</i> , found the people heavily oppressed with taxes, first forgave what they owed, and abated 25 per cent. for the time to come	XV	300
4618	3311	312	<i>Maxentius</i> sends <i>Rufus</i> and <i>Zenus</i> with an army into <i>Africa</i> , to depose <i>Alexander</i> : They engage, and <i>Alexander's</i> army is routed, and himself taken prisoner, and put to death, and with him all the men of birth and fortune that had sided with him, and laid <i>Carthage</i> in ashes: The same cruelties <i>Maxentius</i> committed at <i>Rome</i> , murdering the senators, debauching the ladies, and ruining the commonalty by the licentiousness of his soldiers, and the cruel extortions of his tax-gatherers	XV	303
4618	3311	312	<i>Maxentius</i> , having a desire to reign alone, quarrels with <i>Constantine</i> , who being inclined to favour <i>Christianity</i> , begs devoutly for a sign, and sees that of the cross in the heavens or sky, with this motto, <i>In this conquer</i> ; he makes some standards accordingly, and becomes himself, wife, and family, professors. He passes the <i>Alps</i> , and takes <i>Segusium</i> , now <i>Susa</i> , by	XV	304

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			storm, but won't permit it to be plundered, nor the people hurt : Then he meets, engages, and defeats <i>Maxentius's</i> army : All the cities between the <i>Po</i> and the <i>Alps</i> submit to him. Soon after he meets and engages <i>Pompeianus</i> , utterly defeats and kills him. Soon after he took <i>Verona</i> by storm, and made all the soldiers prisoners at discretion. <i>Aquileia</i> and <i>Mutina</i> surrendered : Then marching to <i>Rome</i> , <i>Maxentius</i> marches out against him ; they engage, and <i>Constantine</i> gets the victory : <i>Maxentius</i> flies, and crossing a bridge he had laid cross the <i>Tiber</i> , it broke, and he and many of his officers were drowned, the 29th of <i>October</i> . <i>Constantine</i> at the head of his army entered <i>Rome</i> , carrying the head of <i>Maxentius</i> stuck upon a pole, where he governed with so much gentleness and justice, that the people wanted words to express their joy	XV	307
4618	3311	312	An edict is issued in <i>November</i> in the names of <i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i> , putting a stop to the great persecution that had raged for ten years past against the <i>Christians</i> : They sent it also to <i>Maximin</i> , who in compliance published it likewise all over the east	XV	316
4619	3312	313	A <i>Christian</i> council for the regulating of matters belonging to the church was held at <i>Rome</i> , in the apartment of the empress <i>Fausa</i> : <i>Constantine</i> builds a great number of <i>Christian</i> churches, and endows them	XV	317
4619	3312	313	A terrible famine and plague breaks out in the east, which particularly fell in the eyes, and rendered abundance blind	XV	321
4619	3312	313	<i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i> are consuls this year : <i>Constantine</i> goes from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Milan</i> , where he is met by <i>Licinius</i> , who marries his sister <i>Constantia</i> : Here they publish an edict in favour of the <i>Christians</i> . The <i>Franks</i> coming with a design to invade the <i>Roman</i> dominions, <i>Constantine</i> falls upon them, kills vast numbers, and follows them over the <i>Rhine</i> , laid waste their lands, burnt their habitations, and having taken a vast number captive, exposed them to be devoured by the wild beasts in the shows then exhibited to please the peo-		

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			ple. <i>Africa</i> having submitted, he grants great privileges to the <i>Christians</i> among them		
4619	3312	313	<i>Constantine</i> assembles a council of <i>Christian</i> bishops this year at <i>Rome</i> , to consider about the doctrine and persons of <i>Donatists</i>	XV	322
4619	3312	313	<i>Maximin</i> displeased with the good understanding between <i>Licinius</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , comes against <i>Licinius</i> , and takes <i>Byzantium</i> , and then <i>Heraclea</i> by storm. <i>Licinius</i> engages him, being told in a dream he should conquer if he became a <i>Christian</i> : Most of <i>Maximin's</i> troops were cut to pieces, and the rest came over to <i>Licinius</i> . <i>Maximin</i> made his escape in the habit of a slave. <i>Licinius</i> going to <i>Nicomedia</i> , ordered solemn thanks to be given to the true God, and published the decree made by himself and <i>Constantine</i> in favour of the <i>Christians</i> : Then he pursued <i>Maximin</i> , who poisoned himself, which occasioned him to die a lingering, painful, miserable death, about the middle of <i>August</i> ; and so <i>Licinius</i> became master of all the east. <i>Maximin</i> was declared a public enemy, his statues pulled down, his inscriptions erased, his wife drowned in the <i>Orontes</i> , his children and relations publicly executed, and likewise his ministers and favourites put to death: The sons of <i>Galerius</i> and <i>Severus</i> were also both put to death	XV	324
4620	3313	314	<i>Valeria</i> , the widow of <i>Galerius</i> and daughter of <i>Dioclesian</i> , with her mother <i>Prisca</i> , being discovered at <i>Theffalonica</i> , were seized, executed, and thrown into the sea, by order of <i>Licinius</i>	XV	325
4620	3313	314	<i>Constantine</i> publishes an edict, declaring all those free that <i>Maxentius</i> had condemned to slavery; ordering those who held them in captivity to set them free, upon the severest penalties	XV	328
4620	3313	314	<i>Constantine</i> goes to <i>Arles</i> , and holds a <i>Christian</i> council of all the bishops in the west, to suppress the <i>Donatists</i>	XV	328
4620	3313	314	<i>Licinius</i> and <i>Constantine</i> quarrel, and engage near <i>Cibala</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , where <i>Constantine</i> kills him 20,000 men, and <i>Licinius</i> flies to <i>Sirmium</i> , and from thence goes		

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			with his wife, children, and treasures into <i>Dacia</i> , where he raised <i>Valens</i> , one of his officers, to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> . <i>Constantine</i> pursues him into <i>Thrace</i> ; they engage upon the plains of <i>Mardia</i> , but neither side gaining the advantage, they conclude a peace, upon the condition that <i>Valens</i> should be deposed, and that <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Lybia</i> , <i>Asia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Mæsia</i> , and the <i>Lesser Scythia</i> , should remain in the possession of <i>Licinius</i> ; but <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Dardania</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and <i>Mæsia</i> , (now <i>Servia</i>) should be ceded to <i>Constantine</i>	XV	329
4621	3314	315	<i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i> are consuls; <i>Constantine</i> abolishes the punishment of crucifixion; likewise he orders the receivers of his revenue to receive and educate all such children whose parents could not by reason of poverty bring them up: This law was engraved in brass, and hung up publicly in all the cities of <i>Italy</i> : He likewise forbids the <i>Jews</i> molesting those among them who should profess <i>Christianity</i> , and strictly forbids any not born so to become <i>Jews</i>	XV	330
4622	3315	316	The empress <i>Frausta</i> is delivered of a son, the 13th of <i>August</i> , at <i>Arles</i> in <i>Gaul</i> . This year <i>Constantine</i> made a law, that all persons [of whatever rank guilty of rapes, extortions, &c. should be tried by the governors of the provinces where they lived, and executed without appealing to <i>Rome</i>	XV	331
4623	3316	317	The emperors <i>Licinius</i> and <i>Constantine</i> create <i>Crispus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the sons of the emperor <i>Constantine</i> , and <i>Licinius</i> , the son of the emperor <i>Licinius</i> by <i>Constantia</i> sister of <i>Constantine</i> , <i>Cæsars</i>	XV	331
4623	3316	317	<i>August</i> 7, <i>Constantius</i> , son of the emperor <i>Constantine</i> , by <i>Fausta</i> the sister of <i>Maxentius</i> , was born in the city of <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Illyricum</i>	XV	332
4624	3317	318	<i>Constantine</i> revives the old <i>Roman</i> law against parricides, comprehending therein not only the murder of a father or mother, but also of a son	XV	332
4626	3319	320	<i>Constantine</i> and his son <i>Constantius</i> are consuls, and abrogate the <i>Papian</i> , and all other laws against celibacy: He forbids all married men to keep concubines, and		

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	.		orders judges to dispatch the causes of criminals, and jaylors to use their prisoners well, upon pain of death. His son <i>Crispus</i> gains a victory over the <i>Franks</i> , and concluding a peace with them, returns to his father	XV	333
4627	3320	321	<i>Crispus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the emperor's sons, are consuls. The emperor forbids all sorts of work to be done on <i>Sundays</i> , and ordered <i>Friday</i> to be kept holy	XV	333
4627	3320	321	The <i>Goths</i> again invade the empire, and are overcome by the emperor <i>Constantine</i>	XVIII	407
4628	3321	322	<i>Constantine</i> several times defeats the <i>Sarmatians</i> , kills their king <i>Tausimodes</i> , and takes vast numbers captive	XV	334
4629	3322	323	<i>Constantine</i> being busy at <i>Theffalonica</i> in building a port, the <i>Goths</i> enter <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Mæsia</i> , and commit dreadful ravages: <i>Constantine</i> goes against them, overthrows them with great slaughter, and pursues them into the dominions of <i>Licinius</i> , which he resents so far, that both parties prepare for war, <i>Constantine</i> with 130,000 men and 2200 vessels; <i>Licinius</i> had 115,000 men and 350 gallies: They came to an engagement on the 3d of <i>July</i> near <i>Adrianople</i> , on the banks of the <i>Hebrus</i> , where <i>Licinius</i> had 33,000 men killed on the spot. <i>Licinius</i> with a small army flies to <i>Byzantium</i> , and the rest submit to <i>Constantine</i> , who pursues <i>Licinius</i> , and besieges him in <i>Byzantium</i> , from whence he withdrew to <i>Chalcedon</i> . <i>Crispus</i> engages <i>Abantus</i> , admiral of <i>Licinius</i> 's fleet, and utterly defeated him, killing him 5000 men, and taking and destroying 130 ships, <i>Abantus</i> narrowly escaping. <i>Constantine</i> leaves <i>Byzantium</i> , and follows <i>Licinius</i> to <i>Chalcedon</i> , where they conclude a peace, which <i>Licinius</i> presently breaks: <i>Constantine</i> goes against him again, engages, and kills him 25,000 men. <i>Licinius</i> flies to <i>Nicomedia</i> ; <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> submit to <i>Constantine</i> , who pursues <i>Licinius</i> , and besieges him in <i>Nicomedia</i> : <i>Constantia</i> , sister of <i>Constantine</i> , begs her husband's life, who yields up the sovereignty, and is soon after strangled by <i>Constantine</i> 's orders	XV	334

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4630	3323	324	<i>Constantine</i> purges the east as fast as possible of idolatry and heathenism, and promoted <i>Christianity</i> with all his might	XV	339
4631	3324	325	<i>Constantine</i> assembles the famous council at <i>Nice</i> , and assisted in it personally, where <i>Arius</i> , <i>Eusebius</i> of <i>Nicomedia</i> , <i>Theognis</i> of <i>Nice</i> , &c. were condemned to banishment	XV	341
4631	3324	325	On the 25th of <i>July</i> <i>Constantine</i> celebrated the 20 year of his reign with extraordinary pomp, invited all the bishops that composed the council of <i>Nice</i> to an entertainment in his palace, and gave them large presents, distributed great sums to the poor, &c.	XV	341
4632	3325	326	<i>Constantine</i> being at <i>Rome</i> , is ill-treated for his introducing <i>Christianity</i> , which he so resented, that he could never be prevailed upon to go there again	XV	342
4632	3325	326	The empress <i>Fausta</i> envying <i>Crispus</i> , <i>Constantine's</i> eldest son by his former wife, accuses him with soliciting her to his bed, and aspiring at the empire, which so enraged his father, that he caused him to be put to death without being heard. <i>Licinius</i> , the son of the late emperor <i>Licinius</i> , was also put to death. <i>Fausta</i> was soon after discovered of falsely accusing <i>Crispus</i> , and of really prostituting herself with mean persons; for which <i>Constantine</i> ordered her to be suffocated in the steam of a hot bath	XV	342
4633	3326	327	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> , in honour of his mother <i>Helena</i> , called the village of <i>Drepanum</i> in <i>Bithynia</i> <i>Helenopolis</i> , and endowed it with all the privileges of a royal city. About this time she is said to discover the sepulchre and cross of our saviour. He also called a city in <i>Palestine</i> by the same name	XV	344
4635	3328	329	On the 26th of <i>September</i> <i>Constantine</i> began to build the famous city of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and recalled from banishment the two <i>Arian</i> bishops, <i>Eusebius</i> and <i>Theognis</i>	XV	345
4636	3329	330	<i>Constantine</i> dedicates his new city of <i>Constantinople</i> the 11th of <i>May</i> to the god of martyrs, in which he built an incredible number of churches, erected crosses in all the squares and public places, a most sumptuous palace, and other public buildings, appointing a senate, and all other privi-		

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			nished <i>Athanasius</i> , and three other bishops, who opposed <i>Arianism</i> , he himself being a great favourer of it		
4641	3334	335	<i>Constantine</i> gives <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> to his eldest son; <i>Asia</i> , <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> to <i>Constantius</i> his second son; <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Italy</i> , and <i>Africa</i> to <i>Constans</i> his youngest son; <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and <i>Achaia</i> , to his nephew <i>Dalmatius</i> ; and to his nephew king <i>Annibalianus</i> , <i>Armenia minor</i> , <i>Pontus</i> and <i>Cappadocia</i> , with the city of <i>Cæsarea</i> for his capital	XV	350
4641	3334	335	One <i>Calocerus</i> proclaims himself emperor in <i>Cyprus</i> , and makes himself master of the the whole island; but <i>Dalmatius</i> , <i>Constantine's</i> general, reduces the island to its duty, takes <i>Calocerus</i> prisoner, and condemns him to be burnt alive at <i>Tarsus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i>	XV	351
4642	3335	336	The famous heresiarch <i>Arius</i> dies, and soon after <i>Alexander</i> bishop of <i>Constantinople</i> ; to whom <i>Paul</i> succeeds, but was afterwards banished by <i>Constantine</i> into <i>Pontus</i> . This year <i>Constantius</i> , the emperor's second son marries his cousin, daughter of <i>Julius Constantius</i> , his father's brother	XV	351
4643	3336	337	<i>Sapores</i> king of <i>Persia</i> sends <i>Constantine</i> a memorial, and demands several provinces. Both sides provide for war: many battles were fought with various success, but at <i>Singara</i> <i>Sapores</i> lost his son, himself was wounded, and forced to retire with all his forces	XV	352
4643	3336	337	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> falls ill, and is cloathed in white, and baptized by <i>Eusebius</i> bishop of <i>Nicomedia</i> , and would not afterward so much as see his purple robes, but spent his time in religious discourses with the bishops, or in pious meditations, &c. by himself. Before he died he ordered <i>Athanasius</i> to be recalled from banishment, bequeathed revenues to the cities of <i>Rome</i> and <i>Constantinople</i> , left his will in the hands of <i>Arian</i> , an ecclesiastic, to deliver to his son <i>Constantius</i> , and expired on <i>Whitsunday</i> the 22d of <i>May</i> , in the castle of <i>Achyrona</i> near <i>Helenopolis</i> in <i>Bythinia</i> , aged 63 years, two months, and 25 days, having reigned 32 years, 9 months, and 27 days, universally lamented	X	583

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4643	3336	337	by all degrees of people: His body, and purple robes, and diadem were put into a gold coffin, and carried to <i>Constantinople</i> . Notwithstanding <i>Constantine's</i> division of the empire between his three sons and two cousins, while living, and confirmation of it by his last will, all the soldiers and the senate of <i>Rome</i> unanimously proclaim the three sons only emperors, and leave out the two cousins, <i>Dalmatius Cæsar</i> and <i>Annibalianus</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> . The soldiers fly to arms, (by the instigation of <i>Constantius</i> , as 'tis supposed) and cut in pieces <i>Julius Constantius</i> , brother to the deceased emperor, <i>Dalmatius Cæsar</i> and <i>Annibalianus</i> , his two sons, <i>Optatus</i> , who had married <i>Anastatia</i> sister to the late emperor, five of his nephews, and most of his ministers, and so reduced his numerous family to his three sons and two nephews, <i>Gallus</i> and <i>Julian</i> .	XV	353
4643	3336	337	One <i>Antoninus</i> , a <i>Roman</i> officer of great credit, revolted to <i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , who received him with great honour, and by his advice besieges <i>Amida</i> , which after attacking 73 days, and losing 30,000 men, he took by storm; he hanged the officers, and sent the men into slavery. Then he goes into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , <i>Singara</i> , and demolishes it, &c.	XV	365
4644	3337	338	The three brothers emperors meet in <i>Pannonia</i> , where they agree and divide the provinces allotted to <i>Dalmatius</i> and <i>Annibalianus</i> by the late emperor, among them.	X	585
4645	3338	339	<i>March 31.</i> a law is published in the name of the three emperors, forbidding upon pain of death marriages between uncles and nieces, which had before been authorised by the senate, in favour of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Agrippina</i> .	XV	371
4646	3339	340	<i>Constantine</i> desiring all or part of <i>Italy</i> , which his brother <i>Constans</i> refusing, he enters with a great army, and takes several places. <i>Constans</i> comes against him, draws him into an ambuscade, near <i>Aquileia</i> , and cuts both him and his army to pieces. Upon this the other brother <i>Constantius</i> yields all <i>Constantine's</i> domini-	XV	372

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			ons to <i>Constans</i> , thereby making him emperor of all the west	XV	373
4647	3340	341	Many cities in the east were overturned by a violent and dreadful earthquake. This year a law was published in the name of the two emperors, forbidding all idolatrous worship. <i>Constans</i> ordered several temples to be demolished, with the celebrated altar of victory in the senate at <i>Rome</i> . <i>Constantius</i> rebuilt the city of <i>Amida</i> upon the <i>Tigris</i> in <i>Mesopotamia</i>	XV	375
4647	3340	341	The <i>Franks</i> make an irruption into <i>Gaul</i> , and ravage the country every where, but are forced out by <i>Constans</i>	XVIII	510
4649	3342	343	August 27, <i>Constantius</i> declares ecclesiastics, and their domestics exempt from all new impositions; and such whose poverty obliged them to work for a livelihood were freed from all customs	XV	375
4650	3343	344	A violent earthquake intirely overthrew all the buildings, and swallowed up all the people of <i>Neocæsarea</i> in <i>Pontus</i> , except the church and bishop's house and family		
4651	3344	345	The city of <i>Duras</i> in <i>Greece</i> , with all its inhabitants, was swallowed up by an earthquake, and twelve cities in <i>Campania</i> were overturned	XV	375
4653	3346	347	The council of <i>Sardica</i> was held, at which <i>Athanasius</i> and <i>Osius</i> assisted. A law was made this year that confirmed great privileges to the bishops and clergy, and to their wives, widows, children, and domestics. <i>Constantius</i> builds a harbour at <i>Seleucia</i> , at an immense charge; and rebuilt the cities of <i>Seleucia</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Antaradus</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i>	XV	375
4654	3347	348	<i>Constans</i> writes to his brother <i>Constantius</i> , to acquaint him, that unless he recalled from banishment those orthodox bishops he had deprived of their sees, he would restore them by force of arms; upon which <i>Constantius</i> recalled them	XV	376
			<i>Constans</i> sends <i>Nacarius</i> and <i>Paulus</i> into <i>Africa</i> , with large sums to relieve the poor, and to endeavour to reconcile the <i>Donatists</i> to the church, which they very happily effected, to the great joy of both parties	XV	376
4654	3347	348	The <i>Persians</i> having polled themselves in the neighbourhood of <i>Singarus</i> , a city of		
			<i>Mesopotamia</i> ,		

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			<i>Mesopotamia</i> , and fortified themselves in their camp; the <i>Romans</i> forced it, after great opposition, cut great numbers of the <i>Persians</i> to pieces, and forced the rest to fly, or took them prisoners, among whom was <i>Sapor's</i> son, whom they put to death, having first beat him with rods, and took the enemies camp, baggage and treasures	XV	376
4655	3348	349	A terrible earthquake overturned a great part of the city of <i>Berytus</i> , which so frightened all those that had not embraced <i>Christianity</i> , that they came and were baptized	XV	377
4656	3349	350	The <i>Persians</i> besiege <i>Nisibis</i> a third time, with a vast army, and a great number of military engines: It was defended with all imaginable bravery by <i>Lucilianus</i> , father-in-law to <i>Jovian</i> , afterwards emperor, but the soldiers and people trusted more to the prayers of their bishop <i>James</i> , than in their own valour. The <i>Persians</i> stopped the river <i>Mygdonus</i> that run through the city, and laid the country round it under water, and at last stopped the river with a great wall, which by a mighty flush suddenly broke it down, and by the violence of the sudden gush of water, broke the city walls down, for the space of 100 cubits; but it was so well defended, that <i>Sapor</i> , after losing 20,000 men, many elephants, engines, &c. was forced to raise the siege, and in the transport of his rage put many of his officers and great men to death, for advising him to this war	XV	378
4656	3349	350	<i>Magnentius</i> son of <i>Magnus</i> , a <i>German</i> , commander of some troops on the <i>Rhine</i> , conspires with <i>Marcellinus</i> , receiver of the revenues in <i>Gaul</i> : They invite all the officers to a feast in the city of <i>Autun</i> , where <i>Magnentius</i> put on the purple, and is saluted the 18th of <i>January</i> with the title of <i>Augustus</i> . He immediately seized the imperial palace in <i>Autun</i> , and distributed what money he found there among the populace, and sends one <i>Gaiso</i> (a principal commander in the army) to murder <i>Constans</i> , who pursued and overtook him at <i>Helena</i> , a small village at the foot of the <i>Pyrenees</i> , and killed him there with many wounds, in the tenth year of his		

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4656	3349	350	<p>reign, a prince extremely devoted to promote the catholic faith, and suppress heresies, &c.</p> <p>Before the death of <i>Constans</i> was published, <i>Magnentius</i> sent and murdered all such officers as he thought attached to the deceased prince's interest. <i>Magnentius</i> soon after made himself master of all the countries beyond the <i>Alps</i>, <i>Italy</i>, <i>Sicily</i>, and <i>Africa</i>. <i>Veteranio</i>, general of the foot in <i>Pannonia</i>, caused himself to be saluted <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Sirmium</i>, the first of <i>May</i>; <i>Constantius</i> is said to confirm the title of emperor to him, and to send him the diadem. A third pretender starts up, one <i>Flavius Popilius Nepotianus</i>, son of <i>Eutropia</i>, sister of <i>Constantine the Great</i>, who having assembled a number of gladiators, and persons of desperate fortunes, assumes the purple, and on the 3d of <i>June</i> presents himself before the gates of <i>Rome</i>. <i>Anicetus</i>, who commanded there for <i>Magnentius</i>, goes out against him: <i>Nepotianus</i> defeats him, and soon after takes the city, and filled it with blood and slaughter. <i>Magnentius</i> sends his chief favourite <i>Marcellinus</i> against him: A bloody battle ensues, in which <i>Nepotianus</i> was killed, after a reign of 28 days. <i>Marcellinus</i> carries his head through all the cities of <i>Rome</i> upon a spear, and put all those to death who had declared for him, and commanded a general massacre of all those who were any ways related to <i>Constantine</i></p>	XV	380
4656	3349	350	<p><i>Maxentius</i> and <i>Veteranio</i> agree to oppose <i>Constantius</i>, and send deputies to him to treat of peace, which he refuses, but upon his arrival at <i>Sardica</i> makes a separate peace with <i>Veteranio</i>, who joins him against <i>Maxentius</i>; but the soldiers deposed <i>Veteranio</i> the 25th of <i>December</i>, who spent the remainder of his life in acts of devotion at <i>Prusia</i> in <i>Bithynia</i>, where <i>Constantius</i> made him an allowance suitable to his dignity</p>	XV	382
4657	3350	351	<p><i>Constantius</i> marries his sister <i>Constantia</i> to his cousin <i>Gallus</i>, creates him <i>Cæsar</i>, allots him all the east, and <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Constantinople</i>, and sent him to <i>Antioch</i> to watch the <i>Persians</i></p>	XV	382
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4659	3352	353	XV	391

Constantius stirs up the *Franks* and *Saxons* to attack *Magnentius* in *Gaul*, and sends them large sums of money and great quantities of arms for that purpose. *Magnentius* gives the title of *Cæsar* to his brother *Decentius*, and sends him into *Gaul*, where he engages the *Barbarians*, but is overthrown, and the country reduced to a deplorable condition

Constantius and *Magnentius* have divers encounters with various success. *Sylvanus*, with a large body of troops under his command, revolts to *Constantius*. *Magnentius* attacks and takes *Sciscia* by assault, and levelled it, laid the whole country waste along the *Sæve*, and then besieged *Mursa*, whither *Constantius* went and attacked him, cut off the greatest part of his army, and took and plundered his camp; but *Magnentius* got off, and retired into *Italy*

Constantius publishes an edict, empowering eunuchs to make wills: Then he goes into *Italy*, and masters all *Aquileia*, and goes into *Pavia*, where *Magnentius* obtained a victory over him, but soon after was obliged to surrender all the country bordering on the *Po* to *Constantius*, being deserted by his men in troops, who delivered up the places they garisoned. *Magnentius* goes to *Rome*, and finding the people generally inclined to favour *Constantius*, put vast numbers of them to death, and then retired into *Gaul*, so that *Constantius* became master of *Rome* and all *Italy* by the beginning of *November*, and sent a powerful fleet to *Africa* and *Carthage*, which immediately submitted, as did *Italy* and *Spain*, and *Treves*, and several other cities in *Gaul*. *Magnentius* offers to resign, but is refused an answer

Magnentius sends assassins into the east to murder *Gallus Cæsar*, who are discovered and put to death. The *Jews* in *Palestine* rise in the night, and cutting the throats of the soldiers, set up one *Patricius* for their prince

Constantius marries *Eusebia*, a native of *Theffalonica*, a lady highly commended for her chastity, and for the great care

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4659	3352	353	she took of the education of her children after her husband's decease: The emperor had so great an esteem for her, that in honour of her he made a new diocese, comprehending <i>Bitbynia</i> , &c. and called it <i>Pietas</i> , the import of the word <i>Eusebia</i>	XV	392
4659	3352	353	<i>Constantius</i> engages <i>Magnentius</i> near <i>Mons Seleucus</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , and routs his army, who flies to <i>Lions</i> , where being apprised his foldiers intended to deliver him up, first with his own hand murdered his mother, his brother <i>Desiderius</i> , and many of his friends and relations, and then himself. <i>Decentius Cæsar</i> strangles himself, and <i>Constantius</i> pardons the rest	XV	394
4659	3352	353	<i>Paulus Catena</i> , a noted informer, is sent into <i>Britain</i> by <i>Constantius</i> , to make an inquiry after all those who had sided with <i>Magnentius</i> , and commits many cruelties by condemning the bravest and most innocent men, purposely to have a colourable pretence of sequestering their estates and confiscating their effects	XVIII	287
4659	3352	353	<i>Constantius</i> summoned a council at <i>Arles</i> , where he shewed himself a great enemy to the orthodox, and particularly <i>Athanasius</i> and <i>Paulinus</i> : <i>Gaul</i> was terribly ravaged by the <i>Barbarians</i> and disbanded foldiers of <i>Magnentius</i> . At <i>Rome</i> the populace rose, and committed great disorders upon the account of the scarcity of provisions. In <i>Asia</i> the <i>Isaurian</i> robbers over-ran <i>Lycaonia</i> and <i>Pamphylia</i> , and besieged <i>Seleucia</i> , the capital of <i>Isauria</i> . The <i>Saracens</i> committed dreadful ravages in <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; and <i>Gallus</i> governed the east with intolerable pride and cruelty	XV	397
4660	3353	354	<i>Constantius</i> sends one <i>Domitian</i> in the quality of præfect of the east, whom <i>Gallus</i> murdered, with <i>Montius</i> , then quæstor, and many others at <i>Antioch</i> , and threw their bodies into the <i>Orontes</i>	XV	401
4660	3353	354	<i>Gallus Cæsar</i> having been invited into <i>Italy</i> by <i>Constantius</i> , goes, and upon his arrival at <i>Petavium</i> in <i>Noricum</i> , is arrested, and carried to <i>Flanona</i> in <i>Dalmatia</i> , where he was put to death	XV	405
4661	3354	355	The emperor <i>Constantius</i> publishes a law, forbidding the marriage of a brother or sister-in-law, and declaring the children		

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			of such marriages illegitimate ; and another, ordaining bishops to be judged by bishops, and not by the civil magistrates. He summoned a council at <i>Milan</i> , and banished <i>Liberius</i> , bishop of <i>Rome</i> , into <i>Thrace</i>		
4661	3354	355	<i>Constantius</i> gives the title of <i>Cæsar</i> to his cousin <i>Julian</i> , brother to <i>Gallus</i> , and makes him governor of <i>Gaul</i> , and marries him to his sister <i>Helena</i> , but sets spies over him	XV	407
4661	3354	355	The <i>Alemanns</i> attempted to break into <i>Italy</i> ; the emperor <i>Constantius</i> sends <i>Arbetio</i> with the flower of his army against them, who falling into an ambuscade, was defeated with great loss ; but some of his officers engaging them a few days after, put them to flight	XV	412
4661	3354	355	The <i>Franks</i> , joining with the <i>Alemanns</i> and <i>Saxons</i> , cross the <i>Rhine</i> , take and pillage above 40 cities on the banks of that river, lay waste the neighbouring provinces, and carry off a prodigious number of captives and immense booty	XVIII	577
4661	3354	355	The <i>Quadians</i> break into <i>Pannonia</i> and <i>Mæsia</i> , and having pillaged both provinces, return with immense booty unmolested	XVIII	511
4662	3355	356	<i>Constantius</i> gains so many advantages over the <i>Germans</i> that they sue for peace, which he grants them. The empress <i>Eusebia</i> visits <i>Rome</i> , and is received with all imaginable respect. The emperor, to shew his zeal for <i>Arianism</i> , drives <i>Athanasius</i> from his see at <i>Alexandria</i> , and puts <i>Girgus</i> an <i>Arian</i> in his stead. This year he passed a law, condemning those to death who should sacrifice to, or worship, idols ; and sentenced many persons for being convicted of consulting the magicians, and published a law to have all magicians devoured by wild beasts	XVIII	600
4662	3355	356	<i>Constantius</i> for the first time, with his wife <i>Eusebia</i> and his sister <i>Helena</i> , visit <i>Rome</i> , which he enters in a gilt chariot adorned with precious stones, attended by the senate and whole nobility : During his stay here he is presented by several cities with gold crowns of an extraordinary weight	XV	415
4663	3356	357	<i>Julian</i> with 13,000 men marches against the <i>Germans</i> , consisting of 35,000, headed by	XV	416

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			seven kings, ten princes, and many great lords : He engages them near <i>Straßbourg</i> , put them to flight, and pursued them, and killed 8000 with the loss of only 247 men, and many of the <i>Germans</i> were drowned in the <i>Rhine</i> ; by which victory <i>Gaul</i> was freed from the barbarians		
4663	3356	357	<i>Constantius</i> enacted a law dated the 3d of <i>July</i> , confiscating the effects of all those who should renounce the <i>Christian</i> , and embrace the <i>Jewish</i> religion ; and by another, he obliged all senators to reside in or near <i>Rome</i> ; and by a third he exempts all merchandizing ecclesiastics, their wives, children, and domestics, from taxes	XV	420
4664	3357	358	<i>Narses</i> , ambassador from <i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , comes with a letter and presents it to the emperor, demanding those countries the <i>Romans</i> had taken from the <i>Persians</i> , calling himself <i>King of Kings</i> , <i>Brother of the Sun and Moon</i> , &c. The emperor sends ambassadors to <i>Sapor</i> to soften him, but he remains inflexible	XV	423
4664	3357	358	<i>August</i> 28, a most dreadful earthquake was felt in <i>Asia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , and <i>Macedon</i> , which greatly damaged 150 cities, and utterly ruined <i>Nicomedia</i> by overturning all the houses at once, and buried all its inhabitants under its ruins	XV	423
4664	3357	358	<i>Constantius</i> publishes a law, declaring all magicians, astrologers, augurs, aruspices, and pretenders to the art of divination, enemies to mankind ; and if any were found in the prince's court, they should be adjudged guilty of high treason	XV	426
4664	3357	358	The <i>Quadians</i> , &c. laid waste great part of <i>Pannonia</i> and <i>Mæsia</i> ; but <i>Constantius</i> marching against them, they repass the <i>Danube</i> and return home, and the emperor after them, who besieging them lays waste their country ; they sue for peace, which is granted upon their setting at liberty their prisoners, and pledging hostages for their good behaviour	XV	427
4664	3357	358	The emperor <i>Constantius</i> having driven out the <i>Limigantes</i> , or slaves, that had seized upon the <i>Sarmatians</i> country, reinstates the <i>Sarmatians</i>	XVIII	600
4665	3358	359	<i>Eusebius</i> and <i>Hypatius</i> , brothers to the empress <i>Eusebia</i> , are consuls. <i>Julian</i> obliges	XVIII	612

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			several <i>German</i> nations to quit <i>Gaul</i> , and sue for peace		
4665	3358	359	<i>Constantius</i> honours <i>Constantinople</i> with a præfect or governor, and makes <i>Honoratus</i> the first præfect	XV	427
4665	3358	359	<i>Julian</i> passing the <i>Rhine</i> , unexpectedly advanced to the most distant parts of the country of the <i>Alemanns</i> , and <i>Burgundians</i> , destroying all with fire and sword; whereupon <i>Macrianus</i> and <i>Heriobaldus</i> , two of their kings, sue for peace, &c.	XV	429
4666	3359	360	<i>Sapor</i> entering <i>Mesopotamia</i> , summons <i>Reman</i> and <i>Busan</i> , two strong forts, and the <i>Romans</i> that garisoned them surrendered: Then he besieged <i>Amida</i> , which after a long and gallant defence was taken and razed, the chief officers crucified, and the soldiers and inhabitants put to the sword or carried into captivity	XVIII	579
4666	3359	360	<i>Constantius</i> determining to have a very great army to go against <i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , sends into <i>Britain</i> and <i>Gaul</i> , to draught off the flower of those troops: When assembled at <i>Paris</i> , they refused to go, and proclaim <i>Julian</i> emperor, which he declining, they threaten him with death if he does not immediately comply: He writes to the emperor an account of what had happened, and desires him to confirm his title, which he refuses. <i>Julian</i> goes against the <i>Athuarii</i> , (inhabitants of <i>Cleves</i> and <i>Munster</i>) laid their country waste, and cut many of them to pieces, and forced them to submit to such laws as he thought fit. His wife <i>Helena</i> , sister of <i>Constantius</i> , dies	XV	431
4667	3360	361	<i>Julian</i> pretends a great respect for the <i>Christians</i> , though he had privately abjured that religion, and sacrificed to the old <i>Roman</i> gods. He goes against the <i>Alemanns</i> , cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and forced the rest to accept his terms. Then he made himself master of all <i>Italy</i> and <i>Sicily</i> , which without striking a blow submitted to him	XV	435
4667	3360	361	<i>Constantius</i> returns from the east to go against <i>Julian</i> , comes to <i>Mopsucrene</i> on the borders of <i>Cilicia</i> , where he is taken so very ill, that he can go no further, and dies the 3d of <i>November</i> , in the 45th year of	XV	442

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			his age, suspected to be poisoned by means of <i>Julian</i> : Just before he died he was baptized by <i>Euzoius</i> , an <i>Arian</i> bishop, he being a great favourer of that sect: Upon which <i>Julian</i> enters <i>Constantinople</i> the 11th of <i>December</i> following, where he ordered <i>Constantius</i> to be buried in the church of the apostles, with the utmost solemnity, and is himself proclaimed emperor by the senate, &c.	XV	446
4667	3360	361	Just before the death of <i>Constantius</i> , <i>Julian</i> renounced the <i>Christian</i> religion in <i>Illyricum</i> , opened the temples of the gods, offered sacrifices according to antient rites, and exhorted all persons to follow his example	XV	466
4667	3360	361	<i>Julian</i> erects a court of justice at <i>Chalcedon</i> , to enquire into the conduct of the ministers of the late emperor, where many of them are condemned and executed, some very justly, and others very wrongfully. He made a great reformation of officers and offices, and eased the people very much of their taxes. The cities send their congratulations to him, and crowns of gold	XV	467
4668	3361	362	<i>Julian</i> enriches the metropolis of <i>Constantinople</i> , the place of his nativity, with many privileges; made a large harbour to shelter the ships from the south wind, built a stately library and porch, and goes into the east, orders large sums for the rebuilding <i>Nicomedia</i> , enriched the temple of <i>Cybele</i> at <i>Pessinus</i> with offerings of great value, and appointed <i>Calixenes</i> priests of the temple. Arriving at the palace in <i>Ancyra</i> , he bestowed large gifts upon the pagan priests, and so went to <i>Antioch</i> , where he administered justice impartially	XV	472
4668	3361	362	Dreadful earthquakes were felt in every province; most of the cities of <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , and <i>Greece</i> , were overturned; <i>Nice</i> was utterly ruined, and <i>Constantinople</i> greatly damaged. The temples of <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Rome</i> and <i>Daphne</i> , were consumed by fire. The sea broke in, and destroyed whole cities with their inhabitants. At <i>Alexandria</i> the sea laid several towns and villages under water, and drowned the people. A general drought		

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			produced a famine, and that was followed by a dreadful plague		
4669	3362	363	<i>Julian</i> entering upon his fourth consulship the 1st of <i>January</i> , visited the temple of <i>Jupiter</i> , performing the heathenish sacrifices for the safety of the empire, which had now been long discontinued	XV	474
4669	3362	363	<i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> being defeated, proposes peace to <i>Julian</i> , who rejects it; but being misled by false guides, is reduced to great straits, but attacked the <i>Persians</i> , defeats them in several encounters, and at last in a general battle routs them with great slaughter; but being in great distress for want of provisions, decamps, and is continually harrassed by the enemy; and in one of these sudden onsets, hastening to repulse the enemy without his armour, <i>Julian</i> is wounded, carried to his tent, and dies, the 26th of <i>June</i> , in the 32d year of his age. The <i>Christians</i> received the account of his death with inexpressible joy, and the <i>Pagans</i> with as great grief. The officers of the army chose <i>Jovian</i> to succeed him, who concluded a thirty years peace with the <i>Persians</i>	XV	474
4669	3362	363	<i>Jovian</i> arriving at <i>Antioch</i> , repeals all <i>Julian's</i> laws made against the <i>Christians</i> , greatly espoused the orthodox cause, and invited <i>Athanasius</i> to court, and received him very graciously, after which he returned to his bishoprick	XV	484
4670	3363	364	<i>Jovian</i> arriving at <i>Ancyra</i> , the metropolis of <i>Galatia</i> , enters his first consulship, taking his son, then an infant, for his colleague. Going towards <i>Constantinople</i> , he is met at <i>Dadasta</i> by <i>Themistius</i> and others from the senate, to conduct him thither, but was found dead in his bed the 16th or 17th of <i>February</i> , having reigned seven months and 20 days. His body was carried to <i>Constantinople</i> , and buried in the church of the apostles, with the usual solemnity	XV	505
4670	3363	364	After nine or ten days interregnum, <i>Valentinian</i> (son of <i>Gratianus</i> , count of <i>Africa</i> , a <i>Pannonian</i> ,) was chosen and proclaimed emperor by the army, the 26th of <i>February</i> , at <i>Nice</i> , the metropolis of <i>Bithynia</i> . He was a zealous orthodox <i>Christian</i> , and	XV	508

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			going to <i>Constantinople</i> , he proclaimed his brother <i>Valens</i> colleague with him in the empire the 28th of <i>March</i> following, and about the 18th of <i>June</i> following parted the empire at <i>Mediana</i> in <i>Dacia</i> , assigning <i>Asia</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , and <i>Thrace</i> to <i>Valens</i> , and retaining <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Britain</i> , and <i>Africa</i> to himself; and then they parted, <i>Valentinian</i> to <i>Milan</i> , and <i>Valens</i> for <i>Constantinople</i>	XV	510
4670	3363	364	The <i>Goths</i> breaking into <i>Thrace</i> , the emperor <i>Valens</i> sends them a large sum of money, upon which they return home	XVIII	409
4671	3364	365	The <i>Goths</i> breaking into the empire under pretence of siding with <i>Procopius</i> , who had caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, are defeated, and obliged to lay down their arms, and yield themselves prisoners	XVIII	410
4671	3364	365	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> being very ill at <i>Rheims</i> , great contests arise about who should be his successor; but he recovering names his son <i>Gratian</i> for his colleague at the city of <i>Amiens</i> , the 24th of <i>August</i> , in the ninth year of his age	XV	521
4671	3364	365	A dreadful earthquake happens at <i>Cæsarea</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , which overturned several cities in <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Palestine</i> , and <i>Crete</i> . <i>Procopius</i> , a relation of the late emperor <i>Julian</i> , revolts, and being joined by a discarded eunuch of <i>Valens</i> possessed of great wealth, gained over the officers and soldiers, was proclaimed <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> , and carried to the imperial palace, where he was acknowledged by the people, and soon after gained over a party of <i>Valens</i> 's men that were sent against him, and seized <i>Nice</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> , and took <i>Cyzicus</i> . Elated with this success, <i>Procopius</i> grew proud and tyrannical	XV	548
4672	3365	366	The empress <i>Albia Dominica</i> , wife of <i>Valens</i> , the 18th of <i>January</i> was delivered of a son called <i>Valentinian</i> , and surnamed <i>Galata</i> , for being born in <i>Galatia</i>	XV	554
4672	3365	366	<i>Valens</i> and <i>Procopius</i> come to a battle at <i>Nicola</i> , a city of <i>Phrygia</i> , in which many of <i>Procopius</i> 's men deserting him, he fled, but was seized and carried to <i>Valens</i> , and that emperor struck off his head the 27th of <i>June</i> , after he had born the title of em-		

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			peror-eight months, and sent it to his colleague <i>Valentinian</i> in <i>Gaul</i> : The two persons that seized and delivered him up were also put to death		
4672	3365	366	<i>Marcellus</i> governor of <i>Nice</i> seizes <i>Chalcedon</i> , and proclaims himself emperor; but is seized, loaded with chains, and he and his accomplices next day tortured to death	XV	552
4672	3365	366	The <i>Alemanns</i> having passed the <i>Rhine</i> upon the ice, are attacked by the <i>Romans</i> , whom they intirely defeat, and take the standards of the <i>Batavians</i> and <i>Heruli</i> : But <i>Jovinus</i> going against them, overthrew them three several times with great slaughter; and took their kings and their camp, so that very few escaped; and the emperor fortified both sides of the banks of the <i>Rhine</i> , to prevent a surprize	XV	553
4673	3366	367	The emperor <i>Valens</i> , by persuation of his empress, is baptized by <i>Eudoxius</i> , the <i>Arian</i> bishop of <i>Constantinople</i> , who obliged him to swear to treat as enemies all those who opposed that doctrine	XVIII	580
4673	3366	367	The <i>Picts</i> , <i>Scots</i> , <i>Attacots</i> , <i>Saxons</i> , &c breaking into the <i>Roman</i> provinces of <i>Britain</i> , committed great devaluations, killed <i>Nectaridus</i> , <i>Severus</i> ; and <i>Jovinus</i> , but are repulsed, and vast numbers of them cut off, and all of them driven out by <i>Theodosius</i> ; and peace again restored to the inhabitants, who also took one <i>Valens</i> , or <i>Valentinian</i> , who had proclaimed himself emperor, and delivered him up to the civil magistrate	XV	555
4673	3366	367	The <i>Alemanns</i> unexpectedly pass the <i>Rhine</i> , take and plunder <i>Mentz</i> , and commit dreadful ravages in the neighbouring provinces, under the conduct of <i>Rhando</i> , one of their princes	XV	523
4673	3366	367	The emperor <i>Valens</i> passing the <i>Danube</i> , ravages the country of the <i>Goths</i>	XVIII	581
4674	3367	368	A most dreadful earthquake utterly ruined <i>Nice</i> , and left but two houses standing in <i>Germa</i> , a city in the <i>Hellepont</i>	XVIII	411
4674	3367	368	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> goes against the <i>Alemanns</i> into their own country, and after an obstinate battle near <i>Solicinium</i> , (now <i>Sultz</i>) on the <i>Neckar</i> , puts them to flight, and kills most of them	XV	557
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4676	3369	370	<i>Ermanaric</i> , king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , falls upon the <i>Heruli</i> , conquers and makes them his tributaries	XVIII	410
4677	3370	371	<i>Valentinian</i> passes two laws, greatly encouraging <i>Paganism</i> and its professors	XV	532
4677	3370	371	<i>Valentinian Galata</i> , the only son of <i>Valens</i> , being sick, he applies to St. <i>Basil</i> for his prayers, who promised to restore the child to health if he would let him be baptized by an orthodox bishop, which <i>Valens</i> refusing, and being baptized by the <i>Arians</i> , he died immediately	XV	560
4678	3371	372	<i>Firmus</i> , a <i>Moorish</i> prince, revolts from the <i>Romans</i> , and is crowned king, ravages <i>Africa</i> and <i>Mauritania</i> , making himself master of <i>Cæsarea</i> (now <i>Algier</i>) where he seized a large sum of money	XV	525
4678	3371	372	<i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> strives to gain over the grandees of <i>Armenia</i> , and invites <i>Arfaces</i> their king to a banquet, where he seized him and put out his eyes, and sent him in chains to a castle called <i>Agabana</i> , where he was murdered, and his country ruined	XV	561
4679	3372	373	<i>Theodosius</i> goes against <i>Firmus</i> (king of the <i>Moors</i>) ; <i>Firmus</i> offers to submit ; <i>Theodosius</i> requires hostages ; <i>Firmus</i> delays the performance, and <i>Theodosius</i> falls upon <i>Mascezel</i> , &c. his allies, and defeated them with great slaughter ; <i>Firmus</i> again pretends to submit, but his ally <i>Mascezel</i> ventures a second battle, and is again defeated ; and then <i>Firmus</i> sends the hostages, and a peace is concluded : But <i>Firmus</i> breaking out again, is at last so straitened, that he strangled himself to prevent falling into the hands of the <i>Romans</i>	XV	525
4679	3372	373	<i>Sapor</i> king of <i>Persia</i> invades the <i>Roman</i> dominions in the east, but is overthrown by <i>Trajan</i> , a <i>Roman</i> general, and <i>Vaudomarius</i> , formerly king of the <i>Alemanns</i>	XV	563
4680	3373	374	Many are taken up at <i>Antioch</i> , for practising magic in order to know the name of the successor of <i>Valens</i> : <i>Theodorus</i> his second secretary was named and accused and convicted of treasonable and illegal practices to take away the emperor's life, for which he was put to death, and vast numbers of innocent people racked, murdered, and banished, as his aiders and abettors	XV	563

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4680	3373	374	<i>Gabinius</i> , king of the <i>Quadi</i> , in the west, and <i>Paras</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> , in the east, are both treacherously murdered by the <i>Romans</i>	XV	567
4680	3373	374	<i>Macrianus</i> king of the <i>Alemanns</i> is killed in an ambuscade by the <i>Franks</i> , with whom he was at war	XVIII	583
4680	3373	374	<i>Marcellianus</i> , duke of <i>Valeria</i> , having treacherously murdered <i>Gabinius</i> king of the <i>Quadians</i> , to revenge his death, the <i>Quadians</i> pass the <i>Danube</i> , lay all waste for a great space, murder many of the people, and carry away a prodigious number captive	XVIII	600
4681	3374	375	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> ravages the country of the <i>Quadi</i> , and drives them all before him; and while their ambassadors were suing for peace, and he answering them roughly, suddenly falls down in convulsion fits, and dies in extreme agonies, the 17th of <i>November</i> , in the 55th year of his age, and 12th of his reign	XV	545
4681	3374	375	<i>Valentinian</i> , youngest son of the deceased emperor <i>Valentinian</i> , is declared emperor by the officers of the army the 23d of <i>November</i> , which his brother <i>Gratian</i> and uncle <i>Valens</i> confirmed; giving him <i>Italy</i> , <i>Illyricum</i> , and <i>Africa</i> , for his share of the empire; to <i>Gratian</i> <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , for his share; and then <i>Gratian</i> restores his mother <i>Severa</i> to her former honours, who had been divorced and banished	XV	569
4682	3375	376	The body of the emperor <i>Valentinian</i> , after being embalmed, was sent to <i>Constantinople</i> to be interred among the other <i>Christian</i> princes, where it arrived the 28th of <i>December</i> , but was not buried till the 21st of <i>February</i> , 382, following. He is variously characterised by different authors	XV	546
4682	3375	376	<i>Gratian</i> puts <i>Maximinus</i> (prefect of <i>Gaul</i>) to death, for his cruelties exercised both in <i>Italy</i> and <i>Gaul</i> , likewise <i>Simplicius</i> and <i>Doryphorianus</i> for the same fault in <i>Rome</i>	XV	570
4682	3375	376	The emperor <i>Gratian</i> is so rigid against the <i>Arians</i> , <i>Donatists</i> , &c. that he allowed the <i>Pagans</i> greater liberties than they	XV	573
4682	3375	376	The <i>Goths</i> , being driven out of their country by the <i>Hunns</i> and <i>Alans</i> , are allowed by		

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			the emperor <i>Valens</i> to settle in vast numbers in <i>Thrace</i>	XV	573
4682	3375	376	<i>Athanasius</i> , a chief among the <i>Goths</i> , being driven out of his own country, with his people, by the <i>Huns</i> , retires to <i>Caucasland</i> , then inhabited by <i>Sarmatians</i> , drives out the inhabitants, and seizes it for themselves, where they settle	XVIII	612
4682	3375	376	The <i>Huns</i> pass the <i>Palus Maeotis</i> , and disperse themselves into divers countries, and particularly displace the <i>Goths</i>	XVIII	331
4683	3376	377	The <i>Goths</i> lately settled in <i>Thrace</i> , being reduced to great straits for want of provisions, began to mutiny, when count <i>Lupicinus</i> , governor there, commanded them to march from the banks of the <i>Danube</i> , and ordered his soldiers to drive them on the <i>Greuthungi</i> , crossed the river, and when they came to <i>Marcianopolis</i> to <i>Lupicinus</i> , he invited the two chiefs to a banquet, but would let none of their people in with them; they being hungry, flew on the <i>Roman</i> guards, and cut most of them to pieces, for which the attendants of the two chiefs were put to death. The chiefs coming away, head their men, and declare war. Next day <i>Lupicinus</i> goes against them, but being but few in number, the <i>Goths</i> cut most of them to pieces, and forced him to fly into the city: Those likewise at <i>Adrianople</i> join them. <i>Gratian</i> sends his uncle assistance, but they are all cut off or desert; but soon after the <i>Goths</i> are overcome, and vast numbers slain	XV	576
4683	3376	377	<i>Gratian</i> makes a law vastly in favour of the clergy, and all any ways belonging to the church. A terrible plague swept away vast numbers of people in all the western provinces	XV	579
4683	3376	377	<i>Mallobaudes</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , is raised to the consular dignity by the emperor <i>Gratian</i> , who was himself his colleague.	XVIII	513
4684	3377	378	The <i>Goths</i> lately settled in <i>Thrace</i> go into <i>Macedonia</i> and <i>Thessaly</i> , and commit dreadful ravages, advance to <i>Constantinople</i> , plunder the suburbs, and block up the city for some time. As <i>Valens</i> was going against them, <i>Gratian</i> sends to inform him, he was coming to his assistance with a large army, and therefore desired		

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			him to forbear engaging the enemy till he joined him; and at the same time <i>Fritigern</i> , chief of the <i>Goths</i> , sues for peace, both of which he refuses, comes to an engagement, and has his best generals and two thirds of his army cut to pieces, and the other routed, and <i>Valens</i> himself killed	XV	579
4684	3377	378	The next day the <i>Gauls</i> besiege <i>Adrianople</i> , but are forced to raise it with great loss, and then march to <i>Constantinople</i> , where after spending some time, they are also forced to retire with great loss, then they over-run <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Scythia</i> , <i>Mæsia</i> , and <i>Illyricum</i> , without opposition	XV	589
4684	3377	378	The <i>Quadi</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> enter the <i>Roman</i> territories, and destroy all with fire and sword, wherever they come	XV	590
4684	3377	378	There being great numbers of <i>Goths</i> in the <i>Roman</i> armies in the east, <i>Julius</i> , the governor of <i>Asia</i> , fearing they should revolt, and join their brethren already too numerous, sent private orders to massacre them all at the same time, in the several places where they were quartered, which was executed without resistance. A great body of <i>Sarmatians</i> coming to join the <i>Goths</i> , are most of them cut to pieces by the <i>Romans</i> , and the rest forced to repass the <i>Danube</i>	XV	590
4684	3377	378	<i>Gratian</i> , by the death of <i>Valens</i> , becoming emperor of the east, as well as of the west, recalled all the catholic bishops, and restored them to their sees, from whence <i>Valens</i> had banished them, and published liberty of conscience to all <i>Christians</i> , except the <i>Manichees</i> , <i>Photinians</i> , and <i>Eunomians</i> , to whom he would allow no churches	XV	591
4684	3377	378	The <i>Sarmatians</i> , intending to join the rebellious <i>Goths</i> , pass the <i>Danube</i> ; but being met by <i>Theodosius</i> in <i>Thrace</i> , they are entirely overthrown	XVIII	612
4684	3377	378	The <i>Alemanns</i> , passing the <i>Rhine</i> , began to lay waste the neighbouring provinces. Count <i>Nannius</i> and <i>Mallobaudes</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , attacked them, and gained a compleat victory, killing 30,000 on the spot, and slaying and taking the rest prisoners in pursuing them	XVIII	583

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4685	3378	379	<i>Gratian</i> proclaims <i>Theodosius</i> , a person of extraordinary accomplishments, and universally admired for his courage, piety, &c. his colleague in the empire, the 19th of <i>January</i> , at <i>Sirmium</i> , and committed to his care <i>Thrace</i> , and the rest of the provinces that <i>Valens</i> had in the east	XV	593
4685	3378	379	The emperor <i>Gratian</i> coming to <i>Milan</i> , contracts a familiarity with St. <i>Ambrose</i> , and by his influence recalls his law of liberty of conscience, especially to the re-baptizers	XV	596
4685	3378	379	The <i>Limbards</i> growing too populous, leave their native country <i>Scandinavia</i> , to seek new settlements, and first overcome the <i>Vandals</i> , under their two chiefs <i>Iboreas</i> and <i>Aionus</i>	XV	597
4685	3378	379	The emperor <i>Theodosius</i> receives the congratulations and homage of all the cities in the east at <i>Theffalonica</i> , and promises them all the service in his power; then goes against, and in several battles defeats, and at last entirely delivers <i>Thrace</i> from the ravages of, the <i>Goths</i>	XV	598
4685	3378	379	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , supposed to be the 4th son of <i>Sapor</i> , proclaimed king of <i>Persia</i> , upon that prince's death, and lived quietly four years	X	592
4686	3379	380	<i>Theodosius</i> being taken extremely ill at <i>Theffalonica</i> in <i>February</i> , desires to be baptized, which was accordingly performed by <i>Ascolus</i> bishop of <i>Theffalonica</i> . <i>Gratian</i> comes into <i>Illyricum</i> to watch the <i>Goths</i> , who were preparing to cross the <i>Danube</i> : <i>Gratian</i> concludes a peace with them, which <i>Theodosius</i> upon his recovery confirmed	XV	600
4686	3379	380	<i>Gratian</i> makes a law, whereby any woman obliged to act upon the stage, becoming a <i>Christian</i> , should be exempt from that obligation. But she that behaved misbecoming a <i>Christian</i> , should be condemned to act on the stage for the remaining part of her life	XV	600
4686	3379	380	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law at <i>Theffalonica</i> , the 28th of <i>February</i> , wherein he declares he will have all his subjects adhere to the faith <i>Rome</i> had received from St. <i>Peter</i> , and taught by <i>Damasus</i> bishop of that city, and <i>Peter</i> bishop of <i>Alexandria</i> , viz. confess		

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			the divinity of the father, son, and holy ghost; and all that did not should be treated as heretics. Also another law, forbidding capital trials in <i>Lent</i> ; and another, prohibiting widows to remarry during their time of mourning, viz. 10 or 12 months	XV	601
4686	3379	380	The <i>Goths</i> again return under <i>Fritigern</i> , <i>Alatheus</i> , and <i>Saphrax</i> , break into <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> , advance to <i>Macedon</i> , and destroy all with fire and sword: <i>Theodosius</i> goes against them, and overthrows them: Then going in triumph to <i>Constantinople</i> , deposes <i>Demophilus</i> the <i>Arian</i> bishop, and appoints <i>Gregory Nazianzen</i> bishop in his stead; and drove the <i>Arians</i> out of all churches which they had held for 40 years past	XV	603
4687	3380	381	The <i>Heretics</i> are every where all over the east put out of the churches they held, and the <i>Catholics</i> put in their place: And to reconcile all differences, the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> summons the second œcumenical council at <i>Constantinople</i> , where all the bishops of his dominions assembled	XV	603
4687	3380	381	<i>Athanasius</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , flies from the <i>Hunns</i> to <i>Constantinople</i> , where the emperor goes out to meet him, and receives him with great honours, and treats him nobly, &c.	XVIII	415
4688	3381	382	<i>Gratian</i> orders the altar of <i>Victory</i> , which stood in the palace where the <i>Roman</i> senate met, to be removed, and confiscated the revenues thereof: It had been before removed by <i>Constantius</i> in 357, but restored by <i>Julian</i> in 361, where it remained till now. He likewise took away the privileges of the <i>Pagan</i> pontiffs and vestal virgins. The <i>Heretics</i> were also severely used, declaring them guilty of death	XV	606
4688	3381	382	The emperor <i>Theodosius</i> I. upon the submission of the <i>Goths</i> , allows them lands in <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Mæsia</i> , and leave to settle there, those two provinces having been almost dispeopled by the frequent incursions of the several sorts of <i>Barbarians</i>	XVIII	413
4689	3382	383	A dreadful famine raged in <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Magnus Clemens Maximus</i> revolts in <i>Britain</i> , and is proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, and coming into <i>Gaul</i> , persuades them to revolt likewise. <i>Gratian</i> goes against him,		

but

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			but is deserted by great numbers of his soldiers, to supply which he took in foreigners, so that the rest also forsook him: He flies, is refused admittance into several cities, and is at last taken at <i>Lions</i> , and put to death by order of <i>Maximu.</i> , in the 25th year of his age	XV	608
4689	3382	383	<i>Maximus</i> upon the death of <i>Gratian</i> takes his son <i>Flavius Victor</i> for his colleague with him in the empire, and gave him the title of <i>Augustus</i> , though then but an infant, and fixed the seat of his government at <i>Treves</i> . <i>Maximus</i> ordered <i>Merobaudes</i> , one of this year's consuls, to put himself to death, and <i>Balio</i> strangled himself, being condemned to be burnt to death for his inviolable attachment to <i>Gratian</i>	XV	612
4689	3382	383	<i>Theodosius</i> , rather than go to war with <i>Maximus</i> , and fearing the inroads of the <i>Barbarians</i> , allows him to be his colleague in the empire, and orders him to be proclaimed at <i>Alexandria</i> in <i>Egypt</i> . The beginning of this year <i>Theodosius</i> proclaimed his son <i>Arcadius</i> emperor, with extraordinary pomp, at the palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> , seven miles distant from <i>Constantinople</i> , then about six years old	XV	618
4689	3382	383	The <i>Hunns</i> , having over-run <i>Mesopotamia</i> , lay siege to <i>Edeffa</i> ; but being repulsed by the <i>Roman</i> garison, are obliged by the <i>Goths</i> to retire	XVIII	333
4690	3383	384	<i>Proculus</i> count of the east being accused of extortion, &c. at <i>Daphne</i> near <i>Antioch</i> , was ignominiously deposed, &c. This year a dreadful plague raged in <i>Antioch</i> , and most cities of <i>Syria</i> . A law is published, forbidding all on pain of death or perpetual banishment, to offer sacrifices to idols, or to consult aruspices, &c.	XV	620
4690	3383	384	<i>Cynegius</i> , præfect of the east, by order from <i>Theodosius</i> shuts up all the heathen temples, and abolishes superstition there and in <i>Egypt</i>	XV	621
4690	3383	384	The emperor <i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law, prohibiting the marriage of cousin-germans, commanding the contracting parties to be burnt alive, their estates to be confiscated, and their children to be illegitimate	XV	622

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			[633]		
4690	3383	384	The <i>Sarmatians</i> make an irruption into the dominions of <i>Valentinian</i> , who were drove back with great slaughter, and many taken prisoners, who were sent to <i>Rome</i> to be massacred in the shows of the gladiators, or destroyed by the wild beasts	XV	624
4690	3383	384	<i>Valentinian</i> the 22d of <i>March</i> , being <i>Good Friday</i> , publishes pardon to all criminals, some few excepted, in honour of the approaching feast of <i>Easter</i>	XV	624
4691	3384	385	A plot is discovered against the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> , and most of the conspirators put to death. The empress <i>Flacilla</i> and her daughter <i>Pulcheria</i> both die	XV	626
4691	3384	385	<i>Artaxerxes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> dying, <i>Sapor</i> his son succeeds him, called <i>Sapor</i> the third, who reigned five years	X	594
4692	3385	386	The two emperors <i>Theodosius</i> and <i>Arcadius</i> obtain a great victory over the <i>Greuthongi</i> , in which king <i>Odotheus</i> was killed, and carry a vast number of them captive to <i>Constantinople</i> , which they enter in triumph	XV	627
4692	3385	386	The <i>Goths</i> break into the empire, in order to settle in some of its provinces, but <i>Theodosius</i> engaging them, intirely overthrows them	XVIII	416
4693	3386	387	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law, addressed by way of letter to all the cities in the east, to set all prisoners free (unless for very enormous crimes) at the feast of <i>Easter</i> then next coming	XV	629
4693	3386	387	<i>Theodosius</i> wanting money to celebrate the 5th year of his son <i>Arcadius</i> , and the tenth of his own, laid a tax upon all the provinces to raise money, to which all but <i>Antioch</i> submit. The rabble break out into fury, and missing the governor, pull down all the statues of the emperors, &c. but being dispersed by the soldiery, many of the mutineers were punished, by the governor, with extreme severity, so that the greatest part of the people fled into the mountains, &c. besides which the emperor sent commissions to enquire into the riot, who punished many likewise with great severity; but thro' the mediation of saint <i>Chrysostom</i> and <i>Flavianus</i> , bishop of <i>Antioch</i> , the emperor forgave them, and		

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			restored the city again to the privileges he had deprived them of		
4693	3386	387	<i>Maximus</i> passes the <i>Alps</i> , and goes to <i>Milan</i> . <i>Valentinian</i> flies to <i>Theodosius</i> for protec- tion at <i>Theffalonica</i> , where <i>Theodosius</i> comes to comfort and assure him of help, and prevails on him to renounce <i>Arianism</i> ; then he sends embassadors to <i>Maximus</i> , desiring him to be content with <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> ; but he refuses, and besieges and takes <i>Aquileia</i> , and many other cities in <i>Italy</i>	XV	629
4694	3387	388	The <i>Alemanns</i> submit to <i>Maximus</i> volunta- rily	XV	637
4694	3387	388	<i>Maximus</i> is acknowledged emperor in <i>Rome</i> , and all the provinces of <i>Africa</i> . <i>Theodo-</i> <i>sius</i> raises a great army, chiefly of <i>Goths</i> , <i>Hunns</i> and <i>Alans</i> , and goes against, en- gages him, and intirely defeats one of his generals in <i>Pannonia</i> . Soon after he en- gages and utterly defeats <i>Marcellinus</i> , bro- ther of <i>Maximus</i> , with an army more nu- merous than his own. <i>Theodosius</i> pursues <i>Maximus</i> to <i>Aquileia</i> , which is taken, and <i>Maximus</i> in it, who is carried in chains to <i>Theodosius</i> . After which he was beheaded the 27th of <i>August</i> ; then sending <i>Arbo-</i> <i>gastes</i> into <i>Gaul</i> , against <i>Victor</i> the son of <i>Maximus</i> , <i>Arbogastes</i> overcame and put him to death, and so ended the war. <i>Theodosius</i> publishes a general amnesty for all persons whatsoever that had sided with <i>Maximus</i> , and restored <i>Valentinian</i> to the full possession of all the western provinces	XVIII	584
4694	3387	388	Upon a report that the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> had been beaten by <i>Maximus</i> , the <i>Arians</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> rise in the night, and set fire to the house of <i>Nectarius</i> , the ortho- dox bishop of that city, and burnt it and him in it; but upon their humble petition to the young emperor <i>Arcadius</i> , he for- gave them, and got his father to confirm their pardon	XV	638
4694	3387	388	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law, forbidding the <i>Apollinarians</i> to hold assemblies, to have bishops or clergy, to live in cities, to ap- pear at court, or to present a petition to the emperor. Another prohibiting all re- ligious disputes. Another declaring the marriages between <i>Jews</i> and <i>Christians</i>	XV	641

unlawful.

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			unlawful, and the contracting persons sub- ject to the laws against adultery, &c.		
4694	3387	388	The <i>Franks</i> ravage <i>Gaul</i> fiercer than ever. <i>Nannius</i> and <i>Quintinus</i> having defeated those parties of <i>Franks</i> that were left in <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Quintinus</i> pursues them to the <i>Rhine</i> , which he passes, but is there with his army cut all to pieces	XV	642
4695	3388	389	<i>Theodosius</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , with his son <i>Hono- rius</i> and young <i>Valentinian</i> , and entered it in triumph; and by his extraordinary candid behaviour, is greatly instrumental in converting the senate and people to christianity	XVIII	514
4695	3388	389	The <i>Pagans</i> at <i>Alexandria</i> fall upon the <i>Christians</i> , for exposing some of their obscene figures, found in one of their tem- ples, and making the temple of <i>Serapis</i> their garison; they sallied out from thence, and dragging what <i>Christians</i> they met with into the temple, forced them to sacrifice to their idol, or else rack'd them to death; the emperor, to still the riot, forgave the <i>Pagans</i> , but or- dered all the temples in <i>Alexandria</i> to be demolished	XV	643
4696	3389	390	<i>Theodosius</i> , by a law, orders all who professed a monastic life, to retire out of all cities, and to live in deserts, and by another, that all found guilty of unnatural lust should be publicly burnt alive	XV	645
4696	3389	390	<i>Sapor</i> , third king of <i>Persia</i> , dies, and is suc- ceeded by his son <i>Varanes</i> , who reigned eleven years	XV	648
4696	3389	390	An obelisk, twenty-four cubits high, was raised in the <i>Circus</i> of <i>Constantinople</i> , and a column before the church of saint <i>So- phia</i> , on which was a silver statue of <i>Theodosius</i> , weighing 7400 ounces	X	594
4697	3390	391	The <i>Hunns</i> commit great ravages in <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Thrace</i>	XV	648
4697	3390	391	<i>Theodosius</i> orders the heretics to be driven out of all cities, and that all who re- nounced the <i>Christian</i> religion, after bap- tism, should be incapable of giving or re- ceiving any thing by will, or being a legal witness	XVIII	333
4697	3390	391	<i>Theodosius</i> unexpectedly falls upon, and cuts many of the <i>Barbarians</i> , that concealed themselves in the marshes and woods, in	XV	648

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			the province of <i>Macedonia</i> ; and from thence sallied out and did great damage; but while the foldiers were refreshing themselves, the <i>Barbarians</i> fell upon them with great fury and killed abundance of them. Next day the emperor attacked them again and overthrew them with so great a slaughter, that very few of them escaped	XV	650
4697	3390	391	<i>Theodosius</i> goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and orders all the heathen temples that remained in that city, to be demolished, and all the <i>Anians</i> to be driven out of that and all other cities in his dominions	XV	651
4698	3391	392	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> sends to St. <i>Ambrose</i> , bishop of <i>Milan</i> , to come into <i>Gaul</i> to baptize him; but before he could get to him, the emperor was murdered by <i>Arbogastes</i> , the 15th of <i>May</i> , aged twenty years and some months	XV	651
4698	3391	392	Upon the death of <i>Valentinian</i> , one <i>Eugenius</i> was proclaimed emperor in <i>Gaul</i> , a creature of <i>Arbogastes</i> , who soon overrun <i>West Illyricum</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , but <i>Africa</i> submitted to <i>Theodosius</i>	XV	653
4698	3391	392	<i>Theodosius</i> receives the embassadors sent to him by <i>Eugenius</i> very civilly, and sends to consult one <i>John</i> , a hermit, by nation an <i>Egyptian</i> , who advises him to make war upon <i>Eugenius</i> , and assures him of victory; and that he should soon after die in <i>Italy</i> , and leave his son emperor of the west	XV	656
4699	3392	393	<i>Theodosius</i> proclaims his second son <i>Honorius Augustus</i> , in the palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> , near <i>Constantinople</i> , with great magnificence	XV	658
4699	3392	393	<i>Eugenius</i> having obtained great advantages over the <i>Franks</i> , leaves <i>Gaul</i> and goes into <i>Italy</i> , where, after repeated solicitations, he re-establishes <i>Paganism</i>	XV	658
4700	3393	394	<i>Theodosius</i> goes to the <i>Alps</i> , the passes whereof he found guarded by <i>Flavianus</i> , prefect of <i>Italy</i> ; he attacks him; <i>Flavianus</i> is killed, and his soldiers run away; but as he came down those hills, he was met by <i>Eugenius</i> at the bottom, with a numerous army; they engage, and <i>Theodosius</i> loses above 10,000 of his auxiliaries; they are parted by the night. Next morn-		

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			ing <i>Theodosius</i> renews the fight, kills many of the enemy, and forces the rest to save themselves by a precipitate flight. <i>Eugenius</i> is carried to <i>Theodosius</i> in chains, where his head is cut off, and carried about on a spear, and the rest submitted to <i>Theodosius</i> , who ordered the children of <i>Arbogastes</i> and <i>Eugenius</i> to be instructed in the <i>Christian</i> religion, and taken great care of, gave them their paternal estates, and raised them to great offices and employments		
4700	3393	394	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a general amnesty, and sends for his son <i>Honorius</i> , and proclaims him emperor of the west, giving him <i>Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Africa, and West Illyricum</i> , and sends <i>Stilicho</i> to <i>Rome</i> with this declaration, accompanied by his wife <i>Serena</i> , niece to the emperor. She goes to see the statue of <i>Cybele</i> , and snatches a fine necklace that was on the image; an old vestal curbed her, her husband, and children, for which she was punished severely	XV	659
4700	3393	394	The <i>Roman</i> senate congratulate <i>Theodosius</i> on his victory, and beg the next consulship for the two brothers <i>Olybrius</i> and <i>Probinus</i> , which the emperor grants, and exhorts them to embrace the <i>Christian</i> religion. This year dreadful earthquakes were felt almost all over the empire every day, from the beginning of <i>September</i> to the end of <i>November</i> . Violent and incessant rains laid whole countries under water, and great darkness	XV	662
4701	3394	395	<i>Theodosius</i> prepares to return to <i>Constantinople</i> , but is seized with a dropsy, whereupon he made his will, bequeathing the eastern part of the empire to his son <i>Arcadius</i> , and the western part to his son <i>Honorius</i> , and died at <i>Milan</i> the 17th of <i>January</i> , in the 16th year of his reign, and 50th of his life. <i>St. Ambrose</i> pronounced his funeral oration; his body was embalmed, and sent to <i>Constantinople</i> , where it was interred the 9th of <i>November</i> following, in a tomb of porphyry, in the mausoleum of <i>Constantine the Great</i> , near the church of the apostles: He is characterized to be	XV	663

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			endowed with every virtue becoming a prince, in a very eminent degree		
4701	3394	395	<i>Arcadius</i> , upon his father's death, comes out of the east to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he reigned under the direction of <i>Rufinus</i> , whom his father had made his guardian, being then in the 18th year of his age; and <i>Honorius</i> continued at <i>Milan</i> , being in the 11th year of his age, under the guardianship of <i>Stilicho</i> ; the two ministers jealous of one another, <i>Stilicho</i> pretends <i>Theodosius</i> had left the care of both to him, and therefore endeavours to destroy <i>Rufinus</i>	XV	664
4701	3394	395	The emperor <i>Honorius</i> allowed a colony of <i>Alemanns</i> to settle in the present <i>Switzerland</i>	XVI	3
4701	3394	395	The <i>Hunns</i> break into the eastern provinces of the <i>Roman</i> empire, and commit unspeakable ravages	XVIII	584
4701	3394	395	<i>Eacherius</i> , uncle to <i>Arcadius</i> , complained to him of <i>Lucianus</i> , count of the east, who is very differently characterized. <i>Rufinus</i> goes privately to <i>Antioch</i> , calls <i>Lucianus</i> to his tribunal, and condemned him to be beat to death with leaden balls, fastened to cords; the <i>Antiochians</i> murmuring at it, he ordered the most stately portico to be built that was in all <i>Syria</i> , to appease them	XVIII	333
4701	3394	395	<i>Rufinus</i> proposes his daughter for a wife to <i>Arcadius</i> , but he chuses <i>Eudoxia</i> , daughter of count <i>Bauto</i> , a <i>Frank</i> , and the nuptials were solemnized the 27th of <i>April</i> ; she had a vast influence over <i>Arcadius</i>	XVI	4
4701	3394	395	<i>Rufinus</i> disappointed in the marriage, and fearing the arms of <i>Stilicho</i> , and the influence of the eunuch <i>Eutropius</i> , the favourite both of the emperor and the empress, resolves to put all into a flame, and stirs up the <i>Hunns</i> and <i>Goths</i> , who penetrated into the empire as far as <i>Antioch</i>	XVI	5
4701	3394	395	<i>Stilicho</i> renews the antient alliances with the <i>Germans</i> , and goes with a great army to the assistance of <i>Arcadius</i> ; but <i>Rufinus</i> influenced <i>Arcadius</i> to send for the eastern troops that were with <i>Stilicho</i> , and to order him to return home with the western troops, which he did. <i>Gainas</i> , that commanded the eastern troops, was met at the	XVI	5

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			palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> by <i>Arcadius</i> , and <i>Rufinus</i> , who pressed his ward to proclaim him his colleague; but <i>Gainas</i> ordered his troops to cut him to pieces, which they did the 27th of <i>November</i> ; cut off his head, and carried it upon a spear to <i>Constantinople</i> , where every one rejoiced at the sight, and was succeeded by <i>Eutropius</i> the eunuch, who was originally an <i>Armenian</i> slave, very covetous, cruel, &c. who used all wicked means to convey the wealth of the empire into his own coffers	XVI	6
4701	3394	395	The <i>Goths</i> under <i>Alaric</i> ravage a great part of the empire, and even threaten <i>Constantinople</i> itself, continuing two years in <i>Greece</i> , &c. destroying all with fire and sword, and sending away multitudes of captives, with the whole wealth of the ravaged country	XVIII	418
4702	3395	396	<i>Eutropius</i> so far influences <i>Arcadius</i> , that <i>Stilicho</i> is declared a public enemy, and all his lands and palaces in the east confiscated, and endeavoured to ruin all his friends. <i>Eutropius</i> prevails with the emperor to enact a law forbidding any body flying into the church for refuge, and that those who did so should be dragged out and punished more grievously than if they had not fled thither; this drew the general hatred upon him	XVI	11
4702	3395	396	Dreadful earthquakes were felt in most of the eastern provinces of the empire, the sky appearing all on a flame, over <i>Constantinople</i> , terrified the emperor and the people so much, that they fled out of the city to lie in the fields	XVI	14
4702	3395	396	<i>Fritigil</i> , queen of the <i>Marcomanns</i> , by means of St. <i>Ambrose</i> , is converted to the <i>Christian</i> religion, and influences her husband to make peace with the <i>Romans</i> , and to favour the <i>Christians</i>	XVIII	597
4703	3396	397	<i>Eutropius</i> , the emperor <i>Arcadius</i> 's favourite and prime minister, stirs up <i>Gildo</i> , brother to the famous <i>Firmus</i> , commander of the <i>Roman</i> troops in <i>Africa</i> , to revolt from <i>Honorius</i> , and come over to <i>Arcadius</i> , which he doing, they oblige <i>Carthage</i> and the whole province of <i>Africa</i> to declare for <i>Arcadius</i>	XVI	15

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4703	3396	397	Saint <i>Ambrose</i> , bishop of <i>Milan</i> , dies, universally lamented by all degrees of people throughout the whole empire. <i>Honorius</i> publishes a law. fo bidding the <i>Romans</i> to follow foreign fashions. <i>Arcadius</i> banishes all the <i>Apollinarian</i> preachers out of <i>Constantinople</i> , and confiscates all their houses, and passes a law in favour of the <i>Jews</i> ; and sentences to death all domestics that should bear witness against their masters, in cases of treason; the empress <i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of a daughter, who was named <i>Flaccilla</i> , the 17th of <i>June</i>	XVI	16
4704	3397	398	<i>Mascezel</i> is sent by <i>Stilicho</i> against his rebellious brother <i>Gildo</i> in <i>Africa</i> , where he engages and entirely overthrows him; <i>Gildo</i> flies, is pursued. taken, and put into prison, where he strangles himself; and all <i>Africa</i> returned to <i>Honorius</i> again, and the two brothers are reconciled to one another	XVI	18
4704	3397	398	<i>Mascezel</i> returns to <i>Italy</i> , where <i>Stilicho</i> seemingly receives him with great marks of esteem; but being jealous of his growing greatness, orders him to be pushed into the river, as they were both going over the bridge at <i>Milan</i> , in which he was drowned	XVI	19
4704	3397	398	<i>Stilicho</i> marries his daughter <i>Maria</i> , an infant, to the emperor <i>Honorius</i> , now in his 13th year; he assists the <i>Britons</i> against the <i>Danes</i> , <i>Saxons</i> , and <i>Picts</i> , and settles a legion in <i>Britain</i> for their defence	XVI	20
4704	3397	398	A violent earthquake overthrows abundance of houses in <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> , and several buildings are consumed with lightning, and the sea breaks in and lays whole countries under water	XVI	21
4705	3398	399	<i>Eutropius</i> prevails upon <i>Arcadius</i> to create him a patrician, intitle him <i>Father to the Emperor</i> , and to raise him to the consulate, being the first and last eunuch ever advanced to that dignity	XVI	20
4705	3398	399	<i>Tribigild</i> the <i>Goth</i> , commander of a great army of those people as auxiliaries to <i>Arcadius</i> in <i>Nicotia</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , coming to court, is highly affronted at the haughty behaviour of <i>Eutropius</i> , and is influenced by <i>Gainas</i> , general of all the <i>Roman</i> horse and foot, to revolt; at his return to <i>Nico</i>		

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			<i>tia</i> , he plundered it and several other cities, and put all to the sword that fell into his hands, threw the whole province of <i>Asia</i> into confusion and consternation. <i>Eutropius</i> strove to bring him back by large presents and promises : but failing, sends one <i>Leo</i> , a creature of his, at the head of an army against him. <i>Tribigild</i> was cut off all but 300 men by the <i>Pisidians</i> ; but <i>Gainas</i> supplies him with a fresh army, who fell upon and defeated <i>Leo</i> , who perished, and most of his men were cut to pieces ; and then he demands <i>Eutropius</i> to be delivered up to him, who after being degraded, was first banished to the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , and afterwards put to death, as the cause of all these troubles	XVI	23
4705	3398	399	<i>Tribigild</i> and <i>Gainas</i> , two officers in the <i>Roman</i> army, revolt, and with their countrymen the <i>Goths</i> , do great mischief	XVIII	421
4705	3398	399	Abundance of heathen temples were shut up and pulled down, both in the eastern and western empires, and some turned into churches, and severe laws enacted against all manner of idolatrous worship	XVI	27
4706	3399	400	<i>Alaric</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , and <i>Radagaisus</i> king of the <i>Huns</i> , entered <i>Italy</i> , and committed vast ravages	XVIII	422
4706	3399	400	Upon the death of <i>Eutropius</i> , the empress <i>Eudoxia</i> , a bold, enterprizing, avaricious woman, so influenced her weak husband <i>Arcadius</i> , that the state was reduced to the utmost miseries, by the enormous wickedness of her creatures	XVI	28
4706	3399	400	<i>Gainas</i> makes a pretended peace with <i>Tribigild</i> , and they united their forces together, and went to <i>Sardis</i> in <i>Lydia</i> , plundered that metropolis, and then separated ; <i>Tribigild</i> goes to <i>Lampsacus</i> , and <i>Gainas</i> towards <i>Chalcedon</i> , plundering the countries thro' which they pass. The emperor offers <i>Gainas</i> whatever terms he required. He first demanded the three greatest officers of the state to be delivered to him, which was done ; then, that the emperor and he should have a private conference, which was likewise held in the church of <i>St. Euphemia</i> in <i>Chalcedon</i> , where it was agreed, that they should lay down their arms, and be advanced to the highest		

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4706	3399	400	dignities in the state, which were both done accordingly <i>Gainas</i> having filled <i>Constantinople</i> with his countrymen the <i>Goths</i> , revived and greatly encouraged <i>Arianism</i> , and formed a design to seize all the wealth of the city, and set fire to the palace ; but mistaking the time of the signal, most of the <i>Goths</i> were cut to pieces by the inhabitants ; upon which <i>Gainas</i> flies again into open rebellion. <i>Fravitus</i> , who commanded in <i>Asia</i> , opposes and kills several thousands of his men, forces him back from that province, and upon his arrival in <i>Thrace</i> , he and all his soldiers were cut to pieces by the <i>Roman</i> soldiers, and so this disturbance ceased	XVI	28
4707	3400	401	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> being created <i>Augusta</i> , orders her image to be carried through all the provinces, to receive the same homage that is paid to the images of the emperors, which no empress before had ever presumed to do	XVI	29
4707	3400	401	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of her third daughter <i>Arcadia</i> , on the 3d of <i>April</i> This year <i>Constantinople</i> was shaken with violent earthquakes for three days together, upon which abundance of <i>Pagans</i> desire to be, and are baptized into the <i>Christian</i> religion	XVI	32
4707	3400	401	<i>Varanes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dies, and is succeeded by <i>Isdigertes</i> , whom <i>Arcadius</i> , emperor of the east, declared guardian of his son <i>Theodosius</i> , which begot a great intimacy and friendship between the two courts	XVI	32
4708	3401	402	<i>Theodosius</i> , son and successor of <i>Arcadius</i> , was born the 10th of <i>April</i> , and soon after baptized and declared <i>Cæsar</i> , with extraordinary pomp and solemnity. This year the <i>Euxine</i> sea was frozen over for the space of twenty days. A band of slaves and deserters pillaged <i>Thrace</i> , pretending to be <i>Hunns</i> ; but <i>Fravitus</i> cuts most of them to pieces, and disperses the rest	X	594
4708	3401	402	<i>Honarius</i> forgives all debts due to his exchequer, contracted since his first consulate in 386, and orders all legal prosecutions for	XVI	34

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			debt to stop, commenced since 395, the time of his coming to the empire, till he had examined into the circumstances thereof	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	<i>Arcadius</i> promotes his son <i>Theodosius</i> to the imperial dignity, in his palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> , on the 10th of <i>January</i> , with extraordinary magnificence	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	<i>Alaric</i> enters <i>Italy</i> without opposition, and ravages the provinces of <i>Venetia</i> and <i>Liguria</i> , and threatened to besiege the court; whereupon <i>Honorius</i> retires from <i>Milan</i> to <i>Ravenna</i> , which from this time became the ordinary place of his residence	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of her fourth and last daughter <i>Marina</i> . On the 10th of <i>February</i> a statue of silver was erected to the empress, upon a column of porphyry, near the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> in <i>Constantinople</i> , where sports were exhibited in honour of the empress, which occasioned a misunderstanding between <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , bishop of the city, and the empress. This year a statue was reared to <i>Arcadius</i> , in the same city, and he built the city of <i>Arcadiopolis</i> in <i>Thrace</i>	XVI	36
4709	3402	403	<i>Stilicho</i> engages and overcomes <i>Alaric</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , at <i>Pollentia</i> , takes his camp, with all the rich plunder of several provinces, and his wife and children; upon which <i>Alaric</i> sues for peace, which is granted: He repasses the <i>Po</i> , and goes to <i>Verona</i> , where committing acts of hostility, he is pursued, and forced into the mountains, and so retires into <i>Pannonia</i> ; upon which <i>Honorius</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , which he enters in triumph, with <i>Stilicho</i> in the same chariot with him, about the beginning of <i>December</i> , where he was received with all the marks of joy and respect possible	XVI	37
4710	3403	404	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> dies of a miscarriage, the 6th of <i>October</i> , a few days after she had prevailed on <i>Arcadius</i> to banish <i>St. Chrysostom</i> : That day he went out of <i>Constantinople</i> , a fire consumed the great church, the palace where the senate assembled, and many other adjoining edifices	XVI	39

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4710	3403	404	The <i>Hunns</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , and east <i>Illyricum</i> , and having amassed great booty, retired beyond the <i>Danube</i> : And the <i>Isaurian</i> robbers commit great ravages in <i>Asia</i> and <i>Syria</i> ; but <i>Arbazacius</i> , going against them, cut most of them to pieces, and shut up the rest on all sides, but for the sake of a great bribe let them escape, when they over-run the provinces of <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Pamphylia</i> , <i>Lycia</i> , <i>Lycania</i> , <i>Pisidia</i> , <i>Capadocia</i> , and <i>Lower Syria</i> , pillaging all the open country, and then retired into their inaccessible mountains with their vast booty		
4711	3404	405	<i>Radagaisus</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , a <i>Pagan</i> , comes with a mighty army into <i>Italy</i> , and offering sacrifices to <i>Jupiter</i> every morning, vows all the <i>Romans</i> to destruction. The <i>Pagans</i> all over the empire, but especially at <i>Rome</i> , lay all their sufferings upon the <i>Christians</i> , for despising the gods and their service. <i>Stilicho</i> assembles 30 <i>Roman</i> legions at <i>Pavia</i> , and reinforced them with a great number of <i>Goths</i> , <i>Hunns</i> , and <i>Alans</i> , under <i>Sarus</i> , a <i>Goth</i> , and <i>Uldin</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> , and goes towards <i>Florence</i> , which <i>Radagaisus</i> had besieged, and orders his auxiliaries to fall upon one of the divisions of <i>Radagaisus's</i> army, which doing, they kill him 100,000 men without the loss of one man; upon which he retired to the mountains of <i>Felsæ</i> , where <i>Stilicho</i> closely besieged him, and reduced him to such straits, that he attempted to escape and leave his men behind, and so was taken and put to death: His army submitted to the <i>Romans</i> , who sold them for slaves in droves, at a crown per head; but all died in a few days, being almost starved to death before in their camp	XVIII	335
4712	3405	406	A dreadful fire reduced great part of <i>Constantinople</i> to ashes on the 25th of <i>October</i> ; and such multitudes of grasshoppers infested <i>Egypt</i> , that turned the day into night; and by the stench of them after they were dead occasioned a great plague, which carried off abundance of the people	XVI	41
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4712	3405	406	XVI	43
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4713	3406	407	XVI	43
4714	3407	408	XVI	44
4714	3407	408	XVI	46

December 30th, prodigious numbers of the northern nations entered into and settled in *Gaul*, which at length utterly ruined the western empire, said to be invited and supported by *Stilicho*, with an intent to make his son *Eucherius* emperor of the west

The *Franks* fall upon the *Vandals*, as they were preparing to march into *Gaul*, and cut off 20,000 of them

The *Gauls* are terribly ravaged by the *Vandals*, *Alans*, and *Suevians*, and are joined by the *Burgundians*. They took *Mentz* by storm, and levelled it to the ground, after having murdered many thousands of the inhabitants in the churches, whither they flew. *Worms*, *Strasburgh*, and *Spires*, underwent the same fate; then they mastered all *Aquitain*, *Gascony*, *Lions*, and *Narbonne*

The *Britons* set up an emperor of their own, named *Mark*, who was murdered a few days after: Then they advanced one *Gratian* to that dignity, who after a reign of four months was also murdered; and then one *Constantine*, a common soldier, was chosen, who forced the *Picts* and *Scots* out of the *Roman* province, and then formed a design of reigning over the whole empire: He goes into *Gaul*, with all the youth of *Britain* and what *Roman* forces were in the country, and after various successes settled at *Arles*, but leaving the *Britons* defenceless, they were terribly ravaged by their settled enemies, the *Scots* and *Picts*

Arcadius emperor of the east dies on the 1st of *May* at *Constantinople*, in the 31st year of his age, and was buried in the church of the apostles near his wife *Eudoxia*. He was naturally inclined to virtue, but being of a weak understanding, suffered his people to be grievously abused by his ministers and his wife's favourites. He was succeeded by his son *Theodosius*, then about eight years old, under the guardianship of his mother

Constantine the *Briton* made himself master of all *Gaul*; he caused his son *Constans*, who was a monk, to quit his retirement,

and

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and created him *Cæsar*, and sent him under *Gerontius* into *Spain*, where he cut most of *Honorius's* troops to pieces, and took *Didymus* and *Verinianus* their generals, and their wives, prisoners: They were brothers, and related to *Honorius*. This reduced all *Spain*, where *Gerontius* staid, and *Constant* returned into *Gaul*, and presented his father with the illustrious prisoners, who ordered them to be privately murdered, and created his son *Augustus*, and gave him a diadem, and sends embassadors to *Honorius*, demanding to be associated with him in the empire, who was forced to send him the imperial purple, and honour him with the title of *Augustus*, upon condition of his helping him against *Alaric*

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Alaric, being privately encouraged by *Stilicho*, threatens to lay waste all *Italy* unless the *Romans* paid him a large sum of money. The senate at last were compelled by *Stilicho* to send him 4000 pounds weight of gold

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One *Olympius* pretending great sanctity, thereby ingratiated himself so far into *Honorius's* favour, as to wait immediately upon his person where-ever he went; and in the emperor's journey from *Pavia*, so thoroughly convinced him of the treachery of *Stilicho*, that he sent two orders to *Ravenna*, where *Stilicho* was, the one to secure, and the other to put him to death. Both which were executed. The army flew to arms, and slew all *Stilicho's* friends and creatures. The emperor having married *Thermantia*, *Stilicho's* second daughter, sent her back to her mother *Serena* untouched. *Encherius* his son fled to a church, but was dragged out and executed. *Stilicho's* estate, and the estates of all his partisans, were confiscated; and *Olympius* succeeded as prime minister. This year the *Roman* nobility were forbid all traffick. The *Roman* soldiers upon *Stilicho's* death murdered the wives and children of such heathen auxiliaries as he had hired; upon which 30,000 of them joined *Alaric*, who thereupon sends to *Honorius*, and offers to retire, and

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			never return again, if he would give him money to pay his army their arrears; which he refusing, he sends his brother-in-law <i>Ataulphus</i> into <i>Italy</i> , and goes himself and besieged <i>Rome</i> . A famine soon began in the city, and that was followed by a plague. The <i>Romans</i> send out deputies to treat with <i>Alaric</i> , who agrees to raise the siege, and for ever continue faithful to the <i>Romans</i> , upon their delivering to him hostages, and paying him 5000 pounds weight of gold, 30,000 <i>l.</i> of silver, 4000 silk garments, 3000 purple skins, and 3000 <i>l.</i> of pepper; all which was done, and ratified by <i>Honorius</i> , and the siege accordingly raised	XVI	50
4714	3407	408	<i>Uldin</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> , taking dislike to the <i>Romans</i> , crossed the <i>Danube</i> , and entered <i>Thrace</i> with a numerous army; but behaving in a very haughty manner towards his officers, they desert to the <i>Romans</i> who forced him to retire with great loss and precipitation		
4714	3407	408	<i>Anthemius</i> is chosen prime minister in the east, to govern it and <i>Theodosius</i> , which he did with great integrity and skill, to the intire satisfaction of the people of all degrees. The <i>Squiri</i> and <i>Hunns</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> ; but some of their officers abandoning them to join the <i>Romans</i> , they retire with great precipitation, but the emperor's troops overtaking the <i>Squiri</i> before they reached the <i>Danube</i> , cut great numbers of them to pieces, and took the rest prisoners; so that by this overthrow that nation was nearly extirpated	XVIII	336
4715	3408	409	<i>Honorius</i> emperor of the west neglecting to deliver up to <i>Alaric</i> the hostages agreed on, he returns and besieges <i>Rome</i> a second time, and is increased by 40,000 slaves, who made their escape out of the city. <i>Honorius</i> sends 6000 troops to the assistance of <i>Rome</i> , whom <i>Alaric</i> intercepts, and cuts them almost all off. <i>Honorius</i> engages <i>Ataulphus</i> , and kills about 1200 of his men, but can't stop his going to <i>Rome</i> and joining his brother <i>Alaric</i>	XVI	53
4715	3408	409	<i>Olympius</i> , the prime minister to <i>Honorius</i> , is disgraced and discharged. and is succeeded by <i>Jovius</i> præfect of <i>Italy</i> . The soldiers	XVI	52

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			at <i>Ravenna</i> mutiny, and demand the heads of their two generals, and of the emperor's two chamberlains. The senate send a second message to press <i>Honorius</i> to perform the articles of peace, among whom was <i>Innocent</i> bishop of <i>Rome</i> , but without success. <i>Alaric</i> sends several bishops to him without effect. Then he goes to <i>Rome</i> , and in a few days the inhabitants open their gates to him, when he obliges them to proclaim <i>Attalus</i> , then præfect of the city, emperor, and to renounce <i>Honorius</i> , which they do: <i>Attalus</i> was an <i>Arian</i> , and promoted all of that opinion, making <i>Alaric</i> his generalissimo	XVI	56
4715	3408	409	<i>Attalus</i> sends <i>Constans</i> into <i>Africa</i> , to secure that province; but he and all his men are cut off by <i>Heracianus</i> , who hinders all manner of provisions going to <i>Rome</i> , which reduces them soon to great straits. <i>Attalus</i> goes from <i>Rome</i> to besiege <i>Honorius</i> in <i>Ravenna</i> : <i>Honorius</i> sends <i>Jovius</i> his prime minister, <i>Valens</i> the general of his foot, <i>Patamus</i> the quæstor, and <i>Julian</i> his first secretary, to wait <i>Attalus</i> 's coming to <i>Rimini</i> , and to offer him the partnership in the empire. <i>Jovius</i> betrays his master, and <i>Attalus</i> offers him only his life, and liberty to retire to what island he pleased. <i>Attalus</i> sends another body of troops more numerous than the former into <i>Africa</i> , who were also cut off by <i>Heracianus</i> , who also sent <i>Honorius</i> a seasonable supply of money, which he immediately distributed among the soldiery, with good effect. <i>Alaric</i> reduced <i>Liguria</i> and <i>Æmia</i> , except <i>Bononia</i> , and proclaimed <i>Attalus</i> every-where, and forced the people to swear allegiance to him	XVI	58
4715	3408	409	<i>Gerontius</i> revolts from <i>Constantine</i> in <i>Spain</i> , and sets up one <i>Maximus</i> for emperor; upon which the <i>Vandals</i> , <i>Suevians</i> , and <i>Alans</i> , that <i>Constantine</i> had permitted to remain in <i>Gaul</i> , flew to arms and took several cities	XVI	59
4715	3408	409	The <i>Vandals</i> , &c. break into <i>Spain</i> , and proving too hard a match for the <i>Romans</i> , then commanded by <i>Constans</i> , son to the emperor <i>Constantine</i> , settle there, and divide these provinces among them	XVI	60

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4715	3408	409	All the <i>Armorici</i> , or inhabitants of the sea-coasts, shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke, and erect a new state and government, which proved but short-lived	XVI	60
4715	3408	409	The <i>Vandals</i> , <i>Alans</i> , and <i>Suevians</i> quit <i>Gaul</i> , and enter <i>Spain</i> , and take several cities, and defeat <i>Constantine's</i> army that he had sent against <i>Gerontius</i> , under the command of his son <i>Constans</i> , and force him to return to his father at <i>Arles</i> , and entered into a league with <i>Gerontius</i> , and then over-run the country, committing the most horrid cruelties, and continued this savage treatment till 411, when having conquered the whole country, they set about tilling the land for their own subsistence	XVI	60
4715	3408	409	The populace rise at <i>Constantinople</i> , and burn the palace of <i>Monaxes</i> , præfect of the city, upon account of the scarcity of bread. The rich men make a voluntary contribution, and divide it among the poor, and whip the bakers through the streets, and so appease the multitude	XVI	61
4716	3409	410	The <i>Britons</i> having often implored the <i>Romans</i> to assist them without success, shook off all obedience to them; but not being able to withstand the continual irruptions of their enemies, again implore the assistance of <i>Honorius</i> , who sent them a legion; these coming unexpectedly, cut the <i>Scots</i> and <i>Picts</i> in great numbers to pieces, and drove them into their own territories; and after advising the natives to rebuild the wall, returned to the emperor	XVIII	291
4716	3409	410	<i>Heraclian</i> keeping the ports of <i>Africa</i> so well guarded, that the <i>Romans</i> could get no sustenance from thence, they were reduced to the necessity of eating human flesh. <i>Alaric</i> and <i>Attalus</i> go to <i>Rome</i> to consult about the measures of relieving <i>Rome</i> . <i>Alaric</i> proposes to send <i>Gomarat</i> , one of his officers, with a detachment of <i>Goths</i> to force <i>Africa</i> : <i>Attalus</i> refuses to employ the <i>Goths</i> , which so exasperated <i>Alaric</i> , that he sent moderate proposals to <i>Honorius</i> , who seemingly complied therewith. <i>Alaric</i> publicly stripped <i>Attalus</i> of all the badges of sovereignty, and sent them to <i>Honorius</i> , and insisted on <i>At-</i>		

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4716	3409	410
4716	3409	410

Atalus and his son *Ampelius* being pardoned; and then *Alaric* goes towards *Ravenna*, to finish the peace: but *Sarus* the Goth, with 300 men, having remained neuter, *Ataulphus* goes against him; upon which he declared for *Honorius*, and went to *Ravenna*, where being kindly received, so provoked *Alaric*, that he returned to *Rome*, and reinstated *Attalus* again in the sovereign power, and in a few days deposed him again, besieged *Rome*, and reduced it to extream necessities, and took it the 24th of *August*, and gave his soldiers leave to plunder the town, but ordered them not to kill the people. After five or six days spent in plunder, they burnt the greatest part of the city to ashes, and vast numbers of the people were massacred, but they spared all those that fled to the churches for safety, which were the only buildings that were not destroyed

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4716	3409	410
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Alaric goes from *Rome* into *Campania*, with his vast booty, and multitudes of captives, among whom was *Placidia*, the sister of *Honorius*, whom he treated with great respect; and after laying waste *Campania*, *Lucania*, *Samnium*, *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Brutium*, he went towards the Straights of *Sicily*, intending to go from thence into *Africa*; but his fleet being shipwrecked, he remained near *Rhegium*, where he was suddenly taken ill, and died in a few days. The Goths, for fear any insult should be offered to his bones, turned the course of the *Busento* near *Cosenza* in the farther *Calabria*, and buried him with many rich spoils in the bed of the river, and then let the waters return to their old course, and run over him, and killed all the slaves they employed in the work, and then chose *Ataulphus*, his sister's husband, for their king in his stead

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4716	3409	410
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Constantine comes out of *Gaul*, where he reigned, prepares to enter *Italy*, under the pretence of helping *Honorius*; but being obliged to return into *Gaul* to repel *Gerontius*, who had pursued his son *Conslans* out of *Spain*, *Constantine* sends to beg help of the *Franks* and *Germans*. *Gerontius* besieges his son *Conslans* in *Vi-*

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			<i>enne</i> , took it and him, puts <i>Constans</i> to death, and goes and besieges <i>Constantine</i> in <i>Arles</i>	XVI	65
4716	3409	410	By the wise administration of <i>Anthemius</i> , all remained quiet and secure in the east, where <i>Andronicus</i> , governor of <i>Pentapolis</i> , being proved guilty of extortion, &c. was first excommunicated by <i>Synesius</i> bishop of <i>Ptolemais</i> , and then degraded from his government	XVI	66
4717	3410	411	The emperor <i>Honorius</i> sends <i>Constantius</i> with an army into <i>Gaul</i> against <i>Constantine</i> , for coming into <i>Italy</i> without desire : He is joined by many of the troops of <i>Gerontius</i> , who forsook their master, upon which he raised the siege of <i>Arles</i> , and fled into <i>Spain</i> , where for his severity his soldiers mutiny, and force him to kill his wife, his friend, and then himself. <i>Maximus</i> , whom <i>Gerontius</i> had set up in <i>Spain</i> , is brought by his own men to <i>Constantius</i> , who stripped him of his authority, but spared his life. <i>Constantius</i> besieged <i>Constantine</i> in <i>Arles</i> , when after four months <i>Edebicus</i> comes with a very numerous army of <i>Franks</i> to his assistance, which <i>Constantius</i> engaging, presently routed with great slaughter ; when upon oath promising to spare the lives of <i>Constantine</i> and his son, the gates of <i>Arles</i> were opened to him ; but they being sent to <i>Honorius</i> , he ordered them both to be beheaded	XVI	66
4717	3410	411	The <i>Ausurians</i> , a <i>Moorish</i> nation, broke into <i>Pentapolis</i> , and laid the province waste, but were soon driven out by <i>Anysius</i> the governor. The <i>Saracens</i> break into the frontiers of <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Phœnicia</i> , and <i>Syria</i> , and carry off great booty	XVI	69
4717	3410	411	The <i>Sueves</i> , &c. having entirely driven the <i>Romans</i> out of <i>Spain</i> , make peace with the natives, and divided the <i>Spanish</i> provinces by lot among them	XVIII	487
4718	3411	412	The <i>Goths</i> under <i>Ataulphus</i> quit <i>Italy</i> , and go into <i>Gaul</i> , and ravage all the places they come to	XVI	69
4718	3411	412	<i>Sarus</i> the <i>Goth</i> , being disgusted at <i>Honorius</i> , goes into <i>Gaul</i> to join <i>Jovinus</i> , that had declared himself emperor there, upon the deposition of <i>Constantine</i> ; when <i>Ataulphus</i> hearing, meets and takes him, and		

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			soon after puts him to death. <i>Jovinus</i> finding fault with <i>Ataulphus</i> for it, and promoting his brother <i>Sebastian</i> to be his partner in the empire, <i>Ataulphus</i> sends word to <i>Honorius</i> , that if he would furnish him with a quantity of corn, he would set his sister <i>Placidia</i> at liberty, and send him the heads of the two rebels; which being readily agreed to by <i>Honorius</i> , <i>Ataulphus</i> soon dispatched <i>Sebastian</i> , but <i>Jovinus</i> fled to <i>Valence</i> , where <i>Ataulphus</i> besieged and took him, and delivered him to <i>Dardanus</i> , præfect of <i>Gaul</i> , who put him to death at <i>Narbonne</i>	XVI	69
4719	3412	413	<i>Lucius</i> and <i>Heracianus</i> were consuls this year; but after defending <i>Africa</i> gallantly a long time, <i>Heracianus</i> revolts from <i>Honorius</i> , and proclaims himself emperor, fits out a prodigious fleet, lands in <i>Italy</i> , and marches directly to <i>Rome</i> . Count <i>Marinus</i> goes out against him, upon which he flies, gets into one of his ships, and returns alone to <i>Africa</i> : His men submit, and are pardoned, and himself soon after cut to pieces in <i>Africa</i>	XVI	70
4719	3412	413	The <i>Franks</i> make an irruption into <i>Gaul</i> , set fire to the city of <i>Treves</i> , and lay the country waste	XVIII	516
4719	3412	413	The <i>Burgundians</i> , <i>Vandals</i> , and <i>Alans</i> , who entered <i>Gaul</i> in 407, make themselves masters of <i>Alsalia</i> , and are allowed to settle there, which gave rise to the kingdom of the <i>Burgundians</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , under <i>Gondicarius</i> or <i>Guntiarus</i>	XVIII	562
4719	3412	413	<i>Ataulphus</i> begins hostilities again, took <i>Narbonne</i> and <i>Toulouse</i> , and goes to <i>Marseilles</i> , where count <i>Bonifacius</i> engages him, kills great numbers of his men, wounds himself, and makes him retire, when he went to <i>Bordeaux</i> , where he was received as a friend	XVI	71
4719	3412	413	<i>Lucius</i> , a Pagan, having the command of the troops attending the court of young <i>Theodosius</i> , being displeased at the zeal of the young prince for <i>Christianity</i> , resolved to assassinate him, but is hindered by an imaginary apparition. This year <i>Constantinople</i> was surrounded with walls, twenty miles in circumference, in two months	XVI	72
			<i>Placidia</i> ,		

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4720	3413	414	<i>Placidia</i> , sister to the emperor <i>Honorius</i> , is prevailed on to marry <i>Ataulphus</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , at <i>Narbonne</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , after having been long his prisoner of war, in <i>January</i> , where the nuptials were celebrated with the utmost magnificence: He presented her with 50 basons filled with pieces of gold, and 50 filled with jewels and precious stones. <i>Honorius</i> not consenting to this match, <i>Ataulphus</i> set up <i>Attalus</i> again to be emperor, to bring <i>Honorius</i> to his terms	XVI	72
4720	3413	414	<i>Honorius</i> published a law, forbidding any one to molest such as should take sanctuary in churches, on pain of being punished for high-treason	XVI	74
4720	3413	414	<i>Anthemius</i> resigns his government of the empire and emperor to <i>Pulcheria</i> , sister to the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> , for her extraordinary wisdom and piety, on which account she is honoured with the name of <i>Augusta</i>	XVI	74
4721	3414	415	<i>Theodosius</i> , son of <i>Ataulphus</i> and <i>Placidia</i> , dies in <i>Spain</i> , and is buried in a silver coffin in a church near <i>Barcelona</i> , where <i>Ataulphus</i> was killed in <i>August</i> or <i>September</i> in his own stable, by <i>Dobbius</i> a <i>Goth</i> , one of his servants, whose matter he had killed several years before. Upon which the <i>Goths</i> choose <i>Sigeric</i> , the brother of <i>Sarus</i> , for their king, who murders the six children of <i>Ataulphus</i> : by his first wife, in revenge for the life of his brother <i>Sarus</i> , and obliged <i>Placidia</i> with other captives to walk twelve miles before his chariot, for which he was assassinated by his own people, the seventh day after his promotion, and <i>Vallia</i> chose in his room, after he had murdered all who stood in competition with him	XVI	74
4721	3414	415	<i>Ataulphus</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , being driven out of <i>Gaul</i> , flies into <i>Spain</i> , and is murdered	XVIII	425
4721	3414	415	A great tumult happened at <i>Alexandria</i> ; the <i>Christians</i> and <i>Jews</i> , that were very numerous, quarrelling about some sports that were exhibited on a <i>Saturday</i> . <i>St. Cyril</i> the bishop of the city threatened to drive all the <i>Jews</i> out of it; upon this the <i>Jews</i> having armed themselves, in the dead of the night cried out the great		

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			church was on fire; upon which the <i>Christians</i> , coming out of their houses to quench the fire, were massacred in great numbers; for which the bishop drove them all out of the city; <i>Orestes</i> the governor resented it as an incroachment upon his authority: Both write to court; the hermits fly to the city for refuge; and revile <i>Orestes</i> with the names of <i>Pagan</i> and <i>Idolater</i> , and <i>Ammonius</i> wounded him on the head with a stone; the monk was seized, and by the prefect racked to death. The populace seized <i>Hypatia</i> , daughter of the philosopher <i>Theon</i> , a person much famed for her great wisdom, and because she was respected by <i>Orestes</i> , they dragged her out of her chariot into a neighbouring church, and flayed her alive, then tore her to pieces, and burnt her mangled carcass	XVI	75
4721	3414	415	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law to exclude <i>Pagans</i> from all employments both civil and military, and deposed <i>Gamaliel</i> patriarch of the <i>Jews</i> , for abusing his authority	XVI	77
4722	3415	416	<i>Vallia</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> sends a fleet out to go and reduce <i>Africa</i> , which is destroyed by shipwreck near the <i>Streights</i> of <i>Gibraltar</i> , and most of his <i>Goths</i> on board drowned. He treats with <i>Constantius</i> , and concludes a peace with <i>Honorius</i> , delivers up hostages, and for 600,000 measures of corn sends back <i>Placidia</i> to her brother. <i>Attalus</i> is taken, has his right-hand cut off, and is banished to the island of <i>Lipari</i>	XVI	77
4723	3416	417	<i>Honorius</i> gives his sister to <i>Constantius</i> his general to wife, the 1st of <i>January</i> against her consent. The <i>Armorici</i> , who formed themselves into a new sort of government in 409, are reduced again to the <i>Roman</i> subjection by <i>Constantius</i> , now brother-in-law to the emperor <i>Honorius</i>	XVI	78
4723	3416	417	<i>Honorius</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , which he enters in triumph, causing <i>Attalus</i> to be fetched from <i>Lipari</i> to walk before his chariot, and then sent him back into exile again. This year the <i>Franks</i> , after dwelling 200 years on the <i>German</i> side of the <i>Rhine</i> , are allowed to come and settle in <i>Thungria</i> ,		

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4723	3416	417	where they were governed by as many kings as they consisted of cities or cantons In the east <i>Constantinople</i> , and <i>Cybyra</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , suffered very much by an earthquake, which threw down a great many houses	XVI	78
4723	3416	417	<i>Vallia</i> in <i>Spain</i> cuts off those <i>Vandals</i> called <i>Silingi</i> , that had settled in <i>Bætica</i> or <i>Andalusia</i> , and terribly mauled the <i>Alans</i> , who ruled over the <i>Vandals</i> and <i>Suevians</i> in <i>Spain</i> , whose king <i>Ata</i> being killed, they flew to <i>Gonderic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Galicia</i> , and submitted to him: For these services, and delivering up his conquests, <i>Constantius</i> gave <i>Vallia</i> and his <i>Goths Aquitania Secunda</i> , containing the present archbishoprick of <i>Bordeaux</i> , and some neighbouring cities, and soon after the province of <i>Auch</i> and <i>Gascoyn</i> . <i>Vallia</i> fixed his abode at <i>Tboluse</i> , which became the capital of the kingdom of the <i>Goths</i>	XVI	78
4724	3417	418	<i>Honorius</i> declares by law the right and privilege of sanctuary to all places within 50 paces of every church, and declares those guilty of sacrilege that should arrest any person within that space	XVIII	426
4724	3417	418	<i>Placidia</i> is delivered of a son at <i>Ravenna</i> , the 2d of <i>July</i> , named <i>Valentinian</i> , who succeeded his uncle <i>Honorius</i> in the empire	XVI	79
4724	3417	418	In <i>Spain</i> <i>Gonderic</i> , king of the <i>Vandals</i> , drives <i>Eremeric</i> king of the <i>Suevians</i> into the mountains of <i>Biscay</i> , where he blocked him up. <i>Asterius</i> , count of <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Maurocelus</i> the vicar, cut off great numbers of <i>Gonderic's</i> men, and forced the rest to retire into <i>Bætica</i>	XVI	79
4726	3419	420	The <i>Franks</i> pillage and burn <i>Treves</i> a 3d time	XVI	79
4726	3419	420	<i>Honorius</i> raises <i>Constantius</i> his brother-in-law, on the 8th of <i>February</i> to the imperial dignity, and declares him his colleague, and gave his wife <i>Placidia</i> the title of <i>Augusta</i> . Upon sending their statues to <i>Constantinople</i> , <i>Theodosius</i> refused to acknowledge them; but <i>Constantius</i> dying the 2d of <i>September</i> following, put an end to all disputes	XVIII	516
4726	3419	420	The emperor <i>Theodosius</i> on the 17th of <i>June</i> marries <i>Eudocia</i> , the daughter of <i>Heraclitus</i> , an <i>Athenian</i> philosopher, she be-	XVI	80

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4727	3420	421	<p>ing first baptized by <i>Atticus</i> bishop of <i>Constantinople</i></p> <p><i>Isidigertes</i>, king of <i>Persia</i>, dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Varanes</i> the 5th. <i>Abdas</i>, the <i>Persian</i> Christian prelate, thro' intemperate zeal, burns down a <i>Pagan</i> temple; and being by the king requested to rebuild it, refused, for which he was put to death. All the <i>Christian</i> churches were demolished, and a terrible persecution followed. <i>Theodosius</i> complained of this and other matters, and both sides prepare for war. <i>Ardaburius</i>, the <i>Roman</i> general, goes into <i>Azazene</i>, a <i>Persian</i> province, and began to lay it waste with fire and sword. <i>Narses</i>, the <i>Persian</i> general, comes and gives him battle, but is defeated, and goes into <i>Mesopotamia</i>, a <i>Roman</i> province; upon which <i>Ardaburius</i> blocks up <i>Nisibis</i>. <i>Varanes</i> solicits the <i>Saracens</i> to break with the <i>Romans</i>, which they readily comply'd with, and passed the <i>Euphrates</i> with a mighty army, and ravaged the <i>Roman</i> province so terribly, that the people joining the soldiers, engaged them, and cut off 100,000 of them, and forced the remainder to return home. <i>Varanes</i> goes with a mighty army to the relief of <i>Nisibis</i>; upon which the <i>Romans</i> retire, and the king returns to his capital. This done, the <i>Romans</i> engage his generals, and defeat them, and a second time repulse the <i>Saracens</i>, and overthrow the <i>Persians</i>, killing them abundance of men and seven generals. Soon after a corps of 10,000, called <i>Immortals</i>, were attacked by the <i>Romans</i>, and every man of them cut off, upon which a peace was concluded for a 100 years</p>	XVI	80
4728	3421	422	<i>Honorius</i> sends <i>Castinus</i> with a fine army into <i>Spain</i> , to recover it out of the hands of the <i>Barbarians</i> ; but he imprudently venturing a battle, has 20,000 of his men cut off	X	597
4728	3421	422	The <i>Britons</i> being in great distress, through the ravages of the <i>Picts</i> , &c. implore help from the <i>Romans</i> , who grant it, and drive out their enemies	XVI	84
4729	3422	423	<i>Honorius</i> , who till now had entertain'd his sister <i>Placidia</i> with all the love and re-	XVIII	291

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			spect possible, suddenly changes his behaviour to the contrary; upon which she, her son <i>Valentinian</i> , and daughter <i>Honor</i> <i>ria</i> , quit the court, and retire to <i>Constantinople</i> , where they are received with great affection by <i>Theodosius</i> . Soon after <i>Honorius</i> dies at <i>Ravenna</i> , upon which <i>Theodosius</i> proclaims himself emperor; but <i>John</i> , the late emperor's chief secretary, sets up himself at <i>Rome</i> , and is acknowledged in <i>Rome, Italy, Dalmatia</i> and <i>Gaul</i> , and sends ambassadors to <i>Theodosius</i> , who ordered them to be imprisoned, and prepares for war	XVI	84
4730	3423	424	<i>Theodosius</i> creates <i>Placidia Augusta</i> , and her son <i>Valentinian Cæsar</i> , and sends them with his army against the usurper <i>John</i> ; <i>Salonæ</i> is taken by storm, and then they go to <i>Aquileia</i> with the army by land, under the command of <i>Aspar</i> the son; but <i>Ardaburius</i> the father going by sea, is shipwreck'd and taken by <i>John</i> , who uses him civilly. He gives information to his son <i>Aspar</i> , who comes at unawares, and seizes the city of <i>Ravenna</i> , took the usurper, and sent him in chains to <i>Placidia</i> at <i>Aquileia</i> , where he was beheaded, after bearing the title of emperor about eighteen months	XVI	93
4731	3424	425	Three days after the death of the usurper, <i>John Aetius</i> comes into <i>Italy</i> to his assistance with 60,000 <i>Hunns</i> : <i>Aspar</i> meets him, and a bloody engagement happens, without any considerable advantage on either side; but <i>Aetius</i> being informed of the death of <i>John</i> , makes the best terms he can for himself; <i>Placidia</i> not only pardons, but takes him into favour, with the title of count, (at that time a title of great note:) He submits, and prevails upon the <i>Hunns</i> to return home. <i>Theodosius</i> , upon hearing <i>Placidia's</i> success, declares <i>Valentinian</i> her son, his young cousin and son-in-law, emperor, and <i>Placidia</i> regent during his minority	XVI	93
4731	3424	425	The <i>Vandals</i> , who had settled in <i>Spain</i> , ravaged the <i>Balearic</i> islands; and the <i>Goths</i> , who had been permitted to settle in <i>Gaul</i> , seized on the neighbouring cities, and laid siege to <i>Arles</i> , which <i>Aetius</i>		

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			obliged them to raise. <i>Thrace</i> was laid waste by the <i>Hunns</i> , but a plague raging in their army they retired	XVI	94
4733	3426	427	<i>Theodosius</i> transplanted the <i>Goths</i> that had been settled in <i>Pannonia</i> 50 years before into <i>Thrace</i> , where they continued 58 years	XVI	94
4734	3427	428	<i>Pharamond</i> king of the <i>Franks</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Clodio</i>	XVIII	518
4734	3427	428	Count <i>Bonifacius</i> in <i>Africa</i> revolts from <i>Valentinian</i> ; <i>Placidia</i> sends a large army under the command of <i>Mavortius</i> , <i>Galbin</i> , and <i>Sinex</i> , who were all intirely defeated; upon which she sent <i>Sigisvult</i> the <i>Goth</i> , who with the assistance of his countrymen, took <i>Carthage</i> and <i>Hippo</i> ; <i>Bonifacius</i> begs the help of the <i>Vandals</i> under the command of <i>Genferic</i> ; they come from <i>Spain</i> , men, women, and children	XVI	95
4734	3427	428	The <i>Vandals</i> evacuate <i>Spain</i> , and go and settle in <i>Africa</i> , where they commit most terrible ravages	XVIII	468
4736	3429	430	<i>Aetius</i> is made commander of all the troops in the western empire, who gained great advantages over the <i>Juthongi</i> , the revolted <i>Noricans</i> , the <i>Franks</i> , and the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Gaul</i>	XVI	96
4736	3429	430	A body of <i>Sueves</i> attempting to cross the <i>Rhine</i> in order to go and join their brethren settled in <i>Galicia</i> in <i>Spain</i> , are attacked by <i>Aetius</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, who cut great numbers of them to pieces, and obliged the rest to return to their own home between the <i>Elbe</i> and <i>Weissel</i>	XVIII	487
4737	3430	431	<i>Aetius</i> intirely reduced the <i>Norici</i> and <i>Vindelici</i> . The true reason of <i>Bonifacius</i> 's revolting comes to light; <i>Placidia</i> and he are reconciled, when he strives to free <i>Africa</i> of <i>Genferic</i> and his companions, by offering them large sums to return home; <i>Genferic</i> rejects his offer, falls upon him, and cuts off most of his men, and forces him to fly to <i>Hippo</i>	XVI	97
4737	3430	431	An œcumenical council was held at <i>Ephesus</i> , where <i>Nestorius</i> bishop of <i>Constantinople</i> was condemned, by upwards of 200 bishops, for holding two persons as well as two natures in Christ. St. <i>Justin</i> , bishop of <i>Hippo</i> in <i>Africa</i> , dies in the 4th month of its siege by the <i>Vandals</i>	XVI	97

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4738	3431	432	<i>Bonifacius</i> engages the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Africa</i> , is overthrown with great slaughter, many taken prisoners, and the rest forced to shelter themselves among the rocks and mountains; after which the <i>Vandals</i> committed such dreadful ravages, that the inhabitants of <i>Hippo</i> quitted the city, which was first plundered and then set on fire. <i>Bonifacius</i> retires to <i>Placidia</i> , at <i>Ravenna</i> . <i>Actius</i> perceiving his treachery was discovered, meets and engages <i>Bonifacius</i> , who being much wounded, died soon after. <i>Actius</i> withdraws to the court of <i>Rouas</i> , king of the <i>Hunns</i> , and returns with a great army. <i>Placidia</i> pardons and restores him to his former post	XVI	98
4739	3432	433	A dreadful fire breaks out at <i>Constantinople</i> , which lasted three days, during which it consumed all the public granaries, &c.	XVI	98
4740	3433	434	<i>Honorio</i> sister to the emperor <i>Valentinian</i> having suffered herself to be debauched by one of her domestics, named <i>Eugenius</i> , was banished the court, being about 16 years old, she invites <i>Attila</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> to enter <i>Italy</i> with his army and marry her, &c.	XVI	99
4741	3434	435	The <i>Romans</i> make a peace with <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Africa</i> , and yield them great part of <i>Numidia</i> , all the province <i>Proconsularis</i> , and <i>Byzacene</i> . <i>Actius</i> gains a great victory over the <i>Burgundians</i>	XVIII	470
4741	3434	435	The <i>Romans</i> , after having with the <i>Britons</i> built on the <i>Isthmus</i> between the two friths of <i>Glota</i> and <i>Bodotria</i> a wall of eight foot broad and twelve foot high, take their final leave of <i>Britain</i> , &c.	XVIII	293
4741	3434	435	The <i>Burgundians</i> , &c. entered <i>Belgic Gaul</i> , made great devastations and dreadful ravages; but <i>Actius</i> the <i>Roman</i> general overcame them in a pitched battle, and reduced them to such straights, that <i>Gundicarius</i> their king sued for peace and obtained it	XVIII	562
4742	3435	436	The <i>Hunns</i> attack the <i>Burgundians</i> , and cut off 20,000 of them in <i>Gaul</i> ; the <i>Goths</i> take several places in <i>Gaul</i> , and besiege <i>Narbonne</i> , but are obliged to raise it and retire	XVI	99
4743	3436	437	The nuptials between <i>Eudoxia</i> , daughter of the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> , and the emperor		

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			<i>Valentinian, were celebrated at Constanti- nople the 29th of October</i>	XVI	100
4743	3436	437	<i>Emeric the Suevian king makes peace with the native Galicians, and being in an ill state of health, resigns his crown to his son Rechila, and lives a private retired life the remainder of his days</i>	XVIII	488
4743	3436	437	<i>Clodio makes himself master of Cambray, from whence he pierced into Artois where Ae- tius and Majorianus fall unexpectedly upon them, while they were celebrating the nuptials of one of their chiefs, and cut great numbers of them to pieces; but not- withstanding this, he extended his con- quests as far as the Somme</i>	XVIII	520
4744	3437	438	<i>Actius removes the Burgundians from the banks of the Rhine, into the present dutchy of Savoy</i>	XVIII	563
4744	3437	438	<i>Actius engages and cuts off 8000 Goths in Gaul</i>	XVIII	428
4744	3437	438	<i>The famous code, or body of Roman laws, are published by Justinian</i>	XVI	101
4744	3437	438	<i>Genferic king of the Vandals surprizes and takes Carthage in Africa, the 23d of Oc- tober, after it had been possessed by the Romans 585 years</i>	XVIII	470
4745	3438	439	<i>Rechila the Suevian king enters Lusitania, and takes Merida the capital of that pro- vince</i>	XVIII	489
4745	3438	439	<i>Genferic, king of the Vandals makes a de- scent into Sicily, ravages the country without opposition, and carries off im- mense booty</i>	XVI	144
4745	3438	439	<i>The emperor Theodosius, in a fit of jealousy, orders Paulinus, the empress Eudocia's chief favourite, to be executed; upon which she retires to Jerusalem, and re- mains there till the time of her death, which happened twenty-one years after- wards, during which time she built many churches, &c.</i>	XVI	104
4745	3438	439	<i>Litorius, as auxiliary to the Romans, with his army of Hunns besieges Tholouse, the capital of the Goths; upon which Theodo- ric king of the Goths goes out, gives them battle, overcomes them, and takes Lito- rius prisoner</i>	XVIII	428
4746	3439	440	<i>Cyrus alone was consul, who, as he was a great proficient in polite literature, espe- cially poetry, was much esteemed, and particularly by the emperors; and as he</i>		

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			went into the <i>Circus</i> with the consular ornaments, the people received him with such acclamations, as made the emperor jealous, and a few days afterwards stripped him of all his employments, and confiscated his estate, &c. pretending that he inclined to Paganism, and aspired at the empire; but flying into a church for refuge, he got himself ordained a priest. The emperor granted him his life, and afterwards made him bishop of <i>Cotyea</i> in <i>Phrygia</i>	XVI	105
4746	3439	440	<i>Arfaces</i> king of <i>Armenia</i> dying, and leaving two sons, <i>Tygranes</i> and <i>Arfaces</i> , by his will divided the kingdom between them; <i>Arfaces</i> disliking his share, appeals to <i>Theodosius</i> , who espouses his cause, and threatens <i>Tygranes</i> with war; upon which he resigned up the whole to his brother, and retired to the <i>Persian</i> court, where he lived privately. <i>Arfaces</i> , for fear of the <i>Persians</i> , surrendered up the whole to <i>Theodosius</i> , and so put an end to the <i>Armenian</i> kingdom, after it had subsisted many ages, and occasioned many bloody wars	XVI	106
4747	3440	441	The empire being vastly weakened, <i>Theodosius</i> is forced to make peace with <i>Attila</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> , conditioning to deliver up such <i>Hunns</i> as had or should take refuge in the <i>Roman</i> dominions; that every <i>Roman</i> prisoner that made his escape from the <i>Hunns</i> , without paying his ransom, should be delivered up, or have eight pieces of gold paid for him; that the <i>Romans</i> annually should pay the <i>Hunns</i> 700 lb. weight of gold; that the <i>Romans</i> should not assist the enemies of the <i>Hunns</i> , &c. In consequence of this treaty, <i>Attila</i> conquered all the nations north of the <i>Euxine</i> sea; then crossing the <i>Danube</i> , over-run <i>Thrace</i> , and demands all the <i>Hunns</i> that sheltered themselves in the <i>Roman</i> dominions. This being refused, <i>Attila</i> began to ravage the country, and put all to fire and sword, and forced the emperor to retire from <i>Constantinople</i> into <i>Asia</i> for his better security	XVI	107
4748	3441	442	<i>Theodosius</i> concludes another shameful peace with <i>Attila</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> , and re-		

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			turns to <i>Constantinople</i> , the 28th of <i>August</i> , where he was forced to keep <i>Attila</i> in temper, by making him frequently extraordinary presents. 'Tis said <i>Attila</i> sent two <i>Goths</i> embassadors to the two emperors; one to <i>Theodosius</i> and one to <i>Valentinian</i> , charging them to say, " <i>Attila</i> , my master and yours, commands you to get a palace ready for his reception	XVI	109
4748	3441	442	The <i>Sueves</i> , under the direction and command of their king <i>Rechila</i> , take the city of <i>Seville</i> in <i>Spain</i> , reduce all <i>Bætica</i> , and the province of <i>Carthagena</i>	XVIII	489
4748	3441	442	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> III. makes peace with <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> , and confirms to him all his conquests in <i>Africa</i>	XVIII	472
4748	3441	442	<i>Varanes</i> , the fifth, king of <i>Persia</i> , dies, and is succeeded by <i>Varanes</i> the sixth, by some called <i>Isdigertes</i> , who lived peaceably with the <i>Romans</i> seventeen years and four months, and then died	X	601
4749	3442	443	<i>Theodosius</i> visits <i>Pontus</i> , and causes the public edifices and walls of <i>Heraclea</i> to be repaired	XVI	109
4749	3442	443	<i>Paschasius</i> , bishop of <i>Lilybæum</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , returns from captivity in <i>Africa</i> , where he had been kept upwards of three years, by <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> , in a miserable condition	XVIII	471
4750	3443	444	<i>Arcadia</i> , the sister of <i>Theodosius</i> , dies, and <i>Antiochus</i> the eunuch, and great chamberlain to <i>Theodosius</i> , is degraded from the rank of a patrician, and confined to the monastery of <i>St. Euphemia</i> at <i>Chalcedon</i> , stripped of his immense wealth, and deprived of all his honours, for extorting upon the people, and a law is made for ever excluding all eunuchs from the patrician dignity	XVI	109
4751	3444	445	<i>Vitus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, is defeated in <i>Spain</i> by the <i>Sueves</i> , who under <i>Rechila</i> their king cut off most of his men, and oblige him to save himself by flight	XVI	109
4752	3445	446	<i>Actius</i> , being this year consul the third time, the <i>Britons</i> cruelly harrassed by the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> , beg assistance from him, but obtain no relief. What the sword left, the plague took away; so that they were		

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4755	3448	449	<i>Attila</i> sends <i>Edecon</i> his embassador to <i>Constantinople</i> , where <i>Chrysaphus</i> , the great chamberlain, backed by <i>Theodosius</i> , promises <i>Edecon</i> great rewards to dispatch his master, and sent <i>Vigilius</i> the interpreter with him to the court of <i>Attila</i> , to be assistant in the affair. <i>Edecon</i> discovers the matter to <i>Attila</i> ; <i>Vigilius</i> is seized, and <i>Attila</i> sends <i>Orestes</i> his secretary to reproach <i>Theodosius</i> , and demand <i>Chrysaphus</i> ; but <i>Nomus</i> , and several other persons of distinction make up the business	XVI	112
4756	3449	450	The emperor <i>Theodosius</i> is so much bruised by a fall from his horse in hunting, that being with much difficulty carried to <i>Constantinople</i> in a chair, he died there the next day, the 28th of <i>July</i> , in the 50th year of his age, and the 43d of his reign from the death of his father, and buried in the same tomb with his father <i>Arcadius</i> . He is allowed to have been a prince of exemplary piety, tho' but of slender parts, being much governed by his eunuchs and favourites	XVI	112
4756	3449	450	<i>Pulcheria</i> , sister of the late emperor <i>Theodosius</i> , declares <i>Marcianus</i> (a person of extraordinary qualifications, tho' of no great birth) emperor, which the senate confirms, and crowned him at <i>Hebdomon</i> , the 24th of <i>August</i> , with great solemnity, and then <i>Pulcheria</i> married him with mighty pomp	XVI	118
4756	3449	450	<i>Pulcheria</i> , mother of <i>Valentinian</i> , dies at <i>Ravenna</i> , (where her tomb is still to be seen) after governing the western empire 26 years	XVI	120
4757	3450	451	The emperor <i>Marcian</i> calls the council of <i>Chalcedon</i> , the 8th of <i>October</i> , and ends the 1st of <i>November</i>	XVI	128
4757	3450	451	<i>Attila</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> sends to the emperor <i>Valentinian</i> , and demands <i>Honorica</i> his sister for his wife, and half the empire for her dowry. He sends embassadors to <i>Attila</i> , who seems satisfied, but only dissembled his intentions; comes with a mighty army into <i>Gaul</i> , having first defeated the <i>Franks</i> , and taken <i>Cbilderic</i> and his mother prisoner, pretending friendship to the <i>Romans</i> . Several cities opened their gates to him; but his soldiers, plundering and ravaging the inhabitants,		

shewed

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			shewed him to be an enemy, wherefore others opposed him, and then he pulled off the mask. He besieged and took by storm <i>Tongres, Treves, Strasburgh, Spire, Worms, Mentz, &c.</i> and going into the open country, put all to the sword, and laid <i>Arras, Laon, Besancon, Toul, and Langres</i> , in ashes; and laid siege to <i>Orleans</i> , and took it by storm; and while his men were plundering it, <i>Actius, Theodoric, &c.</i> came with a large army, and cut abundance of the <i>Hunns</i> to pieces, forced <i>Attila</i> to repass the <i>Loire</i> , in which many of his men were drowned. At last he reached the plains of <i>Chalons</i> , where they engage. <i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> is slain, and about 300,000 men on both sides, after which <i>Attila</i> retired into <i>Pannonia</i>		
4758	3451	452	The <i>Nubians</i> and <i>Blemmyes</i> broke into the eastern empire, but <i>Marcian</i> forces them to accept of peace upon his own terms	XVIII	356
4758	3451	452	<i>Attila</i> invades <i>Italy</i> , and invests <i>Aquileia</i> the metropolis of <i>Venetia</i> , battering it continually for the space of three months, when he took it by assault, and reduced every house in it to ashes, and killed every person that fell into his hands. The cities of <i>Trevigio, Verona, Mantua, Cremona, Brescia, and Bergamo</i> , suffered the same fate. <i>Milan</i> , the metropolis of <i>Liguria</i> , he also took, and burnt the cities round about. <i>Valentinian</i> sends <i>Leo</i> bishop of <i>Rome</i> , and some others, to treat with <i>Attila</i> about an accommodation, who concluded a truce with him	XVI	128
4759	3452	453	<i>Attila</i> enters that part of <i>Gaul</i> now called <i>Dauphiny</i> , but is entirely routed by <i>Sangibar</i> king of the <i>Alans</i> , and <i>Thorismund</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> . Upon his return home, he married a beautiful young woman, and drinking to excess, in the night bled to death; and with him ended the empire of the <i>Hunns</i>	XVIII	368
4759	3452	453	<i>Attila</i> by will appointed <i>Ellack</i> his eldest son his successor; but a civil war happening between him, his brethern, and the conquered nations, <i>Ellack</i> is killed in battle, and the <i>Hunns</i> entirely routed, with a	XVIII	371

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			great slaughter on the banks of the <i>Netad</i> in <i>Pannonia</i>	XVIII	374
4759	3452	453	<i>Thorismond</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , is murdered, and succeeded by his brother <i>Theodoric</i> the second	XVIII	430
4759	3452	453	The empress <i>Pulcheria</i> dies, and leaves an immense stock of wealth to the poor, and was honoured with the title of Saint both by the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Latins</i>	XVI	129
4760	3453	454	<i>Aetius</i> , now consul the 4th time, is accused by <i>Heraclius</i> the eunuch, to the emperor <i>Valentinian</i> , who being a weak prince, believes the insinuation; sends to speak with him in privacy, and himself and several others stab <i>Aetius</i> to death with their swords	XVI	129
4761	3454	455	The emperor <i>Valentinian</i> having violently forced the chastity of <i>Petronius Maximus</i> , <i>Maximus</i> hires two <i>Barbarians</i> to murder <i>Valentinian</i> , who came into the <i>Campus Martius</i> and killed him, and his favourite eunuch <i>Heraclius</i> , in the face of the whole court, the 17th of <i>March</i> , in the 34th year of his age, and 30th of his reign. The next day <i>Maximus</i> assumed the purple, and being saluted by all the people with the title of <i>Augustus</i> , he immediately raised his son <i>Palladius</i> to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> ; and his wife dying, he obliged <i>Eudoxia</i> , wife of the late emperor, to marry him against her will, and married her daughter <i>Eudoxia</i> to his son <i>Palladius</i> . She sends to <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Africa</i> , and begs him to rescue her out of the arms of the tyrant, and to revenge the murder of his friend, he comes with a mighty fleet and army to <i>Rome</i> . <i>Maximus</i> frightened flies, upon which the people pursue and kill him. Three days after, viz. the 15th of <i>June</i> , <i>Genferic</i> enters <i>Rome</i> , and gave it up to be plundered, strictly forbidding his soldiers either to burn the city, or kill the people. They pillaged the houses, churches, and all the public edifices, for fourteen days, and carried away a vast number of captives, each taking as many women as he liked. <i>Genferic</i> stript the place, and took with him <i>Eudoxia</i> and her two daughters, and <i>Gaudentius</i> the son of <i>Astius</i>	XVI	131

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4761	3454	455	<i>Flavius Mæcilius Avitus</i> , who had been appointed, by the deceased <i>Maximus</i> , commander in chief of all the <i>Roman</i> forces, and was now at the court of <i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , at <i>Toulouse</i> , is by him prompted to assume the purple; and the 8th of <i>August</i> following was declared emperor at <i>Arles</i> by all the soldiery; from whence he went to <i>Rome</i> , where he was received with the universal applause of all the people, and <i>Marcian</i> readily acknowledged him for his colleague		XVI	135
4762	3455	456	<i>Requiarius</i> , king of the <i>Suevians</i> in <i>Spain</i> , wars upon the <i>Visigoths</i> in <i>Aquitain</i> , and laid the province of <i>Tarraco</i> waste. His brother-in-law <i>Theodoric</i> , as ally of <i>Rome</i> , endeavours to persuade him to peace and good neighbourhood; but he answering very haughtily, they come to blows, in which <i>Requiarius</i> was entirely defeated, and forced to fly; is pursued, taken, and put to death, and the <i>Sueves</i> submit to <i>Theodoric</i> , who sets one <i>Aquiulphus</i> as governor over them. <i>Aquiulphus</i> revolts, and proclaims himself king of the <i>Sueves</i> , but dies soon after		XVIII	490
4762	3455	456	<i>Gundiac</i> king of the <i>Burgundians</i> joins <i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , and goes with him into <i>Spain</i> , where they discomfit the <i>Sueves</i> ; but in their return home, the <i>Burgundians</i> seized on part of <i>Gaul</i>			
4762	3455	456	<i>Genferic</i> puts to sea with a numerous fleet and army; designs to ravage the coasts of <i>Italy</i> and <i>Gaul</i> ; was met and engaged by <i>Ricimer</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral, and entirely defeated; elated with this success, <i>Ricimer</i> and one <i>Majorianus</i> go to <i>Rome</i> , and oblige the senate to depose <i>Avitus</i> , who was then in <i>Gaul</i> , but <i>Avitus</i> coming back, was met by <i>Ricimer</i> at <i>Placentia</i> , who there stripped him of all the ensigns of majesty; upon which <i>Avitus</i> caused himself to be ordained bishop of <i>Placentia</i> ; but the senate insisting upon his being put to death, he retired towards <i>Brioude</i> , and died by the way		XVI	138
4762	3455	456	The <i>Burgundians</i> dwelling amongst the mountains of <i>Savoy</i> , seize on part of <i>Gaul</i> , and take <i>Lyons</i>		XVI	139

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4762	3455	456	The <i>Heruli</i> make a descent upon <i>Galicia</i> in <i>Spain</i> ; but not succeeding, they sail to <i>Biscay</i> , where they land, and commit great ravages, &c.	XVIII	593
4763	3456	457	<i>Marcian</i> , the emperor of the east, dies, in the seventh year of his reign, and is succeeded by <i>Leo</i> , (surnamed the Great) with the unanimous consent of the senate, people and soldiery, and crowned by <i>Anatolius</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , being the first prince that received his crown at the hands of a bishop. The <i>Eutychians</i> in <i>Alexandria</i> rose in a tumultuous manner, murdered the Catholic bishop <i>Proterus</i> , and chose <i>Timotheus Eleurus</i> , one of their own sect, in his stead	XVI	139
4763	3456	457	<i>Majorianus</i> emperor of the west, falling upon the <i>Vandals</i> who were ravaging <i>Campania</i> , defeats and destroys multitudes of them, and retakes the spoil and plunder they had amassed together, and forces the remainder to fly on board their ships	XVIII	474
4763	3456	457	After three months interregnum, <i>Majorianus</i> (a person of extraordinary merit) is declared emperor in the west, by the senate, people and soldiery	XVI	140
4763	3456	457	<i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , having entirely reduced the <i>Sueves</i> in <i>Galicia</i> , enters <i>Lusitania</i> , takes <i>Merida</i> the metropolis, and several other cities; and then goes to <i>Toulouse</i> , having left a body of troops to reduce some few <i>Sueves</i> in <i>Galicia</i> , who being admitted as friends into <i>Astorga</i> , a town belonging to the <i>Romans</i> , put most of the inhabitants to the sword, plundered the houses, set fire to the place, and carried those that remained alive into captivity; among the rest, the whole clergy and two bishops that happened to be there. <i>Palentia</i> met with the same fate	XVI	141
4763	3456	457	<i>Hengist</i> the <i>Saxon</i> having overcome <i>Vortigern</i> in a battle fought in <i>Kent</i> , made himself king thereof	XVIII	306
4764	3457	458	The <i>Vandals</i> make a descent into <i>Campania</i> ; the emperor <i>Majorianus</i> goes against them, and defeats them, and puts great numbers to the sword, among whom was their commander, brother-in-law to <i>Genseric</i> ; the rest fly to <i>Africa</i>	XVI	142

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4764	3457	458	<i>Moldra</i> the <i>Suevian</i> king orders that part of <i>Galicia</i> , which lay on the <i>Douro</i> , to be laid waste, contrary to the peace that had been concluded the year before	XVIII	492
4764	3457	458	Upon <i>Vortigern's</i> retirement, <i>Aurelius Ambrosius</i> takes upon him the command of the <i>British</i> army, and becomes their king	XVIII	307
4764	3457	458	<i>Majorianus</i> enters <i>Gaul</i> , and obliges the <i>Burgundians</i> to surrender <i>Lyons</i> , which they had taken, and to retire	XVI	142
4765	3458	459	<i>Peroses</i> succeeds his father <i>Varanes</i> the 6th in the kingdom of <i>Persia</i> , and going against the <i>Euthalites</i> or <i>White Hunns</i> , was by them drawn into a snare, that cut off abundance of his men by famine, and compelled him to do homage to their king, and swear never to trouble them again	X	601
4765	3458	459	<i>Theodoric</i> surprized some cities in <i>Gaul</i> , belonging to the <i>Romans</i> . <i>Majorianus</i> goes against him, engages, and in a pitched battle defeats him, and forces him to sue for peace	XVI	142
4765	3458	459	The city of <i>Antioch</i> was almost entirely overthrown by an earthquake	XVI	142
4766	3459	460	<i>Genferic</i> sues to the <i>Romans</i> for peace, but is denied; whereupon attacking the <i>Roman</i> fleet in the bay of <i>Alicant</i> , took most of their ships, and carried them in triumph to <i>Africa</i> ; and soon after a peace was concluded	XVIII	475
4766	3459	460	An earthquake overturned a great part of the city of <i>Cyzicus</i>	XVI	143
4766	3459	460	The <i>Franks</i> , &c. break into <i>Gaul</i> , and having ravaged the most wealthy provinces there, made an irruption into <i>Italy</i>	XVIII	504
4766	3459	460	<i>Ricimer</i> gets the emperor <i>Majorianus</i> by treachery into his power, strips him of the imperial ornaments at <i>Tortona</i> in the <i>Milaneſe</i> , the second, and put him to death the 7th of <i>August</i> ; and proclaimed one <i>Severus</i> , the 19th of <i>November</i> following, at <i>Ravenna</i>	XVI	143
4767	3460	461	<i>Leo</i> emperor in the east refusing to pay the usual pension to the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , allowed to settle in <i>Pannonia</i> , they fly to arms, laid waste <i>Illyricum</i> , and took several cities; but <i>Anthemius</i> drives them into <i>Pannonia</i> again, and then concludes a peace with them	XVI	144

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4767	3460	461	<i>Genferic</i> sends a powerful fleet to pillage the coasts of <i>Sicily</i> and <i>Italy</i> , and made himself master of <i>Sardinia</i> . The <i>Visigoths</i> take <i>Narbonne</i> , and besiege <i>Arles</i> . <i>Ægidius</i> goes against them, forces them to raise the siege and retire	XVIII	475
4767	3460	461	<i>Marcellinus</i> revolts from <i>Severus</i> , and goes into <i>Da'matia</i> , where he establishes a new sovereignty, independent of the empire	XVI	145
4768	3461	462	<i>Ægidius</i> gains a great victory over the <i>Visigoths</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , killing many of them, and <i>Frederic</i> their general the king's brother	XVI	145
4769	3462	463	<i>Beorgor</i> king of the <i>Alans</i> , having entered <i>Italy</i> , <i>Ricimer</i> meets him near <i>Bergamo</i> , and cuts him and all his men off	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	<i>Ægidius</i> being murdered, the <i>Visigoths</i> conquered the greatest part of <i>Gaul</i>	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	<i>Childeric</i> king of the <i>Burgundians</i> , besieged and took <i>Paris</i> , and conquered all the province bordering upon the <i>Rhine</i> . The <i>Saxons</i> settled at <i>Nantz</i> and <i>Bayeux</i> ; the <i>Alemanns</i> in the country of the <i>Helvettii</i> , and the <i>Britons</i> driven out by the <i>Angles</i> and <i>Scots</i> in the territories of <i>Vennes</i> and <i>Treguier</i> , with the adjacent country, supposed to be called <i>Bretagne</i> , from the <i>Britons</i>	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	<i>Rumaricus</i> dying, <i>Remismund</i> his brother reigns over all the <i>Sueves</i> in <i>Galicia</i> alone	XVIII	493
4770	3463	464	The <i>Sueves</i> are universally poisoned by one <i>Ajax</i> , an <i>Arian</i> priest, with that heresy	XVIII	494
4771	3464	465	The emperor <i>Severus</i> dies in the 4th year of his reign, being suspected to be poisoned by <i>Ricimer</i> , and an interregnum of near two years followed, during which <i>Ricimer</i> reigned absolutely without the title of emperor	XVI	146
4771	3464	465	A violent fire reduced eight of the fourteen quarters of <i>Constantinople</i> to ashes; it raging six days before it could be extinguished	XVI	146
4771	3464	465	<i>Uric</i> murders his brother <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , and succeeds him in the government, who had reigned thirteen years	XVI	147
4772	3465	466	<i>Ricimer</i> assembles a powerful fleet in order to recover <i>Africa</i> , but was obliged to lay aside his enterprize, not being able to put out through contrary winds, that blew violently all the summer	XVI	147

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4772	3465	466	The <i>Huns</i> , under <i>Dengizic</i> son of <i>Attila</i> , broke into <i>Dacia</i> ; but were defeated first by <i>Anthemius</i> , and then by <i>Anagastus</i> general of <i>Thrace</i> , who slew <i>Dengizic</i> , and sent his head to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVIII	376
4773	3466	467	<i>Ricimer</i> consents that <i>Anthemius</i> count of the east should be proclaimed emperor of the west, being a native of <i>Constantinople</i> , of an antient, illustrious, and wealthy family, and who had married <i>Marciana</i> , the only daughter of the late emperor <i>Marcian</i> , had been consul in 455, and general, and was a patrician, and refused the empire at the death of <i>Marcian</i> : Upon his coming to <i>Rome</i> he was received and proclaimed emperor by the senate and people, with all possible tokens of joy and respect. A few days after he gave his daughter in marriage to <i>Ricimer</i>	XVI	147
4773	3466	467	<i>Genferic</i> , incensed that <i>Leo</i> had not preferred <i>Olybrius</i> to the western empire, sends a powerful fleet, and ravages <i>Peloponnejus</i> and the <i>Greek</i> islands, and destroys all with fire and sword	XVI	148
4774	3467	468	<i>Leo</i> fits out a very great fleet, consisting of 1113 ships, with each 100 men, under the command of <i>Basiliscus</i> , his brother-in-law, and all the best troops of the west under the command of <i>Marcellinus</i> , who went and landed in <i>Sardinia</i> , and recovered the whole island, but was soon after assassinated by one of his officers. <i>Heraclius</i> landed in <i>Lybia</i> , took <i>Tripolis</i> , defeated the <i>Vandals</i> , and reduced the whole province. <i>Basiliscus</i> arrives at cape <i>Mercury</i> , 30 miles from <i>Carthage</i> , where <i>Genferic</i> sends ambassadors to treat with him (and bribing him with a very large sum of money) <i>Basiliscus</i> made a short truce, during which time <i>Genferic</i> sailed out in the night with a great many fire ships, and set fire to the <i>Roman</i> fleet, and destroyed abundance of them, and put the whole into great confusion; during which <i>Genferic's</i> fleet fell upon them, took several, sunk others, and put the whole to flight, with the slaughter of 50,000 men: This expedition is said to have cost both empires above 130,000 pounds weight of gold	XVIII	478

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4774	3467	468	The <i>Romans</i> are totally routed out of <i>Spain</i> by <i>Euric</i> king of the <i>Goths</i>		XVIII	436
4774	3467	468	The emperor <i>Leo</i> marries his daughter <i>Ariadne</i> to one <i>Zeno</i> an <i>Isaurian</i> , to be a check upon <i>Aspar</i> , and raised him to the patrician rank, made him captain of his guards, and commander of all the armies in the east		XVI	150
4774	3467	468	<i>Remismund</i> king of the <i>Sueves</i> sets down before <i>Lisbon</i> , which the governor <i>Lusides</i> , a <i>Lusitanian</i> , betrays to him: And the <i>Goths</i> surprize <i>Merida</i> , and commit dreadful ravages in the country, sparing neither <i>Romans</i> nor <i>Sueves</i>		XVIII	495
4776	3469	470	<i>Ella</i> , &c. the <i>Saxon</i> , comes with fresh troops, and after defeating the <i>Britons</i> , possess themselves of the sea coast of <i>Suffex</i>		XVIII	509
4776	3469	470	<i>Childeric</i> extends his conquests as far as the <i>Loire</i> , and takes <i>Paris</i> , and then makes himself master of <i>An-ers</i> , after having killed count <i>Paul</i> the <i>Roman</i> general		XVIII	527
4777	3470	471	<i>Leo</i> and <i>Aspar</i> quarrelling, to reconcile them <i>Leo</i> marries one of his daughters to <i>Patricius Secundus</i> , <i>Aspar's</i> eldest son, and created <i>Aspar Cæsar</i> , which heightening their natural pride, they plot against the emperor, which being discovered, <i>Aspar</i> is murdered by the eunuchs of the palace; upon which the <i>Goths</i> rise in <i>Constantinople</i> , and do great mischief: <i>Zeno</i> goes against them, and drove them out of the city with great slaughter, when they retire into <i>Thrace</i> , and commit great ravages; and being joined by the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , they take <i>Philippi</i> and <i>Arca-diopolis</i> : But upon the emperor's paying them a large sum of money they lay down their arms, and restore the cities, &c.		XVI	151
4777	3470	471	<i>Leo</i> publishes several laws against the <i>Arians</i> , deprived them of their liberty, and forbid them to hold any public or private assemblies		XVI	152
4777	3470	471	All the <i>British</i> princes engage <i>Ella</i> , but are defeated		XVIII	509
4777	3470	471	<i>Euric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> gains great advantages over the <i>Romans</i> in <i>Gaul</i>		XVIII	437
4778	3471	472	<i>Ricimer</i> revolts from <i>Anthemius</i> , and besieges him in <i>Rome</i> : The <i>Romans</i> , though			

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			afflicted with famine and the plague, made a stout resistance. <i>Bilimer</i> , the emperor's general in <i>Gaul</i> , comes to his assistance, but is overthrown by <i>Ricimer</i> ; who then taking the city by storm, permitted his men to commit the most dreadful ravages and cruelties: The emperor was put to death, and <i>Olybrius</i> proclaimed in his stead the 11th of <i>July</i> ; and the 19th of <i>September</i> following <i>Ricimer</i> died of a violent pain in his bowels; <i>Olybrius</i> likewise died at <i>Rome</i> , the 23d of <i>October</i> following		
4778	3471	472	Mount <i>Vesuvius</i> in <i>Campania</i> threw up such a vast quantity of fiery ashes as turned night into day even at <i>Constantinople</i> ; where the streets and houses were covered with ashes three inches thick	XVI	152
4779	3472	473	<i>Glycerius</i> at <i>Ravenna</i> proclaims himself emperor the 5th of <i>March</i> , supported by <i>Gondibal</i> , nephew of <i>Ricimer</i> . The <i>Goths</i> resolve to make war upon both empires, and send <i>Vidimir</i> to break into <i>Italy</i> ; but he dying soon after, <i>Glycerius</i> by rich presents prevails upon his son to retire, who goes into <i>Gaul</i> and joins the <i>Visigoths</i> , who thus strengthened, soon after conquer <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i> . <i>Theodimir</i> invades the eastern provinces, but dies soon and is succeeded by his son called <i>Theodoric the Great</i>	XVI	153
4779	3472	473	<i>Euric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Romans</i>	XVI	153
4779	3472	473	<i>Leo</i> proposes <i>Zeno</i> his son-in-law for emperor of the east, but is opposed by the senate and people of <i>Constantinople</i> . The emperor creates <i>Leo</i> , the son of <i>Zeno</i> and his daughter <i>Ariadne</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> , and declared him partner with him in the empire, though but between 5 and 6 years of age	XVIII	437
4780	3473	474	<i>Leo</i> the younger is consul alone, when the emperor <i>Leo</i> the elder was seized with a bloody flux and fever, of which he died in <i>January</i> , having reigned almost 17 years; and <i>Zeno</i> the father was declared colleague to <i>Leo</i> the son, through the mediation of the empress <i>Verina</i> . The ceremony was performed in <i>February</i> following, not in the palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> as usual, but in the circus at <i>Constantinople</i> ; but	XVI	154

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4780	3473	474	the young prince <i>Leo</i> died in <i>November</i> following, having reigned about 10 months <i>Leo</i> the elder, not approving of the promotion of <i>Glycerius</i> to the western empire, had named <i>Julius Nepos</i> a <i>Dalmatian</i> , nephew of <i>Marcellinus</i> . <i>Nepos</i> goes from <i>Constantinople</i> , lands at <i>Porto</i> , and seizes <i>Glycerius</i> , took him prisoner, stripped him of the imperial ornaments, and caused him to be ordained bishop of <i>Salona</i> in <i>Dalmatia</i> , and reigned in his stead	XVI	154
4780	3473	474	<i>Euric</i> breaks peace with the <i>Romans</i> , and enters <i>Auvergne</i> with a great army	XVI	154
4781	3474	475	<i>Nepos</i> having made <i>Orestes</i> general of the <i>Roman</i> forces that were going into <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Orestes</i> delays his march, and goes into <i>Ravenna</i> with an intent to seize <i>Nepos</i> , who being apprehensive of his design, fled by sea on the 28th of <i>August</i> to <i>Salona</i> in <i>Dalmatia</i> , where he was entertained by <i>Glycerius</i> , whom he had a little before deposed. <i>Orestes</i> proclaimed his son <i>Augustus</i> , though very young, emperor, the 29th of <i>October</i> . The new prince called himself <i>Romulus Augustulus</i> , and <i>Orestes</i> took the administration upon himself as tutor and guardian to his son	XVII	437
4781	3474	475	The <i>Saracens</i> break into the eastern empire, and commit dreadful ravages in <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; and the <i>Huns</i> in <i>Thrace</i> put all to fire and sword, the emperor <i>Zeno</i> minding nothing but lewdness and debauchery	XVI	155
4781	3474	475	The empress dowager <i>Verina</i> exasperated against her son-in-law <i>Zeno</i> for his debaucheries, &c. whom she had advanced to the empire, conspires against him with her brother <i>Basiliscus</i> ; he, conscious of his deserts, when the affair was discovered to him, fled first to <i>Chalcedon</i> , and then into <i>Isauria</i> , and <i>Basiliscus</i> was declared emperor in his stead by the senate and people of <i>Constantinople</i> , upon which he created his wife <i>Zenonides Augusta</i> , and his son <i>Marcus Caesar</i>	XVI	155
4781	3474	475	<i>Auvergne</i> is delivered to <i>Euric</i> by treaty, and a peace is concluded with the <i>Romans</i>	XVI	156
4781	3474	475	<i>Zeno</i> the emperor makes peace with <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> , and cedes <i>Africa</i> to him and his successors for ever	XVIII	438

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4782	3475	476	The several <i>Barbarians</i> that served in the <i>Roman</i> army demand of <i>Orestes</i> a 3d part of <i>Italy</i> for their good services. which he refusing, they revolt, and choose one <i>Odoacer</i> for their leader, a private man in the guards of <i>Augustulus</i> , a person of extraordinary parts both natural and acquired, and then marched against <i>Orestes</i> , who took refuge in <i>Pavia</i> , which <i>Odoacer</i> took by assault, and first plundered and then reduced it to ashes. <i>Orestes</i> being taken prisoner, <i>Odoacer</i> carried him to <i>Placentia</i> , and put him to death the 28th of <i>August</i> , being the same day he had deprived <i>Nepos</i> of the empire. He then went to <i>Ravenna</i> , where <i>Paul</i> the brother of <i>Orestes</i> was with the young emperor; he put <i>Paul</i> to death, stripped <i>Augustulus</i> of the imperial robes, and confined him to <i>Lucullanum</i> , a castle in <i>Campania</i> , and made him a handsome allowance to live on		
4782	3475	476	<i>Genferic</i> makes peace with <i>Odoacer</i> king of <i>Italy</i> , and grants him the island of <i>Sicily</i>	XVI	156
4782	3475	476	<i>Rome</i> readily submitted to <i>Odoacer</i> , whereupon he proclaimed himself king of <i>Italy</i> , but refused the purple, and so put an end to the title of emperor in the west, five hundred years after the battle of <i>Actium</i> , when the <i>Roman</i> monarchy was first established, and 1229 years after the foundation of <i>Rome</i>	XVIII	481
4782	3475	476	<i>Odoacer</i> grants the <i>Heruli</i> leave and lands to settle in <i>Italy</i>	XVI	157
4783	3476	477	<i>Zeno</i> being fled into <i>Isauria</i> , <i>Basiliscus</i> sends <i>Illus</i> and <i>Trocondes</i> , two of his generals, with an army after him; upon which <i>Zeno</i> shuts himself up in a castle, which they besiege for some time, during which <i>Basiliscus</i> becoming hateful at <i>Constantinople</i> , the senate ordered <i>Illus</i> and <i>Trocondes</i> to join <i>Zeno</i> and bring him back against <i>Basiliscus</i> ; which being done, <i>Basiliscus</i> dispatches <i>Harmatius</i> his kinsman with a great army against them, who notwithstanding he had solemnly swore to be true to <i>Basiliscus</i> , as soon as he had crossed the <i>Bosphorus</i> joined <i>Zeno</i> upon conditions: Thus strengthened, <i>Zeno</i> enters <i>Constantinople</i> without opposition. <i>Basiliscus</i> with his	XVIII	593

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			wife and son flies to the great church, and there resigned his crown upon the altar, and soon after perished with hunger and cold in the castle of <i>Lemnos</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , whither <i>Zeno</i> had sent him and his family		
4783	3476	477	<i>Zeno</i> being restored in the month of <i>June</i> , according to his promise raised <i>Harmatius</i> to be general of the household troops, and his son <i>Basiliscus</i> to be <i>Cæsar</i> , but soon after murdered the father, deposed the son, and made him reader in a church near <i>Constantinople</i> , who was afterwards ordained bishop of <i>Cyzicus</i>	XVI	159
4783	3476	477	A great fire happens at <i>Constantinople</i> , that consumed the biggest part of the city, with the library, containing 120,000 volumes, among which were the works of <i>Homer</i> , written in golden characters on the great gut of a dragon 120 foot long	XVI	160
4783	3476	477	<i>Audoacrius</i> king of the <i>Saxons</i> , and <i>Childe-ric</i> king of the <i>Franks</i> , march against the <i>Alemanns</i> settled among the <i>Alps</i> , and stripped them of the booty they had lately brought out of <i>Italy</i>	XVI	160
4784	3477	478	<i>Theodorus</i> son of <i>Triarius</i> , who had espoused the cause of <i>Basiliscus</i> , broke into <i>Thrace</i> with a numerous army of <i>Goths</i> , and advanced within four miles of <i>Constantinople</i> , which so frightened <i>Zeno</i> , that he made peace with him upon his own terms	XVIII	584
4785	3478	479	<i>Marcian</i> , the son of <i>Anthemius</i> emperor in the west, claiming the empire in right of his wife <i>Leontia</i> , eldest daughter of the late emperor <i>Leo</i> , suddenly attacked the imperial palace at <i>Constantinople</i> , at the head of some desperate malecontents; but not carrying his point, <i>Zeno</i> bribed his companions, and he flew into a church, from whence being dragged, he was ordained a priest, and confined to a monastery near <i>Cæsarea</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , by the emperor's order	XVI	160
4785	3478	479	<i>Theodoric</i> breaks into <i>Macedon</i> , and goes into <i>Epirus</i> , where by the treachery of one <i>Sidimont</i> , a <i>Goth</i> , <i>Duras</i> is delivered to him: But <i>Sabinianus</i> , <i>Zeno</i> 's general, having surprized and cut to pieces <i>Theudimont</i> , brother of <i>Theodoric</i> , as he was coming with a large reinforce-	XVI	160

ment,

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			ment, and taken all their baggage, with 2000 waggons loaded with provisions, forced <i>Theodoric</i> to abandon <i>Duras</i> , and to retire with great precipitation into <i>Pannonia</i>	XVI	161
4786	3479	480	<i>Zeno</i> makes peace and enters into an alliance with <i>Hunneric</i> , son of <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i>	XVIII	481
4786	3479	480	The <i>Goths</i> make themselves masters of all the places the <i>Romans</i> held in <i>Gaul</i>	XVIII	438
4786	3479	480	The <i>Gepidæ</i> defeat the <i>Hunns</i> with great slaughter, and recover both their antient lands and liberty	XVIII	587
4787	3480	481	<i>Theodoric</i> again breaks into <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Theffaly</i> , and in two years time obliged <i>Zeno</i> to yield to him part of lower <i>Dacia</i> and <i>Mæfia</i> , make him general of the household troops, and consul in the year 483; upon these conditions in 482 he retired, restored <i>Lariffa</i> the metropolis of <i>Theffaly</i> , and engaged to defend the empire with all his forces	XVI	161
4788	3481	482	<i>Clodoveus</i> , or <i>Clovis</i> , upon his father <i>Chil-deric's</i> death, succeeded him in his kingdom	XVIII	532
4788	3481	482	Soon after the death of <i>Varanes</i> the 6th, who was killed in battle by the <i>Hunns</i> , with almost his whole army, the <i>Persians</i> chose <i>Obolas</i> his brother, called also <i>Valens</i> , to succeed him, an excellent prince, but hated because he loved peace	X	603
4789	3482	483	<i>Leontius</i> , a native of <i>Chalcis</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and commander of the troops in that province, proclaims himself emperor: <i>Zeno</i> sends <i>Illus</i> the captain of his guards against him, who instead of opposing, joined him, and ravaged <i>Syria</i> and <i>Isauria</i> . <i>Longinus</i> the emperor's brother goes against him; but his whole army is cut to pieces, and himself taken prisoner, and then the rebels entered <i>Antioch</i> in triumph. Then <i>Zeno</i> sends one <i>John</i> , his general, who prevailed upon <i>Theodoric</i> to join him; they go, engage, and overthrow the rebels near <i>Seleucia</i>	XV	162
4790	3483	484	<i>Leontius</i> and <i>Illus</i> are besieged in the strong castle of <i>Papyra</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> by <i>John</i> , and <i>Theodoric</i> returned to <i>Constantinople</i> : <i>Tro-</i>		

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			<i>condes</i> brother of <i>Illus</i> , being taken prisoner by <i>Johm</i> , was beheaded	XVI	162
4790	3483	484	<i>Euric</i> dies, after having reigned upwards of eighteen years, and conquered the greatest part of <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i>	XVIII	439
4791	3484	485	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , but are drove back, and forced to repass the <i>Danube</i> , by <i>Theodoric</i> the <i>Roman</i> general	XVIII	636
4792	3485	486	<i>Zeno</i> disobliging <i>Theodoric</i> , he breaks into <i>Thrace</i> with a great army, and puts all to fire and sword, and advanced within 15 miles of <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Zeno</i> cedes all <i>Italy</i> to <i>Theodoric</i> , upon which he returns to <i>Novæ</i> in <i>Mæsia</i>	XVI	162
4792	3485	486	<i>Valens</i> , or <i>Obolas</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dying, is succeeded by his nephew <i>Cavades</i>	X	604
4793	3486	487	<i>Hengist</i> having joined the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> , is engaged by <i>Ambrosius</i> , who gave him a total overthrow	XVIII	309
4793	3486	487	<i>Clodoveus</i> makes war upon <i>Syagrius</i> the <i>Roman</i> governor, overcomes and beheads him after the taking of <i>Soissons</i>	XVIII	533
4794	3487	488	<i>Theodoric</i> enters <i>Italy</i> , overcomes <i>Odoacer</i> in several battles, and settles a new kingdom in <i>Italy</i>	XVI	163
4794	3487	488	<i>Leontius</i> and <i>Illus</i> having bravely defended themselves and the castle of <i>Papyra</i> , for four years, were at last taken by treachery and put to death, and their heads sent to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	163
4794	3487	488	<i>Hengist</i> king of <i>Kent</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Esk</i>	XVIII	309
4794	3487	488	The <i>Goths</i> in great multitudes, with their wives and children, and all their effects, set out from <i>Novæ</i> in <i>Mæsia</i> for <i>Italy</i>	XVIII	451
4795	3488	489	<i>Zeno</i> puts several persons of great distinction to death, and confiscates their estates, under pretence of having favoured <i>Leontius</i> and <i>Illus</i>	XVI	163
4795	3488	489	The <i>Goths</i> encounter and defeat <i>Odoacer</i> , and make themselves masters of <i>Milan</i> , <i>Pavia</i> , &c.	XVIII	452
4796	3489	490	<i>Zeno</i> having been told by an astrologer, that one <i>Pelagius</i> , a patrician of great distinction, should succeed him in the empire, put him to death	XVI	163
4796	3489	490	The <i>Goths</i> besiege <i>Odoacer</i> king of <i>Italy</i> in <i>Ravenna</i>	XVIII	452
4796	3489	490	The <i>Burgundians</i> , under the conduct of their king <i>Gundebald</i> , entering <i>Italy</i> under the		

pretence

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			pretence of assisting <i>Odoacer</i> the king against <i>Theodoric</i> the <i>Ostrogoth</i> , committed so great ravages in <i>Liguria</i> , that what with the number they put to the sword, and the number they carried away captive, they left so few behind, that they were not sufficient to till the ground	XVIII	565
4797	3490	491	<i>Zeno</i> the emperor dies, in the 66th year of his age, and 18th of his reign, one of the most debauched weakest princes that had ever reigned in the east. <i>Longinus</i> his brother set up to succeed him, but was rejected upon account of his lewd and wicked life; and by the interest of the empress dowager <i>Ariadne</i> , <i>Anastasius</i> was declared emperor by the senate, and crowned the 11th of <i>April</i> in the <i>Circus</i> , by <i>Euphemius</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , who obliged him to swear to protect the catholic church, and maintain the doctrines of the councils of <i>Nice</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i>	XVI	163
4797	3490	491	The <i>Heruli</i> compel their king <i>Rodulphus</i> , without any provocation, to make war upon the <i>Lombards</i> , are by them overthrown with great slaughter, and the remainder obliged to live in subjection to the conquerors, or leave their own habitations; upon which many of them went and settled in the country of the <i>Rugians</i> , now <i>Switzerland</i>	XVIII	593
4797	3490	491	<i>Ella</i> founds the second <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , called the kingdom of the south <i>Saxons</i> in <i>Essex</i> , &c.	XVIII	310
4798	3491	492	<i>Longinus</i> , the late emperor <i>Zeno</i> 's brother, raising disturbances in <i>Constantinople</i> , is seized, deprived of all his employments, and himself and all his countrymen, the <i>Isaurians</i> , sent back to <i>Isauria</i> their native place; upon which the whole people revolt, and raise an army of 150,000 men: <i>Anastasius</i> sends his best troops against hem, who engage, cut great numbers to pieces, defeat and drive them into the mountains	XVI	167
4799	3492	493	<i>Anastasius</i> taxing the <i>Constantinopolitans</i> against their inclination, they rise, pull down his statues, and <i>Ariadne</i> 's, and drag them about the streets	XVI	167

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4799	3492	493	<i>Odoacer</i> submits to <i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> , and is soon after murdered ; upon which <i>Theodoric</i> is proclaimed king, and acknowledged as such by <i>Anastasius</i> the emperor	XVIII	455
4800	3493	494	<i>Diogenes</i> , one of <i>Anastasius</i> 's generals, is besieged in <i>Claudiopolis</i> , the metropolis of <i>Isauria</i> , by <i>Conon</i> , an <i>Isaurian</i> bishop, and reduced to great straits, but is relieved by <i>John</i> , surnamed <i>Gibbus</i> , who falls unexpectedly upon the rebels, and cuts many of them to pieces, and forces them to raise the siege : The bishop died soon after of the wounds he received in the battle	XVI	168
4802	3495	496	The <i>Alemanns</i> out of <i>Alsace</i> , joined by those of <i>Switzerland</i> , enter <i>Germania Secunda</i> , belonging to the <i>Ripuarian Franks</i> , and put all to fire and sword	XVIII	584
4803	3496	497	<i>John</i> , the <i>Scythian</i> general for the emperor <i>Anastasius</i> , entirely defeats the <i>Isaurian</i> rebels, and takes the two heads of them prisoners, viz. <i>Longinus</i> , brother to the late emperor <i>Zeno</i> , and <i>Theodorus</i> , who were put to death, and their heads sent to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	168
4803	3496	497	<i>Cavadēs</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , intoxicated with pride and power, grew hateful to his subjects, particularly for an edict he made, that all the women in the empire should be common to all the men therein ; for which he was deposed and cast into prison, and <i>Zambades</i> (by some called his son, by others his brother, &c.) elected in his stead	X	605
4803	3496	497	<i>Clovis</i> king of the <i>Franks</i> , with <i>Albofleda</i> his sister, and three thousand of his subjects, are baptized into the <i>Christian</i> faith by <i>Rémigius</i> , bishop of <i>Rheims</i>	XVIII	538
4804	3497	498	The rest of the chief ringleaders of the <i>Isaurian</i> rebellion are taken and sent in chains to <i>Constantinople</i> . Most of the cities of the province of <i>Isauria</i> having been ruined during the war, which lasted six years, the inhabitants that were left were removed into <i>Thrace</i>	XVI	168
4804	3497	498	The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> refusing to set some prisoners at liberty who had been taken in a riot, very narrowly escapes being sacrificed in the <i>Circus</i> by the enraged po-		

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			fects of the people, took <i>Amida</i> by storm, cut the <i>Roman</i> army to pieces, and with the plunder paid his debts	X	607
4809	3502	503	The <i>Romans</i> under <i>Celer</i> enter <i>Arzanene</i> , a <i>Persian</i> province, and lay it waste. The <i>Hunns</i> making a sudden irruption into <i>Persia</i> , the <i>Romans</i> besiege <i>Amida</i> , and have it delivered upon paying 50 talents	XVI	170
4810	3503	504	A truce is made between the <i>Persians</i> and <i>Romans</i> for seven years, which lasted twenty	XVI	171
4810	3504	505	One <i>Mundo</i> , a <i>Goth</i> , with some of his countrymen, seized a strong hold called <i>Herta</i> , from whence he made frequent incursions into the <i>Roman</i> territories: The emperor sends <i>Sabinianus</i> against him; <i>Theodoric</i> assists <i>Mundo</i> , and overthrows <i>Sabinianus</i> , and forced him to shut himself up in the castle of <i>Nato</i>	XVI	171
4813	3506	507	The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> built the famous wall, called the <i>Long Wall</i> , 20 foot broad, distant from the city 280 furlongs, extending from sea to sea, at <i>Constantinople</i> , and defended the empire against the sudden irruptions of the barbarous nations	XVI	171
4813	3506	507	<i>Clovis</i> wars upon <i>Alaric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , and in a battle in the plain of <i>Vougle</i> near <i>Poitiers</i> , gave them a total overthrow, cutting off the greatest part of his troops, and killing <i>Alaric</i> with his own hand. The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> sends to compliment him upon his victory, and presented him with the consular ornaments, and a diadem, which he accepted, and was called consul	XVIII	549
4814	3507	508	<i>Anastasius</i> repairs and fortifies <i>Daras</i> on the <i>Cardus</i> , a frontier town towards <i>Persia</i> , about 15 miles from <i>Nisibis</i> , and three from <i>Carrhæ</i>	XVI	172
4815	3508	509	<i>Theodoric</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> having defeated the army of <i>Clovis</i> , they conclude a peace	XVIII	552
4816	3509	510	<i>Clovis</i> , being honoured with the consular dignity from the emperor <i>Anastasius</i> , moves his habitation from <i>Tours</i> to <i>Paris</i>	XVIII	552
4816	3509	510	<i>Clovis</i> is proclaimed king of the <i>Ripuarian Franks</i> , another tribe of the same people, whose territories are incorporated with those of <i>Clovis</i>	XVIII	554

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4816	3509	10	XVIII	556
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4822	3515	516	<i>Gundebald</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Sigismund</i>	XVIII	566
4823	3516	517	The northern <i>Bulgarians</i> called <i>Getae</i> break into <i>Illyricum</i> , lay <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Epirus</i> waste, defeat <i>Pompeius</i> the emperor's nephew, near <i>Adrianople</i> , penetrate into <i>Thessaly</i> , and then return beyond the <i>Danube</i> , with an immense booty, and a prodigious number of captives	XVI	173
4824	3517	518	The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> was found dead in his chamber on the 9th of <i>July</i> in the 88th year of his age, and 28th of his reign. The soldiers of the household proclaimed <i>Justin</i> , then <i>præfectus prætorio</i> , emperor, a person of a mean and obscure family in <i>Thrace</i> . Soon after a conspiracy was formed against him; but being discovered, and the ringleaders executed, he reigned without opposition	XVI	173
4825	3518	519	<i>Justin</i> restores all the orthodox bishops to their sees, and discourages all sorts of heresies; and assembles several synods, wherein <i>Eutychianism</i> was particularly condemned	XVI	175
4826	3519	520	<i>Vitalianus</i> being made consul cabals against <i>Justin</i> , and is murdered in the palace by the emperor's orders	XVI	175
4827	3520	521	<i>Cavades</i> king of <i>Persia</i> proposes that <i>Justin</i> the Roman emperor should adopt <i>Cosroes</i> his youngest son, whom he had declared his successor; but this being refused, he enters <i>Iberia</i> , whose king applies to <i>Justin</i> , who sends an army under <i>Sittas</i> and the famous <i>Belisarius</i> , who enter <i>Persian Armenia</i> , and laid it waste; but engaging <i>Narses</i> and <i>Aratius</i> , two <i>Persian</i> generals, were put to flight	X	610
4828	3521	522	<i>Narses</i> and <i>Aratius</i> , two brothers and <i>Persian</i> generals, revolt from <i>Cavades</i> , and serve under <i>Belisarius</i> in <i>Italy</i> , and then <i>Belisarius</i> goes to <i>Daras</i> on the frontiers of <i>Persia</i>	XVI	176
4828	3521	522	<i>Sigismund</i> king of the <i>Burgundians</i> causes his son <i>Sigeric</i> to be inhumanly murdered	XVIII	567
4829	3522	523	<i>Sigismund</i> is defeated by <i>Clodomir</i> king of the <i>Franks</i> , and is delivered up by his own subjects, who submit to the <i>Franks</i> . The <i>Franks</i> throw <i>Sigismund</i> , and his wife and children, into a deep well, where they are all drowned	XVIII	569

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4830	3523	524	The <i>Burgundians</i> revolt from the <i>Franks</i> , and proclaim <i>Godemar</i> , brother of <i>Sigismund</i> , their king; upon which war breaks out between them, and in a pitched battle the <i>Burgundians</i> were put to flight, but the <i>Franks</i> following too rashly, they, and <i>Clodomir</i> their king, are surrounded and cut to pieces, and <i>Clodomir's</i> head carried by the <i>Burgundians</i> in triumph upon a spear; upon which peace is concluded, and all those countries that had been surrendered to the <i>Franks</i> , are returned to <i>Godemar</i>		
4831	3524	525	<i>Justin</i> by an edict deprives the <i>Arians</i> of all their churches throughout his dominions, which created a misunderstanding with <i>Theodoric</i> king of <i>Italy</i> , who was a zealous <i>Arian</i> . The city of <i>Antioch</i> is almost utterly overthrown by an earthquake, and great numbers of the inhabitants buried in the ruins, with <i>Euphrasius</i> their bishop. The cities of <i>Epidamnus</i> , <i>Corinth</i> , and <i>Anazarbus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , underwent the same fate; but were repaired at the emperor's expence	XVIII	569
4832	3525	526	The <i>Lombards</i> under <i>Audoinus</i> are allowed to settle in <i>Pannonia</i> , by the emperor <i>Justinian</i>	XVI	176
4832	3525	526	<i>Styrax</i> and <i>Glonas</i> , two kings of the <i>Hunns</i> , being stirred up by <i>Cavadas</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , against the emperor <i>Justinian</i> , with whom he was at war, breaks into the empire with two powerful armies; but <i>Boarex</i> , widow of <i>Balach</i> , king of the <i>Sabirite Hunns</i> , led to the <i>Romans</i> assistance an army of 100,000 men, encounters the two kings, destroys their armies, takes <i>Styrax</i> prisoner, and sends him in chains to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVIII	626
4832	3525	526	The <i>Heruli</i> , having murdered their king, send ambassadors into <i>Thule</i> or <i>Scandinavia</i> , to fetch them one of the blood royal, many of them residing there	XVIII	376
4833	3526	527	The emperor <i>Justin</i> the first of <i>April</i> declares his nephew <i>Justinian</i> partner with him in the empire. <i>Justin</i> dies in the beginning of <i>August</i> following in the 77th year of his age, and 10th of his reign, and <i>Justinian</i> became sole emperor	XVII	594
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4833	3526	527	The fourth Saxon kingdom is founded in Britain by <i>Erchenwen</i> , and called the kingdom of the <i>East Saxons</i>	XVIII	316
4834	3527	528	<i>Justinian</i> orders <i>Belisarius</i> to build a fort in <i>Mindon</i> , to be a check on the <i>Persians</i> . <i>Cavades</i> king of <i>Persia</i> comes against him, they engage, the <i>Persians</i> are victors, and great numbers of the <i>Romans</i> were killed and taken prisoners, and the <i>Persians</i> levelled the fort with the ground	XVI	177
4835	3528	529	<i>Belisarius</i> is made general of the east, and ordered to make an inroad into <i>Persia</i> . <i>Peroses</i> the <i>Persian</i> general meets him near <i>Daras</i> ; they engage, and the <i>Persians</i> are defeated with the loss of 5000 men. The <i>Romans</i> were as successful in <i>Armenia</i> , where they take a great many <i>Persian</i> cities	X	611
4836	3529	530	The <i>Persians</i> under the command of <i>Azarethes</i> , joined by a vast number of <i>Saracens</i> , commanded by <i>Alamundarius</i> their king, engage <i>Belisarius</i> ; and after an obstinate fight, put the <i>Romans</i> to the rout	X	612
4837	3530	531	The <i>Persians</i> still continued the war, and got advantages over the <i>Romans</i> , ravaged the country, and put all to fire and sword	[X	612
4838	3531	532	<i>Cavades</i> king of <i>Persia</i> dies, and his youngest son <i>Cosrobes</i> succeeds him in the kingdom. The <i>Persians</i> and <i>Romans</i> conclude an eternal peace, by which the <i>Romans</i> were to pay 1000 lb. weight of gold, and both parties were to return the places taken, &c.	X	614
4838	3531	532	A rebellion broke out in <i>Constantinople</i> , upon account of the avaricious practices of two ministers, <i>John</i> the prefectus prætorio, and <i>Trebonianus</i> the quæstor, and <i>Hypatius</i> the emperor's nephew was proclaimed emperor. <i>Anastasius</i> deposed the two accused officers; but the senators joining the populace, <i>Hypatius</i> was carried by violence into the <i>Circus</i> , and proclaimed there; but <i>Belisarius</i> the emperor's general, and <i>Mundus</i> governor of <i>Illyricum</i> , came with their troops, and fell upon the unarmed multitude, and killed 3000 of them; took <i>Hypatius</i> and likewise <i>Pompeius</i> , another of the emperor's nephews, who were both beheaded, and the estate of those senators concerned were for the		

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			present confiscated, but soon after re- stored	XVI	180
4838	3531	532	The <i>Franks</i> break the peace with the <i>Bur-</i> <i>gundians</i> , and under <i>Childebert</i> and <i>Clo-</i> <i>tharius</i> enter their territories, besiege <i>Au-</i> <i>gustodunum</i> , now <i>Autun</i> , oblige <i>Godemar</i> their king to save himself by flight, and in 534 made themselves masters of his kingdom	XVIII	570
4839	3532	533	<i>Athalaric</i> king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> in <i>Italy</i> dies, and his mother reigns in his stead, and chuses <i>Theodotus</i> her cousin for her colleague, who imprisons her	XIX	21
4839	from 3532	533	The emperor being engaged with the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Italy</i> , the <i>Hunns</i> enter <i>Illyricum</i> , lay the country waste, take thirty-two castles, destroy <i>Cassandria</i> , and return home un- molested with immense booty and 120,000 captives; the <i>Armenians</i> shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke; the <i>Persians</i> enter <i>Syria</i> , take and plunder <i>Beræa</i> , <i>Hierapolis</i> , and many other places; and then besiege and take <i>Antioch</i> , plunder the town, murder the people, and then reduced the city to ashes, and what few inhabitants remained, carried away captive, and sold them for slaves; and then conclude a peace, upon condition that the <i>Romans</i> should pay 5000lb. weight of gold down, 500lb. annually, &c. and in their return plun- dered the cities of <i>Apamea</i> and <i>Chalcis</i> , and laid waste <i>Mesopotamia</i> , carrying off vast booty, and a great number of cap- tives		
4847	to 3540	541			
4840	3533	534	<i>Amalasuntha</i> , queen of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , mur- dered by order of <i>Theodotus</i> , for which the emperor <i>Justinian</i> proclaims war against him	XVI	181
4841	3534	535	<i>Belisarius</i> takes <i>Palermo</i> from the <i>Goths</i> , and makes himself master of <i>Sicily</i> , &c.	XIX	22
4843	3536	537	<i>Theodatus</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> is by them first deposed, and <i>Vitiges</i> proclaimed king in his stead, and then murdered	XIX	24
4843	3536	537	The <i>Gepidæ</i> joined by the <i>Heruli</i> begin to plunder the neighbouring provinces; upon which <i>Justinian</i> sends his best generals against them, who drive them entirely out of <i>Illyricum</i> , and force them into <i>Dacia</i> beyond the <i>Danube</i>	XIX	28
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4844	3537	538	The <i>Goths</i> , after losing abundance of their men, are compelled to raise the siege of <i>Rome</i> by <i>Belisarius</i> , who cut off vast numbers of them in their retreat, and forced many into the river		XIX	35
4845	3538	539	The <i>Franks</i> invade <i>Italy</i> , though they had engaged to help the emperor		XIX	40
4845	3538	539	The <i>Hunns</i> pass the <i>Danube</i> in great multitudes, and lay waste <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Greece</i> , <i>Illyricum</i> , and all the provinces from the <i>Ionian</i> sea to the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> , &c. and return home with incredible booty, after having committed all manner of cruelties		XVIII	377
4845	3538	539	The <i>Bulgarians</i> are defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , and both their kings killed		XVIII	637
4846	3539	540	The <i>Bulgarians</i> come again into <i>Thrace</i> , which they plunder and lay waste far and near; but being attacked by <i>Mundus</i> governor of <i>Illyricum</i> , are totally overcome, most of them being cut to pieces, and the remainder carried prisoners to <i>Constantinople</i> , where the emperor ordered part to be incorporated among his troops, and the rest to be transplanted into <i>Armenia</i> and <i>Lazica</i>		XVIII	638
4846	3539	540	<i>Belisarius</i> proclaimed king of <i>Italy</i> , and admitted into <i>Ravenna</i> , &c. but is called to <i>Constantinople</i> by the emperor, whither he carries <i>Vitiges</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> and vast plunder		XIX	45
4847	3540	541	<i>Ildebald</i> is chose king of <i>Italy</i> ; but behaving disagreeably, <i>Vilas</i> one of his guards gave him so violent a stroke on the neck with his sword, as he was feasting his nobility, that his head dropped on the table with the meat in his fingers, and is succeeded by <i>Eraric</i>		XIX	46
4848	3541	542	The <i>Goths</i> , displeased with <i>Eraric</i> , murder him, and proclaim <i>Totila</i> king of <i>Italy</i> in his stead		XIX	48
4848	3541	542	<i>Arthur</i> the great <i>British</i> king dies, and is said to be succeeded by his cousin <i>Constantine</i>		XVIII	317
4848	3541	542	The <i>Lazians</i> , a people between the <i>Euxine</i> and <i>Caspian</i> seas, being grievously oppressed by the <i>Roman</i> troops, revolted from the <i>Romans</i> to the <i>Persians</i> , and delivered up all their strong-holds and castles to them, who drove out the <i>Roman</i> and			

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			put <i>Persian</i> garisons in their stead. <i>Belisarius</i> the <i>Roman</i> general enters <i>Persia</i> , lays waste <i>Affyria</i> , &c.		
4849	3542	543	<i>Totila</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> recovers <i>Tuscany</i> , and several other places in <i>Italy</i>	XVI	182
4849	3542	543	<i>Cosrboes</i> invades the <i>Roman</i> territories afresh; a dreadful plague rages in <i>Persia</i> , yet he overthrew 30,000 <i>Romans</i> , as they attempted to break into <i>Persarmenia</i> , with only 4000 <i>Persians</i>	XIX	51
4850	3543	544	<i>Cosrboes</i> orders <i>Gubazes</i> king of the <i>Lazians</i> to be murdered, and the people to be transplanted; but before it could be executed, 'twas discovered. <i>Gubazes</i> submits to <i>Justinian</i> , who sends him 8000 men, with whom and his own people joined together he has several encounters with the <i>Persians</i> , and at last cut off and drove them all out of his country, upon which a truce for five years is concluded between the <i>Persians</i> and <i>Romans</i>	XVI	183
4853	3546	547	<i>Totila</i> king of the <i>Goths</i> takes and plunders <i>Rome</i> , but spares the lives of the inhabitants and soldiers	XVI	183
4853	3546	547	<i>Ida</i> founded the fifth <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , and called it the kingdom of <i>Northumberland</i>	XIX	56
4856	3549	550	<i>Totila</i> takes <i>Rome</i> a second time, by the treachery of the <i>Isaurians</i>	XVIII	317
4856	from 3549	550	The <i>Persians</i> invade <i>Lazica</i> , and take the strong castle of <i>Telepsus</i> , and then put the <i>Romans</i> to flight. <i>Gubazes</i> complains to <i>Justinian</i> of the cowardice of his generals, which so exasperated them, that they murder him. The <i>Lazicans</i> are going to revolt, but <i>Justinian</i> appeases them by ordering all concerned in the murder to be executed, and making the brother of the deceased king in his stead. 60,000 <i>Persians</i> besiege <i>Phasis</i> in <i>Lazica</i> ; <i>Justin</i> commander of the <i>Romans</i> falls upon them, kills 12,000 on the spot, and forced the rest to run away; upon this <i>Cosrboes</i> sues to <i>Justinian</i> for peace, which is mutually agreed to	XIX	62
4864	to 3557	558			
4858	3551	552	The <i>Gepidæ</i> enter the territories of the <i>Lombards</i> , and destroy all with fire and sword; but the <i>Lombards</i> , receiving assistance from <i>Justinian</i> the emperor, entirely overthrow the <i>Gepidæ</i> .	XVI	185
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4859	3552	553	The <i>Lombards</i> , after assisting the <i>Romans</i> , are sent home with rich presents for their good services	XVIII	6:7
4859	3552	553	The <i>Goths</i> , by submitting to the <i>Romans</i> , put an end to their government in <i>Italy</i>	XIX	72
4864	3557	558	The <i>Hunns</i> come into <i>Thrace</i> , &c. <i>Belisarius</i> defeats and puts them to flight with a very few men; but they hearing of his disgrace, upon his return to <i>Constantinople</i> , return again and ravage all the country, coming before the royal city. <i>Germanus</i> heading the imperial troops, fell upon them, slew great numbers, and obliged the rest to fly	XVIII	378
4864	3557	558	A violent earthquake overturned many stately buildings and churches at <i>Constantinople</i> , which destroyed a vast number of people; and then a terrible fire broke out that swept away vast numbers	XVI	186
4865	3558	559	<i>Belisarius</i> , the famous <i>Roman</i> general, after many years severe service, and obtaining many extraordinary victories, falls a victim to the malicious accusations of his enemies, and is deprived of all his honours and employments, and confined to his house at <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	186
4866	3559	560	<i>Sigebert</i> king of <i>Mentz</i> engages the <i>Hunns</i> upon the banks of the <i>Elbe</i> , and entirely routs them	XVIII	380
4867	3560	561	<i>Ethelbert</i> king of <i>Kent</i> kindles a civil war among the <i>Saxon</i> kings in <i>Britain</i>	XVIII	317
4867	3560	561	The emperor <i>Justinian</i> convinced of the injury done to his faithful servant and valiant general <i>Belisarius</i> , restores him to all his honours and commands	XVI	187
4871	3564	565	<i>Marcellus</i> , <i>Sergius</i> and <i>Ablavius</i> , three chief officers in the court of the emperor <i>Justinian</i> , conspire his death, are detected and executed, and many banished, but the emperor died soon after, in the 39th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his nephew <i>Justin</i> , son of his sister <i>Vigilantia</i> , who was unanimously proclaimed by the senate, and crowned by <i>John</i> patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	187
4872	3565	566	The people grumbling at the discontinuance of the name and office of consul, <i>Justin</i> revives it, after it had been omitted 25 years, and entered upon that office the first of <i>January</i> of this year	XVI	189

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4874	3567	568	The emperor <i>Justin</i> causes his kinsman <i>Justin</i> to be seized and carried to <i>Alexandria</i> , and there murdered, because the people loved him		
4874	3567	568	<i>Longinus</i> alters the antient manner of government in <i>Italy</i> , and settles in every city a governor, which he called a duke, and took upon himself the name of exarch, or governor of the whole, under the emperor, which continued till the year of <i>Christ</i> , 751	XVI	190
4874	3567	568	The <i>Lombards</i> invade <i>Italy</i> , and make themselves masters of several cities, and found a kingdom which lasted 200 years	XIX	74
4875	3568	569	<i>Alboinus</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> , having taken <i>Friuli</i> , erected it into a dutchy, which continues so to this day	XVIII	629
4875	3568	569	The inhabitants of <i>Perfarmenia</i> , being cruelly persecuted by the <i>Persians</i> , for professing the <i>Christian</i> religion, revolt to the <i>Romans</i> . <i>Cosroes</i> invades and overruns <i>Syria</i> and <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; but <i>Justin</i> being seized with madness, the empress <i>Sophia</i> writes to him in such moving terms, that in 572 a truce for three years was concluded	XVIII	630
4876	3569	570	<i>Alboinus</i> is proclaimed king of <i>Italy</i> , and makes <i>Pavia</i> his residence, and the metropolis of his kingdom	XVI	191
4877	3570	571	<i>Clephis</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> , and <i>Messana</i> his queen are murdered by his subjects, for his cruelty towards them	XVIII	631
4877	3570	571	The <i>Lombards</i> shake off monarchy, and are governed by dukes	XVIII	634
4878	3571	572	<i>Cunimundus</i> king of the <i>Gepidæ</i> enters the <i>Lombards</i> country with a numerous army, and commits most cruel ravages. <i>Alboinus</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> raises a great army, and engages the <i>Gepidæ</i> ; and after a very doubtful and obstinate battle, the <i>Gepidæ</i> fly, and are pursued by the victorious <i>Lombards</i> , with so great slaughter, that scarce one is left alive. <i>Alboinus</i> slew <i>Cunimuudus</i> with his own hand, and cutting off his head, turned his scull into a cup, which he used to drink out of upon all public occasions. The <i>Lombards</i> seized upon all their lands in <i>Dacia</i> , and obliged the people to submit to them, or go into	XVIII	634

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			other countries, and so ended the kingdom of the <i>Gepidæ</i>	XVIII	589
4878	3571	572	The empress <i>Sophia</i> prevails on the senate to advance <i>Tiberius</i> the <i>Thracian</i> to the go- vernment during her husband's illness	XVI	192
4879	3572	573	<i>Justin</i> , influenced by his wife <i>Sophia</i> , raises <i>Tiberius</i> to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> , and resigns to him the whole management of affairs	XVI	192
4880	3573	574	<i>Cosroes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> breaks into <i>Perfar- menia</i> as soon as the truce between him and the <i>Romans</i> expired, and marched to besiege <i>Cæsarea</i> , the capital of <i>Cappado- cia</i> : <i>Justinian</i> the <i>Roman</i> general meets him, engages, and puts him entirely to the rout; which so affects <i>Cosroes</i> , that he soon after fell sick and died of grief, after reigning 48 years	XVI	192
4880	3573	574	<i>Alboinus</i> , the first <i>Lombard</i> king of <i>Italy</i> , is murdered by <i>Helinchild</i> , his shield-bearer, at the instigation of the queen	XVIII	632
4883	3576	577	<i>Hormisdas</i> II ^d . succeeds his father <i>Cosroes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Persia</i> , a prince every way unable to support so great a burthen	X	22
4887	3580	581	<i>Justin</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Tiberius</i> in the empire, who owned <i>Anastasia</i> for his wife, and made her <i>Augusta</i> ; which so exasperated <i>Sophia</i> the empress dowager (who expected him to marry her) that she conspires to set <i>Justinian</i> upon the throne; but <i>Tiberius</i> strips her of all her wealth, and puts <i>Mauritius</i> in the place of <i>Justi- nian</i> , and peace was restored again	XVI	193
4888	3581	582	<i>Mauritius</i> engages and entirely overthrows <i>Hormisdas</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , took the camp with all the royal plate and treasure, and an incredible number of prisoners, all which he sent to <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Hormi- das</i> fits out another army, which <i>Mauritius</i> likewise overthrows, took an immense booty, and whole nations of slaves. Up- on <i>Mauritius</i> 's return to <i>Constantinople</i> , <i>Tiberius</i> gives him his daughter in mar- riage, and raises him to the dignity of <i>Cæ- sar</i> , and a peace is concluded with the <i>Persians</i>	XVI	193
4891	3584	585	<i>Cerda</i> the <i>Saxon</i> founds the seventh <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , and calls it <i>Mercia</i>	XVIII	321
4891	3584	585	<i>Uffa</i> the <i>Saxon</i> founds the sixth <i>Saxon</i> king- dom in <i>Britain</i> , and calls it the kingdom of the <i>East-Angles</i>	XVIII	320

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4891	3584	585	The <i>Lombards</i> restore monarchy among them, and choose <i>Autharis</i> , son of <i>Clepbis</i> , for their king	XVIII	635
4892	3585	586	The emperor <i>Tiberius</i> dies, greatly lamented for his extraordinary care of his people, and is succeeded by his son-in-law <i>Mauritius</i>	XVI	194
4895	3588	589	<i>Hormisdas</i> king of <i>Persia</i> breaks the peace concluded with the <i>Romans</i> , but is defeated in several battles with prodigious slaughter	XVI	195
4896	3589	590	A terrible earthquake at <i>Antioch</i> destroys almost the whole city, and buries 30,000 persons in its ruins	XVI	196
4896	3589	590	<i>Autharis</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> poisoned	XIX	81
4897	3590	591	<i>Sittas</i> , the architect, a citizen of <i>Martyropolis</i> , betrays that great city and important place into the hands of the <i>Persians</i> , from whom <i>Germanus</i> the Roman general some time after retook it	XVI	196
4897	3590	591	<i>Agilulf</i> duke of <i>Turin</i> marries <i>Theudelinda</i> , wife of <i>Autharis</i> , and is proclaimed king of the <i>Lombards</i>	XIX	82
4899	3592	593	<i>Hormisdas</i> king of <i>Persia</i> behaving very haughtily, cruelly, &c. is deposed, has his eyes bored out with red hot irons, and cast into prison, and his son <i>Cosroes</i> put in his stead, who ordered his father to be put to death, which so dissatisfied the <i>Persians</i> , that they drove him out of the kingdom; who flying to the emperor <i>Mauritius</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> , is by him kindly received, and assisted with an army that reinstated him upon the throne, and a peace is concluded between the two princes	X	27
4900	3593	594	The <i>Avari</i> having broke into <i>Thrace</i> , and taken many strong places, the emperor <i>Mauritius</i> goes against them, and after various battles, is forced to buy a peace	XVI	197
4901	3594	595	<i>Chagan</i> king of the <i>Avari</i> , together with the <i>Gepida</i> , <i>Sclavi</i> , &c. enter the Roman dominions, swearing they would utterly demolish the <i>Roman</i> name, and establish a new empire over all people and nations, and after laying <i>Thrace</i> waste, advanced towards <i>Constantinople</i> ; but a violent plague breaking out in their army, swept off multitudes, among whom were seven of <i>Chagan's</i> sons: <i>Chagan</i> offering to set 12,000 <i>Romans</i> at liberty for a small ransom, which <i>Mauritius</i> refusing to pay, he put them all to death, which occasioned		

a mutiny

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			a mutiny in the <i>Roman</i> army, and a great tumult at <i>Constantinople</i>		
4903	3596	597	The <i>Avari</i> renew their ravages, and are defeated in five successive battles by <i>Priscus</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, who cutting off 30,000 of them, drove the remainder out of the <i>Roman</i> dominions	XVI	197
4908	3601	602	The emperor <i>Mauritius</i> commanding his brother <i>Peter</i> to cross the <i>Danube</i> and winter in the enemies country, so exasperated the soldiers, that they mutiny and proclaim one <i>Phocas</i> , a centurion, emperor. The populace at <i>Constantinople</i> rise, and force <i>Maurice</i> to embark in disguise, with his wife and children, in a small ship; but being driven back by contrary winds, takes refuge in the church of <i>Autonomus</i> the martyr, about twenty miles distant from <i>Constantinople</i> , whither <i>Phocas</i> comes, and is crowned with loud acclamations in the church of <i>St. John Baptist</i> , with his wife <i>Leontia</i> , by the patriarch	XVI	198
4908	3601	602	In the publick sports at <i>Constantinople</i> , a contest happening between the <i>Blue</i> and the <i>Green</i> , <i>Phocas</i> sends his guards to quell the uproar, who using the tribune of the <i>Blue</i> roughly, they cry out, <i>Maurice</i> was yet alive, who would do them justice; upon which <i>Phocas</i> ordered <i>Maurice</i> to be dragged out of his sanctuary, and after killing five of his sons before his face, beheaded him, and put many of his friends and relations to death afterwards	XVI	198
4909	3602	603	<i>Phocas</i> sends his own and his wife <i>Leontia</i> 's images to <i>Rome</i> , which are received by <i>Gregory the Great</i> , bishop of <i>Rome</i> , with great respect, and lodged in the oratory of the martyr <i>Cesarinus</i> ; but <i>Phocas</i> behaving very cruelly, he grew hateful to the people	XVI	199
4910	3603	604	<i>Narses</i> , commander of the <i>Roman</i> forces on the borders of <i>Persia</i> , revolts, and is joined by <i>Cosroes</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , who defeat and kill <i>Germanus</i> , who was sent against them, and some time afterwards they also defeated <i>Leontinus</i> . <i>Phocas</i> by solemn oaths and large promises prevails upon <i>Narses</i> to lay down his arms and return home; as soon as <i>Phocas</i> had him in his power, he ordered him to be burnt alive, to the great grief of the <i>Romans</i>	XVI	200

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4911	3604	605		
4912	3605	606	XIX	86
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4914	3607	608	XVI	201
4915	3608	609	XVI	202
4915	3608	609	XVI	202
4916	3609	610	XVI	203

Agilulf king of the *Lombards* in *Italy* declares his son *Adaluald* (or *Aldonald*) yet an infant, his colleague, and causes him to be openly crowned with great solemnity

Phocas sends ambassadors with large presents to *Cosroes* king of *Persia*, in order to make peace, who rejects all his offers, ravages *Mesopotamia* and *Syria*, and carries off immense booty

Constantina, widow of the late emperor *Maurice*, is racked, and confesses that several of the great officers were conspiring with her to set her son *Theodosius* on the throne; for which she and many of the grandees are put to death, and also three of her daughters, and multitudes daily imprisoned, where they died miserably

Cosroes lays waste *Syria*, *Palestine*, and *Phœnicia*, putting all to fire and sword; and having defeated the troops sent against him, entered *Galatia*, and commits dreadful ravages, and goes to *Chalcedon*; and while this was doing abroad, *Phocas* murders all who are any ways related to, or favourers of, *Mauritius* at home

The *Jews* at *Antioch* rise, and murder the *Christians* in great numbers, and dragged the mangled carcase of *Anastatius* the patriarch about the streets in a most ignominious manner: *Benofus*, who was going against the *Persians*, strove to quell the tumult by fair means; but not prevailing, orders his troops to fall on them, who cut great numbers to pieces, and drove the rest out of the city

Phocas being upbraided with his vices, in the *Circus* at *Constantineple* by the populace, he ordered several immediately to be beheaded on the spot, and others to be cast into the sea; which so enraged them, that they set the palace and public prison on fire. The great men having an intention to murder *Phocas* in the *Hippodrome*, are betrayed by *Anastatius* the *Comes Largitionum*; but *Phocas* puts him as well as them to death

Heraclius, son of *Heraclius* governor of *Africa*, proclaims himself emperor, and is as such acknowledged by the *Africans*, who furnish him with a great army and fleet:

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			He comes to <i>Constantinople</i> , engages and beats the fleet of <i>Phocas</i> ; <i>Phocas</i> flies into the palace, whither <i>Photinus</i> , whose wife he had debauched, followed, took and bound him in chains, and so sent him to <i>Heraclius</i> , who orders first his hands and feet, then his privy members, and lastly his head to be cut off		
4917	3610	611	<i>Heraclius</i> is proclaimed emperor at <i>Constantinople</i> , and crowned by <i>Sergius</i> the patriarch. The <i>Persians</i> continued their ravages and destructions, being now arrived at <i>Antioch</i> , no force then on foot being able to withstand them	XVI	203
4919	3612	613	The <i>Persians</i> over-run <i>Cappadocia</i> , and take and sack <i>Cæsarea</i> , and carry off immense booty, and a vast number of captives. The empress <i>Eudocia</i> is delivered of a son, but died soon after. <i>Heraclius</i> desires peace of <i>Cosroes</i> , and offers to pay an annual sum, but is refused	XVI	204
4921	3614	615	<i>Agilulf</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Adalwald</i> his son, as king of the <i>Lombards</i> in <i>Italy</i>	XVI	204
4922	3615	616	The <i>Persians</i> come again into <i>Syria</i> , break into <i>Palestine</i> , and take <i>Jerusalem</i> , where they sell 90,000 <i>Christians</i> for slaves to the <i>Jews</i> ; but <i>Zacharias</i> the patriarch, and part of the cross on which <i>Christ</i> was crucified, with immense booty, is carried into <i>Persia</i>	XIX	89
4922	3615	616	The emperor <i>Heraclius</i> marries his brother's daughter <i>Martina</i> , and causes her to be crowned with the usual pomp by <i>Sergius</i> patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	204
4923	3616	617	The <i>Persians</i> renew their ravages; <i>Heraclius</i> goes into <i>Armenia</i> , and again offers proposals for an accommodation, which are rejected: Then he entered <i>Persia</i> , took and levelled several towns with the ground; and then went to attack <i>Cosroes</i> , who ran away, when he entered <i>Gyzacum</i> , where he seized immense treasure, and burnt the city, and carried off 50,000 captives: But going to winter in <i>Albania</i> , the weather proving very cold and troublesome to the <i>Persians</i> , he sent them home without ransom	XVI	205
4925	3618	619	The <i>Persians</i> over-run all <i>Egypt</i> , take and pillage <i>Alexandria</i> , and then come into <i>Africa</i> and besiege <i>Carthage</i> , and return	XV I	207

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			to <i>Persia</i> with the spoils of several provinces, and a prodigious number of captives. <i>Heraclius</i> begs for peace again, but is refused by <i>Cosrboes</i> , unless he will renounce his crucified God, and adore the sun	XVI	205
4925	3618	619	<i>Heraclius</i> defeats the <i>Persians</i> in two pitched battles, and cuts off great numbers, and their general <i>Sarablaeus</i>	XVI	207
4926	3619	620	<i>Heraclius</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Avari</i> , and goes against the <i>Persians</i> in person: <i>Saes</i> the <i>Persian</i> general invites <i>Heraclius</i> to an interview, under pretence of peace: <i>Heraclius</i> sends 70 persons of distinction, whom <i>Saes</i> loads with chains, and sends them captive into <i>Persia</i> . <i>Cosrboes</i> slays <i>Saes</i> alive, for having seen the Roman emperor and not took him likewise. <i>Heraclius</i> penetrates through <i>Armenia</i> into <i>Persia</i> , and lays all waste before him, engages and defeats the <i>Persians</i> , and takes their camp and baggage, and then returns to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	205
4928	3621	622	<i>Heraclius</i> crosses the <i>Euphrates</i> , takes <i>Samosa</i> , &c. and intirely overthrows <i>Sarabazes</i> on the banks of the <i>Sanis</i>	XVI	207
4930	3623	624	<i>Cosrboes</i> , not able to beat <i>Heraclius</i> , raises an universal persecution against all the <i>Catholics</i> in his dominions, and only spares the <i>Nestorians</i>	XVI	207
4931	3624	625	<i>Cosrboes</i> engages the <i>Avari</i> , <i>Huns</i> , and <i>Slavonians</i> to invade <i>Thrace</i> , which they do, and destroy all before them, and besiege <i>Constantinople</i> , while <i>Heraclius</i> enters <i>Persia</i> , and lays it waste, and <i>Theodorus</i> the Roman engages and gives <i>Saes</i> the <i>Persian</i> a dreadful overthrow	XVI	208
4932	3625	626	<i>Heraclius</i> invades <i>Persia</i> again, and at <i>Nineveh</i> meets <i>Razafes</i> the <i>Persian</i> general, whom he engages, kills him and a great part of his army, and puts the rest to flight, with only the loss of fifty <i>Romans</i> . <i>Cosrboes</i> flies to <i>Seleucia</i> , with his wives and children; and <i>Heraclius</i> destroyed the <i>Persian</i> provinces with fire and sword, released the <i>Roman</i> captives, recovered the standards, and carried off great part of the wealth of <i>Persia</i>	XVI	208
4932	3625	626	<i>Sarabazes</i> revolts with his whole army from <i>Cosrboes</i> , who falling ill, declares his		

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			younger son <i>Merdaſa</i> his ſucceſſor; where- upon <i>Syroes</i> his eldeſt ſon joined <i>Sharduni- chas</i> , ſeized his father, and threw him chained into priſon, where he was mur- dered, with <i>Merdaſa</i> and his other chil- dren: Then <i>Syroes</i> being king, concluded a perpetual peace with <i>Heraclius</i> , by which all the <i>Roman</i> provinces were again reſtored to the empire		
4933	3626	627	All the <i>Perſians</i> and <i>Romans</i> that were pri- ſoners of war in either dominions were ſet at liberty; and <i>Heraclius</i> upon his ap- proaching <i>Conſtantinople</i> is met by his ſon <i>Conſtantius</i> , the patriarch, the nobility, and people, with all the demonſtrations of joy poſſible	XVI	209
4933	3626	627	<i>Syroes</i> king of <i>Perſia</i> dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon <i>Ardeſer</i> , or <i>Artaxerxes</i> , a child of ſeven years old, who after reigning ſeven months is murdered	XVI	209
4933	3626	627	<i>Adalwald</i> and <i>Theudelinda</i> both die, and <i>Ario- wald</i> ſucceeds as king of the <i>Lombards</i>	XVI	210
4934	3627	628	<i>Sarabazes</i> the <i>Perſian</i> general, having killed <i>Ardeſer</i> , ſets himſelf up for king in his room; but after much blood being ſpilt, the nobility depoſe him, and ſet up <i>Hor- miſdas</i> , or <i>Iſdigertes</i> , (one of <i>Syroes</i> ne- phews) two years afterwards	XIX	92
4934	3627	628	<i>Heraclius</i> goes to <i>Jeruſalem</i> with that part of the croſs that had been carried into <i>Perſia</i> , which he entered in great pomp, returned it to the great church, and inſti- tuted the feſtival of <i>The Exaltation of the Holy Croſs</i> , obſerved by the preſent <i>Ro- man</i> church on the 14th of <i>September</i> . Then the emperor baniſhed all the <i>Jews</i> , forbidding them under ſevere penalties to come within three miles of that holy city	XVI	210
4935	3628	629	The emperor <i>Heraclius</i> coming to <i>Edeſſa</i> , <i>Athanaſius</i> , the patriarch of the <i>Jaco- bites</i> , influenced him ſo far as to embrace the doctrine of the <i>Monothelites</i> , who ac- knowledge but one will in <i>Chriſt</i>	XVI	210
4936	3629	630	<i>Mohammed</i> , or <i>Mabomet</i> , (who called him- ſelf king and prophet of the <i>Saracens</i>) died this year, having firſt reduced <i>Mecca</i> and <i>Medina</i> , and part of <i>Arabia</i> , and was ſucceeded by <i>Eububezer</i> , one of his kinſmen	XVI	211

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			[699]		
4938	3631	632	<i>Eububezer</i> enters <i>Persia</i> , intirely defeats <i>Isdigertes</i> , and puts an end to the <i>Persian</i> empire, after it had continued upwards of 400 years in the line of <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; and he and his <i>Saracens</i> inhabited the country: Then he broke into <i>Palestine</i> , laid waste the territory of <i>Gaza</i> , and cut the governor and all his troops to pieces	XVI	211
4939	3632	633	<i>Eububezer</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Hau-mar</i> , who conquered <i>Bostra</i> , and several other cities of <i>Arabia</i> , and intirely defeated <i>Theodorus</i> , the king's brother, who went against him	XVI	211
4940	3633	634	<i>Boanes</i> the <i>Roman</i> general is overthrown by the <i>Saracens</i> , who take and conquer all <i>Phœnicia</i>	XVI	211
4941	3634	635	<i>Haumar</i> sends one part of his army into <i>Egypt</i> , and leads the other to <i>Jerusalem</i> . <i>Cyrus</i> bishop of <i>Alexandria</i> engages to pay them 200,000 <i>Denarii per Annum</i> , so saves <i>Egypt</i> from being plundered	XVI	211
4942	3635	636	<i>Haumar</i> took <i>Jerusalem</i> after a siege of near two years	XVI	212
4942	3635	636	<i>Ariswald</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Rotharis</i> , who introduces the first written law among the <i>Lombards</i> in <i>Italy</i>	XIX	93
4944	3637	638	<i>Manuel</i> the governor of <i>Egypt</i> refuses to pay the annual sum of 200,000 <i>Denarii</i> to the <i>Saracens</i> ; upon which they engage, and <i>Manuel</i> is beat, and they become masters of the whole country, which had belonged to the <i>Romans</i> ever since the time of <i>Augustus</i>	XVI	212
4944	3637	638	<i>Rotharis</i> engages the <i>Romans</i> , defeats them, and kills 8000 upon the spot	XIX	96
4946	3639	640	<i>Haumar</i> takes all <i>Syria</i> , with <i>Antioch</i> , the metropolis of the east	XVI	212
4947	3640	641	<i>Heraclius</i> the <i>Roman</i> emperor died, and was succeeded by his son <i>Constantine</i> , who after a reign of seven months died also, suspected to be poisoned by his stepmother <i>Martina</i> , whose son <i>Heracleonas</i> succeeded him	XVI	212
4948	3641	642	The senate depose <i>Heracleonas</i> the emperor, after six months reign, cut off his nose, and pull out the tongue of his mother <i>Martina</i> , and send them both into banishment, and advance <i>Constans</i> son of <i>Constantine</i> to the throne; upon which <i>Pyr-rhus</i> the heretical patriarch of <i>Constanti-</i>		

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			<i>people</i> quits his see, and flies into <i>Africa</i> , being suspected of being privy to the death of <i>Constantine</i>		
4953	3646	647	The <i>Saracens</i> break into, and conquer the whole province of <i>Africa</i>	XVI	213
4954	3647	648	<i>Mabias</i> , or <i>Mabuvias</i> , the <i>Saracen</i> admiral, falls upon <i>Cyprus</i> with a great fleet and army, reduced the island, and laid the city of <i>Constantia</i> in ashes; then went and took the island of <i>Aradus</i> ; then went and took <i>Rhodes</i> , and destroyed the famous <i>Coloffus</i> of the sun, after it had been made 1360 years, containing 900 camels loads of metal	XVI	213
4958	3651	652	King <i>Ratharis</i> dies, who for his great wis- dom and moderation was much lamented; and tho' an <i>Arian</i> himself, permitted his subjects to embrace orthodoxy if they liked it best, and appointed a bishop of each persuasion in all the great cities of his do- minions: He was succeeded by <i>Aio</i> his son, whom he had made partner with him in the government five months be- fore	XVI	213
4963	3656	657	<i>Mabuvias</i> prepares a mighty fleet at <i>Tripo- lis</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> , with an intent to besiege <i>Constantinople</i> . Two <i>Christian</i> captives, breaking open the goal, that was very full of them, kill the governor, and set fire to the fleet, and make their escape: But <i>Mabuvias</i> having got another fleet, engages the imperial fleet commanded by <i>Constans</i> in person, and beat him, the emperor being forced to fly to <i>Constanti- nople</i> in disguise	XIX	97
4964	3657	658	<i>Constans</i> goes against the <i>Sclavi</i> , and defeats them in several encounters; but not being able to drive them out of the country they had seized, returned to <i>Constantino- ple</i> , and the country bears the name of <i>Sclavonia</i> to this day	XVI	214
4964	3657	658	The <i>Saracens</i> quarrelling among themselves, send to make peace with the emperor <i>Constans</i> ; to which he consents, and cedes to them the provinces they had taken, upon their engaging to pay him 1000 <i>Nummi</i> a year, together with a horse and a slave	XVI	214
4965	3658	659	<i>Constans</i> , being jealous of his brother <i>Theodo- sius</i> , causes him to be ordained a deacon,	XVI	214

and



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			and soon after murdered him, but was ever after so terrified in his mind, that he could not rest night or day		
4966	3659	660	<i>Mahuvias</i> the <i>Saracen</i> , having killed his competitor <i>Hali</i> , reigned alone, and broke the peace with the <i>Romans</i> , and sent his son <i>Ixad</i> into the <i>Roman</i> territories, as far as <i>Chalcedon</i> , took <i>Amorium</i> , a strong city of <i>Pbrygia</i> , put a garison into it, and returned to his father with immense booty; but <i>Andreas</i> the <i>Roman</i> general soon retook it, and put all the <i>Saracens</i> to the sword	XVI	214
4968	3661	662	The <i>Franks</i> and <i>Lombards</i> quarrelling, <i>Constans</i> goes against the latter with a great fleet and army, lands at <i>Tarentum</i> , and takes several places, and besieges <i>Beneventum</i> ; but <i>Grimoald</i> , duke thereof, coming to its relief, the emperor retired to <i>Naples</i> : An engagement happening soon after, 20,000 <i>Romans</i> together with their general were cut off	XVI	215
4968	3661	662	<i>Grimoald</i> , duke of <i>Benevento</i> , is proclaimed king of the <i>Lombards</i>	XVI	215
4969	3662	663	<i>Constans</i> visits <i>Rome</i> , and takes away the valuable rarities, and sends them to <i>Constantinople</i> ; returns to <i>Naples</i> , and from thence goes to <i>Syracuse</i> , where he staid five years, grievously oppressing the people, and stripping the churches of their rich ornaments and vessels; thus becoming hateful, he was murdered, as he was bathing, by one <i>Troilus</i> , in the 27th year of his reign, <i>Anno</i> 668	XIX	100
4969	3662	663	<i>Grimoald</i> falls upon the <i>Franks</i> in the dead of the night, and slays almost all of them that were come into <i>Italy</i> to rethrone <i>Partharit</i>	XVI	215
4969	3662	663	<i>Romuald</i> , son of <i>Grimoald</i> , attacks the <i>Romans</i> , who were come to drive the <i>Lombards</i> out of <i>Italy</i> , and entirely defeats them, and gains many cities	XIX	101
4974	3667	668	Upon the death of <i>Constans</i> , the <i>Syracusans</i> proclaim one <i>Mexizius</i> emperor; but <i>Constantine</i> , son of the late emperor, comes from <i>Constantinople</i> with a great fleet, defeats, takes, and puts <i>Mexizius</i> to death, and got himself acknowledged emperor in his stead	XIX	104
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4974	3667	668	<i>Grimoald</i> , with the consent and approbation of the <i>Italians</i> , corrects, alters, and improves the laws of <i>Rotharis</i>	XIX	106
4974	3667	668	The <i>Bulgarians</i> enter the <i>Roman</i> territories, commit great ravages, and defeat the emperor <i>Constans</i> 's army, so that he is obliged to allow them a large annual pension to be quiet	XVIII	638
4976	3669	670	The <i>Saracens</i> enter <i>Africa</i> , and commit most terrible ravages and cruelties, and carry away 80,000 captives	XVI	216
4977	3670	671	The <i>Saracens</i> make a descent into <i>Sicily</i> , take and plunder <i>Syracuse</i> , and over-run all the island, destroying every thing with fire and sword	XVI	216
4978	3671	672	The <i>Saracens</i> enter <i>Thrace</i> , and come and besiege <i>Constantinople</i> ; but after an unsuccessful vigorous attempt, they return in <i>September</i> to <i>Cyzicus</i> , and continued for seven years to besiege it in the summer, and go to <i>Cyzicus</i> in the winter	XVI	216
4978	3671	672	<i>Grimoald</i> bleeds to death, but first bequeaths to his youngest son <i>Garibald</i> the kingdom of the <i>Lombards</i> , who accordingly succeeded him; but <i>Partbarit</i> , who had been expelled, returning to <i>Pavia</i> , the <i>Lombards</i> re-elected him king, and depose <i>Garibald</i>	XIX	106
4983	3676	677	<i>Florus</i> , <i>Petronius</i> and <i>Cyprianus</i> gain a signal victory over <i>Suphianus</i> the <i>Saracen</i> , in <i>Syria</i> , and kill 30,000 of his men. The <i>Maronites</i> seize on mount <i>Libanus</i> , and fortify themselves, and by the assistance of some <i>Christian</i> slaves they reduce the whole country between mount <i>Taurus</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> , and by frequent incursions force <i>Mabuvias</i> to sue to <i>Constantine</i> for peace, which was agreed to thus: 1. It should be inviolably observed for 30 years by both nations. 2. The <i>Saracens</i> should retain the provinces they had seized. 3. They should pay 3000 pounds weight of gold annually, 50 slaves and 50 fine horses	XVI	216
4984	3677	678	The <i>Bulgarians</i> , to the number of 100,000, cross the <i>Danube</i> and enter and ravage the empire, and put the <i>Roman</i> army to flight: The emperor agrees to pay them an annual sum, and then they retire	XVI	217

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4984	3677	678	A large body of <i>Bulgarians</i> are settled in the dukedom of <i>Benevento</i>	XVIII	639
4986	3679	680	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> calls the sixth general or œcumenical council at <i>Constantinople</i> , where the doctrine of the <i>Monothelites</i> was condemned	XVI	217
4986	3679	680	<i>Partbaris</i> takes his son <i>Cunipert</i> for a partner with him in the government	XIX	107
4991	3684	685	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> dies of a lingering illness, in the 18th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son <i>Justinian</i> , a youth of 16 years of age	XVI	217
4992	3685	686	<i>Abdelmelech</i> , the new prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , confirms the old peace, and proposes to pay <i>Justinian</i> 1000 <i>Nummi</i> a day, and a slave and a horse, to suppress the <i>Maronites</i> : He agrees, and sends <i>Magistrrianus</i> against them, who overcomes and disables them for a long time to interrupt the <i>Saracens</i>	XVI	218
4993	3686	687	<i>Justinian</i> goes against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who had been allowed by his father to settle in <i>Lower Mœsia</i> , which from them was called <i>Bulgaria</i> , and ravages their country: They assemble, engage, defeat, and drive him quite out of the country, and recover all he had taken from them: And then he went against the <i>Sclavonians</i> , over whom he got the advantage several times; so that now he would quarrel with the <i>Saracens</i> , though <i>Abdelmelech</i> strove all he could to prevent it	XVI	218
4993	3686	687	<i>Justinian</i> II. invades the <i>Bulgarians</i> , overcomes them, and obliges them to quit their country or live in intire subjection, he refusing peace upon any other terms: They assemble together from all parts, and fall upon the emperor, defeat his army, force him to restore the prisoners and booty he had taken, and to confirm the annual pension his father had allowed them	XVIII	640
4994	3687	688	<i>Mohammed</i> engages the <i>Romans</i> , and is beat, and besieged in his own camp; but finding means to draw off the <i>Sclavonian</i> general with 20,000 men, the <i>Romans</i> were so frightened at this revolt, that they run away; and the enemy pursuing, killed abundance of them. When the emperor came to <i>Leucate</i> , he was so exasperated,		

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4996	3689	690	that he ordered 10,000 <i>Sclavonians</i> that remained with him to be cut to pieces, with their wives and children, and their bodies to be thrown into the sea <i>Partharit</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> dies, upon which <i>Alachis</i> duke of <i>Trent</i> revolts, and drives <i>Cunipert</i> , son of <i>Partharit</i> , from the throne; but <i>Cunipert</i> defeating and slaying <i>Alachis</i> , he reigned in the stead of his father	XVI	218
5000	3693	694	<i>Justinian</i> upon his return to <i>Constantinople</i> , instead of raising troops, &c. spends his time in erecting new buildings, &c. which gaining him the ill-will of the people, and suffering his two chief ministers to execute many of the nobility wrongfully, and ordering <i>Rufus</i> , one of his generals, to fall upon the inhabitants in the night-time of a certain day, and massacre them in their houses, and to begin with the patriarch <i>Callinicus</i> ; before the time came, <i>Leontinus</i> governor of <i>Greece</i> was declared emperor, who seizing <i>Justinian</i> , carried him to the <i>Circus</i> , where his nose was cut off, and then he was banished to <i>Chersona</i> , and his two favourites, <i>Theodotus</i> and <i>Stephen</i> , were burnt alive	XIX	108
5001	3694	695	<i>Sergius</i> , who commanded the <i>Roman</i> troops in <i>Lazica</i> , betrayed that province to the <i>Saracens</i>	XVI	219
5002	3695	696	The <i>Saracens</i> invade <i>Africa</i> , take <i>Carthage</i> , and over-run all the country; but <i>John</i> the patrician, going against them, drives them out again	XVI	220
5003	3696	697	The <i>Saracens</i> equip another great fleet, and again invade <i>Africa</i> , and force <i>John</i> to fly, who embarks his troops for <i>Constantinople</i> ; but the fleet touching at <i>Crete</i> , the soldiers revolt, and proclaim <i>Apfimar</i> , one of <i>Leontius's</i> generals, emperor. <i>Apfimar</i> (or <i>Tiberius</i>) goes directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , surprizes the city, took <i>Leontius</i> prisoner, cut off his nose, and put him into a monastery in <i>Dalmatia</i> , in the 3d year of his reign	XVI	220
5004	3697	698	The emperor <i>Apfimar</i> , or <i>Tiberius</i> , being settled in the empire, sends his brother <i>Heraclius</i> with an army into <i>Cappadocia</i> , to watch the <i>Saracens</i> , who having private quarrels, <i>Heraclius</i> penetrates into	XVI	220

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5005	3698	699	<i>Syria to Samanta</i> , put 200,000 to the sword, and returned with immense plunder	XVI	220
5007	3700	701	The <i>Saracens</i> again break into the <i>Roman</i> empire, besiege, take, and fortify <i>Mopsuestia</i> in <i>Cilicia</i>	XVI	220
5008	3701	702	<i>Boanes</i> , surnamed <i>Heptademon</i> , betrayed <i>Armenia</i> to the <i>Saracens</i>	XVI	221
5008	3701	702	The <i>Armenian</i> nobility revolt from and drive out the <i>Saracens</i> with great slaughter, and send to <i>Tiberius</i> for assistance ; but <i>Mohammed</i> enters <i>Armenia</i> with a great army, recovers the country, and burns the conspirators alive. Then they invade <i>Cilicia</i> , but <i>Heraclius</i> engages, kills and takes 10,000 of them ; the prisoners he sent in chains to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	221
5008	3701	702	The deposed emperor <i>Justinian</i> flies from <i>Chersona</i> to the king of the <i>Chazari</i> , who entertained him kindly, and gave him his sister <i>Theodora</i> in marriage ; but <i>Tiberius</i> prevails with the king to deliver him up alive or dead, by large promises ; which being known, <i>Justinian</i> flies to <i>Trebelis</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who receives him, and uses him very respectfully, raises a great army, and goes directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , and besieges and takes it the 3d day. <i>Tiberius</i> flies with his treasures to <i>Appollonias</i> ; but soon after he, his brother, and <i>Leontius</i> , were taken and beheaded by <i>Justinian</i> ; and the patriarch <i>Callinicus</i> had his eyes put out, and afterwards banished to <i>Rome</i>	XVI	221
5009	3702	703	<i>Cunibert</i> dies extremely lamented, and leaves his kingdom to his son <i>Luitberg</i> , who being but an infant, <i>Ragumbert</i> duke of <i>Turin</i> having defeated <i>Asprand</i> his guardian, causes himself to be proclaimed king of the <i>Lombards</i>	XIX	110
5010	3703	704	<i>Ragumbert</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Aripert</i> ; but several lords declaring for <i>Luitberg</i> , are defeated in a battle fought near <i>Pavia</i> , in which <i>Luitberg</i> was taken and put to death	XIX	110
5011	3704	705	<i>Justinian</i> breaks the peace concluded with his friend and restorer <i>Trebelis</i> , and enters <i>Thrace</i> with a mighty army ; but was totally defeated, and forced to fly in a light vessel to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	222

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5012	3705	706	<i>Justinian</i> fits out a mighty fleet, and goes against <i>Chersona</i> and <i>Bosporus</i> , for their intention of delivering him up while a prisoner among them. He orders them all to be cut to pieces, men, women, and children, which was executed upon so many as did not get away. Those who flew went to the <i>Chazari</i> , who joining them, they defeated the emperor's forces several times, and proclaimed one <i>Philippicus</i> emperor. <i>Justinian's</i> troops revolt, and go over to <i>Philippicus</i> , who immediately marches to <i>Constantinople</i> , and enters it. <i>Justinian</i> being at <i>Sinope</i> in <i>Paphlagonia</i> , <i>Elias</i> prince of the <i>Bosporans</i> goes and takes him prisoner, and cuts off his head. His son <i>Tiberius</i> takes sanctuary in a church, from whence being dragged, he was killed in 711		
5017	3710	711	The emperor <i>Philippicus</i> , being a favourer of the <i>Monothelites</i> , summoned a council of bishops of that persuasion, who condemned and revoked the sixth general council, and established their own doctrine	XVI	222
5017	3710	711	<i>Luitprand</i> son of <i>Asprand</i> declared king of the <i>Lombards</i>	XVI	223
5018	3711	712	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , and come to <i>Constantinople</i> ; lay waste the country, put prodigious numbers of people to the sword, and return loaded with spoil, without interruption. The <i>Saracens</i> invade and take <i>Mædæa</i> , &c. and carry off a great number of captives. <i>Philippicus</i> growing hateful, one <i>Rufus</i> gets into the palace, and while he was asleep put out his eyes, and went away undiscovered	XIX	114
5018	3711	712	The people on <i>Whitsunday</i> proclaim <i>Artemius</i> (called also <i>Anastasius</i>) chief secretary to <i>Philippicus</i> emperor, a man of great learning and a true catholic	XVI	223
5019	3712	713	The <i>Bulgarians</i> enter <i>Thrace</i> , and advance as far as <i>Constantinople</i> ; and having laid the country waste, and put a vast multitude to the sword, return home unmolested, with an immense booty, and an incredible number of captives	XVI	224
5020	3713	714	<i>Anastasius</i> having sent out a large fleet against the <i>Saracens</i> , the sailors mutiny, kill their admiral, and declare one <i>Theodosius</i> emperor, who comes and besieges <i>Constantinople</i> , and after six months takes it, and	XVIII	641

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5022	3715	716	sends the magistrates and patriarch to Nice to <i>Anastasius</i> , to tell him what had happened, who upon promise of his life, renounced all claim to the empire, became a monk, and was banished to <i>Thessalonica</i>	XVI	224
			<i>Leo</i> , commander in chief of all the forces under the late emperor <i>Anastasius</i> , refuses to acknowledge <i>Theodosius</i> , and proclaims himself emperor, engages and overthrows and takes prisoner the son of <i>Theodosius</i> , who had been sent against him at <i>Nicomedia</i> , and then goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he is met by <i>Germanus</i> the patriarch, &c. with offers of <i>Theodosius</i> 's resignation, upon sparing his life, which he readily grants, and <i>Theodosius</i> and his sons enter into orders, and <i>Leo</i> was crowned by <i>Germanus</i> the 25th of <i>March</i>	XVI	225
5022	3715	716	The <i>Saracens</i> surprize and take <i>Pergamus</i>	XVI	225
5023	3716	717	<i>Solyman</i> a <i>Saracen</i> general breaks into <i>Thrace</i> , but he dying, <i>Haumar</i> succeeds him, but through the severity of the weather loses most of his men	XVI	226
5024	3717	718	<i>Haumar</i> , with an army of <i>Saracens</i> , besieges <i>Constantinople</i> by land, and <i>Suphiam</i> and <i>Izeth</i> by sea, with two mighty fleets; but after thirteen months siege, and losing most of their ships by storms, &c. they raise the siege and retire	XVI	226
5025	3718	719	<i>Anastasius</i> the deposed emperor, flying to the <i>Bulgarians</i> , tells them, upon his approach with an army the people would restore him; they arm and go with him; but finding strong opposition, they seize him, and deliver him to <i>Leo</i> , who put him to death	XVIII	641
5026	3719	720	<i>Haumar</i> prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , vexed at his disappointment at <i>Constantinople</i> , raises a persecution against the <i>Christians</i> , and forces some to embrace <i>Mahometism</i>	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	<i>Sergius</i> governor of <i>Sicily</i> revolts, and declares one <i>Basilus</i> emperor, and changed his name into <i>Tiberius</i> ; but <i>Paul</i> , an officer of the household, being sent against him, took him, and cut off his head	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	The empress <i>Maria</i> is delivered of a son, to the great joy of the emperor and the whole empire, and is called <i>Constantine</i>	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	The deposed emperor <i>Anastasius</i> comes with a great army of <i>Bulgarians</i> , and claims the crown, and besieges <i>Constantinople</i> ,		

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			which being vigorously defended, they seize <i>Anastasius</i> , and deliver him up, who was put to death with all his accomplices, and then <i>Leo</i> caused his son to be crowned on <i>Easter-day</i> by <i>Germanus</i> the patriarch. The <i>Saracens</i> under their new prince <i>Ized</i> , who succeeded <i>Haumar</i> , ravaged the coasts of <i>Italy</i> and <i>Sicily</i> , put all to fire and sword; but intestine divisions arising among them, they are employed at home	XVI	227
5028	3721	722	<i>Luitprand</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> takes and plunders <i>Ravenna</i>	XIX	118
5031	3724	725	The emperor <i>Leo</i> by a law commands all images to be removed out of all the churches, and forbids all manner of worship to be paid to them. <i>Germanus</i> the patriarch opposed this law with all his power; for which <i>Leo</i> deposed him, and put <i>Anastasius</i> in his room. The populace become outrageous at the pulling down and turning out the images, attack the palace, but are driven back with great slaughter; and in the west the people openly revolted in defence of their images, prompted to it by <i>Gregory</i> II. bishop of <i>Rome</i>	XVI	227
5035	3728	729	<i>Luitprand</i> , being softened by a moving speech of <i>Gregory</i> bishop of <i>Rome</i> , gives over the siege of <i>Rome</i> , &c	XIX	127
5037	3730	731	<i>Gregory</i> the then pope begs the friendship and protection of <i>Charles</i> king of the <i>Franks</i>	XIX	128
5038	3731	732	<i>Leo</i> marries his son to the daughter of the king of the <i>Chazari</i> , being first instructed in the <i>Christian</i> religion, and baptized by the name of <i>Irene</i>	XVI	231
5038	3731	732	<i>Leo</i> fits out a mighty fleet, with an intent to chastize the revolted <i>Italians</i> ; but it being shipwreck'd in the <i>Adriatic</i> sea, he caused the revenues of the pope in <i>Calabria</i> and <i>Sicily</i> to be confiscated	XVI	231
5047	3740	741	A dreadful earthquake at <i>Constantinople</i> overturns many churches, monasteries, and private houses, and buries abundance of people in their ruins. Soon after <i>Leo</i> emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> dies, in the 26th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son <i>Constantine</i>	XVI	231

Constantine

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5048	3741	742	<i>Constantine</i> goes against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Asia</i> ; in his absence <i>Artabazdus</i> , who had married his sister, gave out that he was dead, and was thereupon proclaimed emperor, who took <i>Nicephorus</i> his eldest son for his partner in the empire; but <i>Constantine</i> came against him, and defeated him several times, and besieged <i>Constantinople</i> , and took it. <i>Artabazdus</i> and his two sons were delivered up, and had their eyes put out. <i>Anastasius</i> the patriarch was punished in the most degrading manner possible	XVI	231
5049	3742	743	<i>Luitprand</i> dies greatly lamented, and is succeeded by his son <i>Hildebrand</i> or <i>Hildebrand</i>	XIX	130
5050	3743	744	<i>Hildebrand</i> is deposed, and <i>Rachis</i> duke of <i>Friuli</i> chosen in his room	XIX	131
5050	3743	744	<i>Constantine</i> goes again against the <i>Saracens</i> , and defeats them several times, took <i>Germanicia</i> and other strong holds. The <i>Saracens</i> fit out a mighty fleet, which the emperor meets and destroys all but three ships. In <i>Syria</i> and <i>Palestine</i> such terrible earthquakes happened as swallowed up whole cities, and an extraordinary darkness, that lasted from the 4th of <i>August</i> to the first of <i>September</i>	XVI	232
5050	3743	744	A terrible plague breaks out in <i>Calabria</i> , and spreads into <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and the islands of the <i>Ægean</i> sea, and then to <i>Constantinople</i> , where it lasted three years with such fury, that the living could scarce bury the dead	XVI	233
5051	3744	745	<i>Rachis</i> , with the consent and approbation of the states convened at <i>Pavia</i> , publishes a new pandect of laws	XIX	131
5053	3746	747	<i>Constantine</i> proclaims his son <i>Leo</i> , about a year old, emperor, and goes into <i>Armenia</i> , takes <i>Mitelene</i> , &c. but the <i>Bulgarians</i> breaking into <i>Thrace</i> , laid the whole country waste. <i>Constantine</i> goes against them in person, but was defeated and forced to fly to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he renews the edict against images, which began to be used again. Those bishops that opposed it were deposed, and those monks that preached against it were banished, or put to death, and an edict was published, prohibiting any one to take upon him a monastic life; most of the		

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			religious houses were suppressed, and the monks obliged to marry		
5056	3749	750	The <i>Bulgarians</i> disobliged by <i>Constantine</i> , surnamed <i>Copronymus</i> , make a sudden irruption into the <i>Roman</i> territories, lay the country waste, and carry off a great booty unmolested	XVI	233
5056	3749	750	The emperor enters the <i>Bulgarians</i> country, and begins to lay all waste with fire and sword; they fall upon him as he marched through a narrow pass, called <i>Beragaba</i> , put him to flight, and pursued him with great slaughter to the very gates of <i>Constantinople</i>	XVIII	641
5057	3750	751	<i>Rachis</i> resigns his kingdom, and turns monk; upon which his brother <i>Astulphus</i> is chose, and reigns in his stead	XVIII	641
5058	3751	752	<i>Astulphus</i> invades the exarchate of <i>Italy</i> , and takes <i>Ravenna</i> , and puts an end to the name and power, and by adding all their dominions to his own, turned it into a dukedom	XIX	132
5060	3753	754	<i>Astulphus</i> king of the <i>Lombards</i> publishes a new pandect of laws	XIX	134
5060	3753	754	<i>Pepin</i> king of <i>France</i> , by the instigation of pope <i>Stephen</i> , comes into <i>Italy</i> with a great army, besieges <i>Pavia</i> , and obliges <i>Astulphus</i> by a solemn oath to restore those places he had seized in the <i>Roman</i> dukedom, the exarchate and pentapolis to the pope	XIX	136
5062	3755	756	<i>Pepin</i> king of <i>France</i> puts the pope in possession of the exarchate, &c. of <i>Italy</i>	XIX	137
5062	3755	756	<i>Astulphus</i> dies, and <i>Desiderius</i> duke of <i>Tuscany</i> gets himself proclaimed king, and is supported by pope <i>Stephen</i>	XIX	138
5069	3762	763	A violent frost begins the first of <i>October</i> , and lasts till the end of <i>February</i> following, so that the two seas at <i>Constantinople</i> were froze for a hundred miles from the shore	XIX	142
5069	3762	763	<i>Constantine</i> goes against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and cuts them all off to a man	XVI	234
5069	3762	763	The <i>Romans</i> entirely overthrow the <i>Bulgarians</i>	XVI	234
5080	3773	774	<i>Charlemagne</i> entering <i>Italy</i> , besieges <i>Pavia</i> , takes it and the king, and his wife and children, which he sends to <i>France</i> , where they were never heard of more, and so put	XVII	642

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5081	3774	775	an end to the kingdom of the <i>Lombards</i> , taking the sovereignty thereof to himself <i>Constantine</i> is seized, in his march against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , with a violent fever, and dies at <i>Stongylum</i> in the thirty-fifth year of his reign	XIX	146
5082	3775	776	<i>Leo III.</i> succeeded his father <i>Constantine</i> in the eastern empire, and was crowned the latter end of <i>April</i> , and in <i>May</i> his brother <i>Nicephorus</i> formed a conspiracy against him, which being discovered, he and his accomplices were banished to <i>Chersona</i>	XVI	234
5082	3775	776	<i>Elerich</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> resigns his crown, and repairs to <i>Constantinople</i> , and is baptized. The emperor creates him a patrician, and marries him to a relation of the empress <i>Irene</i>	XVI	235
5085	3778	779	<i>Leo</i> gaining some advantages over the <i>Saracens</i> , they, to be revenged, persecute the <i>Christians</i> , and demolish all their churches in <i>Syria</i>	XVI	236
5086	3779	780	<i>Leo</i> revives the edict against images, and punished with great severity those who paid any worship to the virgin <i>Mary</i> , the saints or their images ; being seized with a fever, he died this year the 16th of <i>September</i>	XVI	236
5086	3779	780	<i>Constantine</i> succeeded his father <i>Leo</i> in the empire, under the guardianship of his mother <i>Irene</i> , he being but ten years old. A conspiracy was formed against him in favour of his uncle <i>Nicephorus</i> ; but being discovered, the authors were banished, and then she obliged the late emperor's brother to take orders. The <i>Saracens</i> broke into the eastern provinces, but were driven out by the forces sent by <i>Irene</i> against them	XVI	236
5087	3780	781	<i>Helpidius</i> governor of <i>Sicily</i> revolts, but is drove out by <i>Theodorus</i> , whom the empress <i>Irene</i> sent against him. He flies to the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Africa</i> , who acknowledge him for emperor, and then they fell upon the eastern provinces with such fury, that <i>Irene</i> agrees to pay them an annual pension to quiet them	XVI	237
5087	3780	781	<i>Arcehis</i> duke of <i>Benevento</i> revolts from the <i>French</i> , and changing his dukedom into a principality, causes himself to be crowned king	XIX	159
					<i>Irene</i>

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5094	3787	788	<i>Irene</i> breaks off the match between <i>Roldrandis</i> , daughter of <i>Charles</i> the great king of <i>France</i> , and her son, and obliges him to marry one <i>Mary</i> , a woman of mean descent, for which he ever after hated his mother	XVI	237
5096	3789	790	<i>Constantine</i> takes the government upon himself, and banishes his mother and her favourites from the court. A terrible fire breaks out at <i>Constantinople</i> , which consumed great part of the city, with the patriarch's palace, in which were the comments of St. <i>Chrysostom</i> on the several books of the scripture, written with his own hands	XVI	238
5097	3790	791	A violent earthquake makes the inhabitants of <i>Constantinople</i> quit their habitations, and retire into the open fields. <i>Constantine</i> is reconciled to his mother, and recalls her to court, then goes against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , but meets with a dreadful overthrow	XVI	239
5097	3790	791	<i>Constantine</i> , being egged on, puts his four uncles eyes out	XVI	239
5098	3791	792	The <i>Bulgarians</i> entirely defeat the emperor <i>Constantine Porphyrogenitus</i>	XVIII	643
5100	3793	794	The emperor <i>Charles</i> the great, having several times defeated the <i>Huns</i> , destroyed their cities, and by putting all to fire and sword, completed the utter destruction of that warlike people.	XVIII	381
5101	3794	795	<i>Irene</i> persuades her son to divorce his wife <i>Mary</i> , and marry one of her maids named <i>Theodota</i> , which was done with the utmost magnificence; then he went against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who run away	XVI	240
5102	3795	796	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> being with his mother at the baths of <i>Prusa</i> in <i>Bithynia</i> , has word brought that his wife <i>Theodota</i> was delivered of a son, upon which he goes to <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Irene</i> conspires against her son, and sends some of the officers of the army to <i>Constantinople</i> , who go to him and seize him, and carry him to the palace of <i>Porphyry</i> , where he was born, and tore out his eyes in so rude a manner, that he died a few days after with the anguish of the operation	XVI	240
5103	3796	797	The <i>Saracens</i> enter the empire, defeat the forces sent against them by <i>Irene</i> , come up to <i>Constantinople</i> , and carry off immense booty, and vast numbers of captives	XVI	241

Saturacius,

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5104	3797	798	<i>Saturacius, Irene's great favourite, conspires against her, but is detected, and punished only by forbidding any one to keep him company, which so vexed him that he died. Soon after Irene, to gain popular applause, remits an annual tribute the people had long paid, promoted commerce, and indulged image-worship, &c.</i>		
5106	3799	800	Pope <i>Leo III.</i> crowned <i>Charles</i> the great, king of <i>France</i> , emperor of the west, on <i>Christmas-Day</i>	XVI	241
5108	3801	802	<i>Charles</i> the great, now emperor of the west, sends ambassadors to <i>Irene</i> , empress of the east, with proposals of a firm and lasting peace, and to make a marriage between himself and her, and to unite the two empires. The nobility disliking it, they go one night in a large body to the palace, and seize upon and confine <i>Irene</i> to her chamber; then conduct <i>Nicephorus</i> , (whom they chose emperor) to the great church, and crowned him; and <i>Irene</i> was shut up in a monastery, which she had built in the island of <i>Lesbos</i>	XVI	241
5109	3802	803	The emperor <i>Nicephorus</i> concludes a treaty of peace, and acknowledges <i>Charles the Great</i> emperor of the west, &c.	XVI	244
5111	3804	805	<i>Nicephorus</i> causes <i>Nicetas Triphyllius</i> (who had set him on the throne) to be poisoned because he was beloved by the army; and then took his son <i>Saturacius</i> partner with him in the empire, and crowned him as usual; then he marched against the <i>Saracens</i> , who had broke into the empire, but was most shamefully beaten, and narrowly escaped being taken	XVI	244
5112	3805	806	Three hundred thousand <i>Saracens</i> invade the empire anew, take <i>Tyana</i> , the metropolis of <i>Cappadocia minor</i> , and extend their ravages to the gates of <i>Ancyra</i> in <i>Galatia</i> . <i>Nicephorus</i> sends ambassadors with rich presents to <i>Aaron</i> their kalif, who grants peace thus; the emperor to pay 30.000 pieces of gold annually, and 6000 for his own head and his son's, and that he should not rebuild the demolished forts; But as soon as they were gone, he rebuilt the forts; upon which they returned, and put all to fire and sword in <i>Cyprus</i> , then demolished all the		

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			churches, and murdered all the inhabitants		
5112	3805	806	The <i>Bulgarians</i> fall upon a party of the <i>Romans</i> that were escorting 1100 pounds weight of gold to pay the army, which they take, and cut off all the guards	XVI	245
5113	3806	807	The <i>Saracens</i> make a descent on the island of <i>Rhodes</i> , and take a great number of prisoners ; but in their return home their fleet suffered much by a violent storm	XVIII	644
5115	3808	809	The <i>Bulgarians</i> surprise <i>Sardica</i> , a city of <i>Mæsia</i> , and put the whole garison, consisting of 6000 men, to the sword : <i>Nicephorus</i> goes against them, but they retired with their booty : He comes back to <i>Constantinople</i> , and taxes the people to raise money to repair <i>Sardica</i> : A tumult rises, and attacks the palace ; but the guards killing great numbers of them, quell them	XVI	245
5117	3810	811	<i>Nicephorus</i> goes with a great army into <i>Bulgaria</i> , and destroys all with fire and sword : <i>Crumu</i> their king sues for peace ; the emperor refuses, and goes on wasting the country, destroying the cities, and murdering the inhabitants. <i>Crumus</i> sends a second time, offering to quit the country, &c. <i>Nicephorus</i> will not hear ; then <i>Crumus</i> attacks the emperor's camp and forces, cuts off the emperor and almost his whole army, took all the arms and baggage, cut off <i>Nicephorus</i> 's head, and made a drinking cup of his skull : <i>Nicephorus</i> is said to have been a <i>Manichee</i> , one who denied providence ; and to have been excessively lewd, cruel, covetous, and debauched	XVIII	644
5117	3810	811	<i>Saturacius</i> succeeded his father <i>Nicephorus</i> , and was declared emperor at <i>Adrianople</i> by some few of the officers that had escaped ; but the senate proclaimed and crowned <i>Michael</i> , that had married his sister, who a few days after caused his wife <i>Procopia</i> and his son <i>Theophylact</i> to be crowned also ; upon which <i>Saturacius</i> with his wife <i>Theophania</i> retired into a monastery, and died there about two years after	XVIII	644
5118	3811	812	The <i>Saracens</i> break into the empire on one side, and the <i>Bulgarians</i> on the other :	XVI	246

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			<i>Leo</i> drives back and defeats the first, and <i>Michael</i> goes against the last, has several slight skirmishes, but at last was utterly defeated, and forced to fly shamefully back to <i>Constantinople</i> ; this so affected him, that he begged <i>Leo</i> to take the purple, which with some difficulty he accepted	XVIII	645
5119	3812	813	<i>Michael</i> and his wife <i>Procopia</i> retire to the monastery of <i>Pbarus</i> , where on the 1 st of <i>July</i> he took the habit. <i>Leo</i> goes against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and after a very obstinate battle the <i>Romans</i> were put to flight; but the enemy pursuing disorderly, the <i>Romans</i> rallied and engaged again, and got so complete a victory, that the <i>Bulgarians</i> did not invade the empire again for some years	XVI	247
5120	3813	814	The emperor <i>Leo</i> overcomes the <i>Bulgarians</i> in a pitched battle, wherein he slew and took a very great number	XVIII	646
5126	3819	820	The emperor <i>Leo</i> having revived the edict against images, and banished <i>Nicephorus</i> the patriarch, <i>Theodorus</i> , a famous monk, &c. for not complying, one <i>Michael Balbus</i> conspires against <i>Leo</i> , is detected, and condemned to be burnt alive; but his accomplices fell upon <i>Leo</i> , as he was going to his devotions, and killed him in the chapel of the palace, banished the empress <i>Theodofia</i> and her four sons to the island <i>Prota</i> , where they were made eunuchs, and <i>Michael</i> was declared emperor, and crowned by the patriarch	XVI	249
5127	3820	821	The emperor <i>Michael</i> recalls great numbers of bishops, monks, and others, who had been banished by <i>Leo</i> on account of image-worship, and restores them	XVI	250
5128	3821	822	A civil war breaks out in the east by one <i>Thomas</i> , who gave out, that he was <i>Constantine</i> the son of <i>Irene</i> : Under this pretence he raised a great army, and overran all <i>Asia</i> , and proclaimed himself emperor, and was acknowledged by the patriarch of <i>Antioch</i> . <i>Michael</i> sends his troops against him; they meet and engage in <i>Asia</i> , where <i>Thomas</i> overthrows them; then defeats <i>Michael's</i> fleet, and besieges <i>Constantinople</i> , but is forced to raise it	XVI	251

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5128	3821	822	They engage again, and <i>Thomas</i> is routed with great slaughter by land, and his fleet driven on shore, and ruined at sea: Upon this <i>Gregory</i> one of his generals revolted with 12,000 men; <i>Thomas</i> goes after him, cuts most of his men to pieces, takes him prisoner, and puts him to death: Soon after he is put to flight with great slaughter by the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and his fleet revolts to <i>Michael</i> , who sends his troops against him, and while they were engaged most of his troops desert: <i>Thomas</i> flies to <i>Adrianople</i> , where being besieged, his own men delivered him up, and having his hands and feet cut off, he died in great agony	XVI	252
5128	3821	822	The <i>Saracens</i> who had settled in <i>Spain</i> growing too numerous, transport a large number into <i>Crete</i> . <i>Damianus</i> , the emperor's general, joined by <i>Photinus</i> , goes against them; they engage, <i>Damianus</i> is killed, and the whole army put to flight. Then the <i>Saracens</i> build <i>Candax</i> , or <i>Candia</i> , and soon became masters of the whole island	XVI	253
5129	3822	823	<i>Michael</i> sends <i>Craterus</i> against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Crete</i> ; they engage, and <i>Craterus</i> kills great numbers, and makes them fly; but instead of pursuing, goes to revelling; the <i>Saracens</i> in the middle of the night sally out upon them, half drunk and asleep, and cut them all off to a man, <i>Craterus</i> himself hardly escaping	XVI	254
5132	3825	826	<i>Michael</i> emperor of the east forces <i>Euphrosyne</i> , daughter of <i>Constantine Porphyrogenitus</i> , out of the monastery whither she had retired, and marries her: One of his officers fancying another sacred virgin, takes and debauches her: Complaint being made, the offender to avoid punishment revolts to the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Africa</i> , where he is proclaimed emperor, and sent with an army into <i>Sicily</i> , where he is beheaded; but the <i>Saracens</i> never quitted the island till they had conquered it, and then went into <i>Italy</i> , and conquered <i>Calabria</i>	XVI	254
5135	3828	829	The emperor <i>Michael</i> dies of a flux, the 1st of <i>October</i> , in the 9th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son <i>Theophilus</i> ,		

who

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			who punished all the murderers of <i>Leo</i> , and sent the empress <i>Euphrosyne</i> back to her monastery, and performed every part of the imperial government with unwearied diligence		
5138	3831	832	The emperor <i>Theophilus</i> marries his daughter <i>Mary</i> to one <i>Alexius Moseles</i> , an <i>Armenian</i> by birth, a person of great personal beauty, bravery, and endowments; made him proconsul, created him <i>Cæsar</i> , and sent him against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Italy</i> , where he did wonders; but being misrepresented to the emperor, he desired leave to retire and live privately, which was granted	XVI	255
5138	3831	832	The <i>Saracens</i> beat the <i>Romans</i> who went to hinder their depredations	XVI	256
5140	3833	834	<i>Theophilus</i> commands the <i>Roman</i> forces, obtains a complete victory over the <i>Saracens</i> , killing great numbers, and carrying 20,000 of them prisoners to <i>Constantinople</i> in triumph	XVI	257
5141	3834	835	<i>Theophilus</i> the <i>Roman</i> emperor is defeated by the <i>Saracens</i> , and rescued with great danger by <i>Manuel</i> , one of his generals, whom he uses very ill soon after, so that he was forced to fly to the <i>Saracens</i> for protection, who received him with great honour, for which he defeated the <i>Cermatae</i> for them several times	XVI	257
5145	3838	839	The emperor <i>Theophilus</i> invaded <i>Syria</i> , ravaged the country, and after taking several strong-holds, returns to <i>Constantinople</i> , leaving the army under the command of <i>Theophobus</i>	XVI	258
5146	3839	840	<i>Theophobus</i> the <i>Persian</i> general, commander of the <i>Roman</i> army in <i>Syria</i> , is proclaimed emperor by 30,000 <i>Persians</i> ; but he refuses, and resigns to <i>Theophilus</i>	XVI	259
5147	3840	841	<i>Theophilus</i> having destroyed <i>Saxopetra</i> , the birth-place of the prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , he swore he would at all events destroy <i>Amorium</i> , the birth-place of <i>Theophilus</i> , in <i>Cilicia</i> : He raises a great army, and advances and besieges <i>Amorium</i> , takes it, puts the men to the sword, levelled the city, and carried the women and children away captive; which so afflicted the emperor, that he fell sick and died, at <i>Magnara</i> , in the 13th year of his reign	XVI	259

Michael

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5147	3840	841	<i>Michael</i> the son of <i>Theophilus</i> , a child of six years old, succeeded his father in the empire of the east, under the regency of his mother <i>Theodora</i> , who immediately recalled all those that had been banished for image-worship, and drove <i>John</i> the patriarch away, put <i>Methodius</i> , a monk, in his stead, and is said to cut 100,000 <i>Manichees</i> to pieces; upon which <i>Carbeas</i> at the head of 4000 of that sect revolted to the <i>Saracens</i> , who returned with them into the <i>Roman</i> territories, and dispeopled whole nations	XVI	261
5149	3842	843	<i>Roderick the Great</i> became king of all <i>Cambria</i> or <i>Wales</i> , which before was divided into six kingdoms	XVIII	322
5161	3854	855	The emperor <i>Michael</i> takes the government upon himself, and begins with murdering his guardian <i>Theoëtistus</i> , then giving ear to the false accusations of his uncle <i>Bardas</i> , locks up his mother and three sisters in a monastery, and then fell into the most extravagant debaucheries and cruelties, making <i>Nero</i> his example	XVI	262
5162	3855	856	The emperor <i>Michael</i> besieging a <i>Saracen</i> city on the <i>Euphrates</i> , one <i>Sunday</i> as his army were at their devotions, the <i>Saracens</i> sally out upon them, put the whole army to flight, and took their camp and baggage	XVI	263
5164	3857	858	The <i>Saracens</i> entering the empire with 30,000 men, put <i>Michael</i> to flight at the head of 40,000; but his brother <i>Petronas</i> falls upon the <i>Saracens</i> near <i>Epirus</i> , cut off the kalif, and his whole army, and took his son prisoner	XVI	263
5166	3859	860	The emperor <i>Michael</i> creates his uncle <i>Bardas Cæsar</i> , when he acted beyond all law or reason, first putting away his wife, without pretending any fault, and marrying his niece; for which the patriarch <i>Ignatius</i> refused to communicate with him; to revenge which he calls a council, and gets <i>Ignatius</i> falsely condemned for the murder of his predecessor <i>Methodius</i> , for which <i>Ignatius</i> was deposed and imprisoned, and <i>Photius</i> put in his place	XVI	263
5167	3860	861	<i>Bardas</i> persuades the emperor to go against the <i>Cretan Saracens</i> : They encamp at <i>Chorus</i> , where on the 1st of <i>April</i> he or-		

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			ders <i>Bardas</i> to be murdered, which was done, and the 26th of <i>May</i> following declared <i>Basilus</i> , his great chamberlain, his partner in the empire, who strove what he could to reclaim <i>Michael</i> ; but finding it impossible, with some others enters his room when in bed, and murders him, and reigns alone, to the liking of all persons	XVI	264
5168	3861	862	Two patricians, <i>George</i> and <i>Symbatius</i> , conspire against <i>Basilus</i> ; but being discovered, have their eyes put out, and their accomplices banished	XVI	265
5169	3862	863	The emperor <i>Basilus</i> proclaims his eldest son <i>Constantine</i> his partner in the empire, and his sons <i>Leo</i> and <i>Alexander</i> <i>Cæsars</i> ; and made his fourth son <i>Stephen</i> take orders: His four daughters took the religious habit in the monastery of St. <i>Euphemia</i>	XVI	265
5169	3862	863	<i>Basilus</i> goes against the <i>Manichees</i> settled in <i>Armenia</i> , from whence they made frequent inroads into the empire, under their leader <i>Carbeas</i> , who was now become very numerous: He laid their country waste, killed their best commanders, and returned with immense booty	XVI	265
5170	3863	864	The <i>Manichees</i> under <i>Chrysochir</i> break into the empire; but the imperial troops meet, engage, and cut them all off almost to a man, with their leader	XVI	265
5177	3870	871	The <i>Britons</i> are drove out of <i>Cornwall</i> , south of <i>Scotland</i> , and <i>Carlisle</i> , and take shelter in <i>North Wales</i>	XVIII	323
5186	3879	880	<i>Basilus</i> and his son <i>Constantine</i> invade <i>Syria</i> , take several strong-holds, with an incredible number of prisoners; and in their return they take <i>Cæsarea</i> , the capital of <i>Cappadocia</i> : He was forced to put multitudes of the prisoners to the sword, upon which several of their governors joined the emperor. The <i>African</i> and <i>Cretan</i> <i>Saracens</i> were likewise defeated with great slaughter, and their fleet destroyed by <i>Nazar</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral: But the <i>Carthaginian</i> <i>Saracens</i> took <i>Syracuse</i>	XVI	266
5191	3884	885	<i>Constantine</i> being dead, <i>Basilus</i> advances his second son to be his partner, who is presently accused by a favourite monk with a design to kill his father; for which he was		

thrown

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5192	3885	886	thrown into goal; but his father dying soon after, he succeeded him, when he ordered the monk who had falsely accused him to be first whipped, and then banished to <i>Athens</i> , where his eyes were put out	XVI	266
5199	3892	893	<i>Photius</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , having conspired to put one of his kinsmen on the throne, was deposed, and <i>Stephen</i> the emperor's brother put in his place	XVI	268
5201	3894	895	<i>Simeon</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , entering the <i>Roman</i> empire, is opposed by the <i>Roman</i> army under <i>Crenites</i> and <i>Curticius</i> , which he defeats, kills their generals, and uses the prisoners very barbarously and inhumanly	XVIII	648
5203	3896	897	<i>Simeon</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> engages the <i>Ungri</i> , or <i>Hungarians</i> , and is entirely overthrown; upon which he sues for peace, and the emperor <i>Leo</i> grants it; but as soon as <i>Leo</i> was returned to <i>Constantinople</i> , <i>Simeon</i> falls unexpectedly upon the <i>Hungarians</i> , puts them to flight, ravages their country, and puts all to fire and sword	XVI	268
5206	3899	900	The emperor <i>Leo</i> sends a great army under <i>Theodosius</i> a patrician against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , which <i>Simeon</i> their king entirely defeats, and obliges the <i>Romans</i> to make peace upon his own conditions	XVIII	649
5207	3900	901	The empress <i>Theophano</i> dies, and <i>Leo</i> marries one <i>Zoe</i> , who had been his concubine; but she dying soon after, he married one <i>Eudocia</i> ; and she dying in child birth, he married another <i>Zoe</i> : All fourth marriages being at that time held unlawful, <i>Nicholaus Mysticus</i> the patriarch excommunicated the emperor for his marrying a fourth time; which so exasperated him, that he deposed <i>Mysticus</i> , and put <i>Euthymius Syncellus</i> in his room; which occasioned a schism, and great disturbances in the church	XVI	269
			As the emperor <i>Leo</i> was entering the great church on <i>Whitsunday</i> , a mean person gave him a violent blow on the head with a great club, and left him for dead; but <i>Leo</i> recovered, and the assassin being seized, was racked, and his hands and feet cut off, and then burnt alive	XVI	270

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5208	3901	902	The <i>Saracens</i> take <i>Taurominium</i> in <i>Sicily</i> with a mighty fleet, and then they took <i>Thessalonica</i> , which <i>Simeon</i> , the emperor <i>Leo's</i> secretary, redeemed with a mighty sum. <i>Leo</i> sends an army against them, and gained several victories over them	XVI	270
5209	3902	903	The <i>Saracens</i> invade the empire with a great army, which is defeated by <i>Himerius</i> the Roman general	XVI	271
5217	3910	911	The <i>Saracens</i> with a great fleet commit dreadful ravages on the coast: <i>Himerius</i> goes with the Roman fleet against them, and is utterly defeated; which so affected the emperor, that on the 11th of <i>May</i> he died of the cholic, and was succeeded by his brother <i>Alexander</i> , who being a lewd, cruel, and dissolute person, began his reign by banishing all the good and great, and promoting the most profligate and mean persons	XVI	272
5218	3911	912	The emperor <i>Alexander's</i> debaucheries threw him into an inward bleeding, of which he died, after reigning 13 months, and declared his nephew <i>Constantine</i> (a child of about six years old; his successor; and appointed those who had indulged his own debaucheries the child's guardians	XVI	274
5218	3911	912	One <i>Constantine Ducas</i> , son of <i>Andronicus</i> , a famous general, was by many of the nobility declared emperor in the <i>Circus</i> ; but the guards seized him, cut off his head, and most of his companions were put to death or banished	XVI	274
5218	3911	912	The <i>Bulgarians</i> ravage <i>Thrace</i> , and besiege <i>Constantinople</i> ; but are forced to raise the siege and return home	XVIII	649
5220	3913	914	The emperor's governors quarrelling among themselves, the empress <i>Zoe</i> his mother is recalled to court, and made regent, who dismissed all <i>Alexander's</i> favourites	XVI	274
5220	3913	914	The <i>Saracens</i> and <i>Bulgarians</i> both break into the empire; the latter over-ran <i>Thrace</i> , and besiege <i>Adrianople</i> : <i>Simeon</i> having bribed <i>Pautratucus</i> the governor with rich presents, he delivered the city up	XVIII	650
5223	3916	917	A peace is concluded with the <i>Saracens</i> , and a great army sent against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who at first were defeated; but rallying,		

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5226	3919	920	and falling upon the pursuing <i>Romans</i> , intirely overthrew them	XVIII	650
5227	3920	921	<i>Romanus Lacapenus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral, having by his great interest at court got himself declared <i>Cæsar</i> . banishes the empress <i>Zoe</i> to the monastery of St. <i>Euphemia</i> , and caused himself to be crowned emperor by the patriarch	XVI	276
5228	3921	922	<i>Romanus</i> caused his two sons, <i>Stephen</i> and <i>Christopher</i> , to be crowned in the great church; reserving his third son <i>Theophylactus</i> for the patriarchal dignity	XVI	276
5229	3922	923	The <i>Bulgarians</i> overthrow the <i>Romans</i> with great slaughter, take many of the great men prisoners, burn the imperial palace at <i>Pegæ</i> , and became masters of <i>Adrianople</i> a second time, and torture <i>Leo</i> , who defended it, to death	XVIII	651
5230	3923	924	The <i>Bulgarians</i> again enter the empire, lay waste <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , taking many strong-holds, and putting garisons in some, and levelling others: Then they go to <i>Constantinople</i> , and offer to come to an accommodation; they conclude a peace, and return home	XVIII	652
5234	3927	928	<i>John Radenus</i> the <i>Roman</i> admiral surprises the <i>Saracen</i> fleet in the harbour of <i>Lemnos</i> , destroyed the whole fleet, and cut them all off to a man	XVI	277
5235	3298	929	<i>Simeon</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> engages the <i>Crobati</i> , and is entirely defeated, and soon after dies of grief, and is succeeded by <i>Peter</i> his second son, who breaks into <i>Macedon</i> , and destroys all with fire and sword. <i>Romanus</i> going against him, he proposes a peace and alliance; which being concluded, he marries <i>Mary</i> the granddaughter of <i>Romanus</i>	XVIII	652
5239	3932	933	The <i>Syrian Saracens</i> invade the <i>Roman</i> territories, but are driven back by the <i>Roman</i> general in those parts. A severe frost that lasted 120 days, was followed by a plague, which swept off abundance of people. Earthquakes troubled several provinces, and whole cities were overthrown	XVI	277
			A great fire destroyed many stately buildings at <i>Constantinople</i> , and <i>Christopher</i> the son of <i>Romanus</i> dies	XVI	277

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5240	3933	934	One <i>Basilus</i> , a <i>Macedonian</i> , giving out that he was <i>Constantine Ducas</i> that had been slain, many followed him, but being taken and carried to the emperor at <i>Constantinople</i> , he orders one of his hands to be cut off, and then set at liberty; but still insisting upon his being the son of <i>Andronicus</i> , seized a strong-hold, and made frequent incursions; but being taken again, was burnt alive	XVI	277
5250	3943	944	The <i>Rossi</i> , formerly called the <i>Roxolani</i> , and <i>Bastarnæ</i> , fit out a fleet of 10,000 ships, and commit terrible ravages on the coasts of the empire; but <i>Theophanes</i> the <i>Roman</i> admiral falling unexpectedly upon them, destroyed their whole fleet: Of those who escaped on shore, abundance were cut to pieces; so that very few returned home	XVI	278
5250	3943	944	<i>Stephen</i> , the youngest son of <i>Romanus</i> , seizes his father, deposes and forces him into a monastery in the island of <i>Prota</i> (where he died four years after) and proclaims himself emperor, and is allowed to be partner with his elder brother <i>Constantine</i>	XVI	278
5251	3944	945	<i>Constantine</i> the son of <i>Leo</i> being now near forty years old, and having only the name of emperor, without any share in the government, invites the two brother emperors, <i>Stephen</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , to a feast, and in the midst of their jollity seized them, and sent <i>Stephen</i> to the island <i>Panormus</i> , and <i>Constantine</i> to <i>Terebinthus</i> , and ordered them to be both ordained priests, and caused his son <i>Romanus</i> to be crowned with the usual solemnity	XVI	278
5254	3947	948	The <i>Saracens</i> break into the empire, and are defeated several times; and <i>Leo</i> overthrowing them in a pitched battle, took <i>Apolasemus</i> , the kailif's kinsman, who being carried to <i>Constantinople</i> , the vain emperor <i>Constantine</i> trod upon his neck by way of insult	XVI	279
5255	3948	949	The kailif of the <i>Saracens</i> having <i>Constantine</i> the third son of the <i>Roman</i> general <i>Bardas Phocas</i> in his power, used him most cruelly to make him abjure <i>Christianity</i> ; but not prevailing, poisoned him: <i>Phocas</i> in return put all any way related to the kailif to death that fell into		

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			his hands, and drawing the kailif into an ambush, cut off his army almost to a man, he hardly escaping ; and then <i>Phocas</i> entered his dominions, took many strong-holds, and laid waste whole provinces	XVI	279
5256	3949	950	The <i>Cretan Saracens</i> commit dreadful ravages on the frontiers of the empire. <i>Constantine</i> sends an army and fleet into <i>Crete</i> ; but through the ignorance of the commander, the whole miscarried ; great part of the army was cut to pieces, and the camp and baggage taken by the enemy	XVI	280
5264	3957	958	<i>Romanus</i> , the emperor <i>Constantine's</i> son, egged on by his wife <i>Theophano</i> , prevails upon <i>Nicetus</i> to poison his father ; but <i>Constantine</i> luckily spilling great part of the draught, the remainder was not strong enough to kill him	XVI	280
5266	3959	960	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> is taken ill on a journey, and brought back to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he dies the 9th of <i>November</i> , in the 49th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Romanus</i> , esteemed one of the lewdest and wickedest princes that ever reigned ; and though endowed with extraordinary natural parts, made no use of them, committing the whole management of affairs to his favourite <i>Joseph</i>	XVI	281
5267	3960	961	<i>Romanus</i> the emperor orders the patriarch <i>Polyeuctus</i> to solemnly crown his youngest son <i>Basilus</i>	XVI	281
5268	3961	962	<i>Nicephorus Phocas</i> goes against the <i>Cretan Saracens</i> , defeats them several times, and takes all their strong holds ; likewise corrupts the kailif, and <i>Arcemus</i> his lieutenant, and reduced the whole island. <i>Leo</i> his brother overthrew the <i>Saracens</i> several times in the east, where most of them were killed on the spot, or taken prisoners, and was rewarded with a triumph : but <i>Nicephorus</i> , by the management of <i>Joseph</i> , is sent against <i>Chabdamus</i> kailif of the <i>Saracens</i> , overthrew him in a pitched battle, took <i>Beræa</i> , and great wealth with it, and set multitudes of <i>Christians</i> at liberty	XVI	281
5269	3962	963	The emperor <i>Romanus</i> dies, the 15th of <i>March</i> , and the empress <i>Theophano</i> is regent for her sons <i>Basilus</i> and <i>Constan-</i>		

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5269	3962	963	<p><i>tine</i>, who contrary to the will of <i>Joseph</i> the prime minister, calls <i>Nicephorus</i> to court, and honours him with a triumph</p> <p><i>Nicephorus</i> is proclaimed emperor by the army in <i>Syria</i>, on the 2d of <i>July</i>; upon which the houses of <i>Joseph</i> and his friends at <i>Constantinople</i> were levelled with the ground, and <i>Nicephorus</i> joyfully acknowledged emperor, and crowned at <i>Hebdomon</i> by the patriarch <i>Polyeuctus</i>; then he banished and confined <i>Joseph</i> in a monastery in <i>Paphlagonia</i>, where he died two years after</p>	XVI	282
5270	3963	964	The emperor <i>Nicephorus</i> marries the empress <i>Theophano</i> , for which the patriarch excommunicated him; but a council being called, he was restored to the communion of the church	XVI	283
5271	3964	965	<i>Nicephorus</i> lends an army under <i>Manuel</i> into <i>Sicily</i> , to drive out the <i>Saracens</i> , who drew him into the mountains, and then cut off him and his army: <i>John Zimisces</i> cut off the <i>Saracens</i> in the province of <i>Cilicia</i> , and overthrew and drove them quite out of <i>Cyprus</i> , and reunited it to the empire again	XVI	284
5272	3965	966	<i>Nicephorus</i> goes against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , and took three of their strongest cities, and wintered in <i>Cappadocia</i>	XVI	284
5273	3966	967	<i>Nicephorus</i> besieges and takes <i>Mopsuestia</i> , and <i>Tarsus</i> : A great fleet of <i>Saracens</i> coming to the relief of <i>Tarsus</i> three days after it surrendered, returned, but was most of it destroyed by a storm, and the rest taken by the <i>Romans</i> , with the soldiers	XVI	284
5274	3967	968	<i>Nicephorus</i> breaks into <i>Syria</i> , and reduces a great part of it; then besieged <i>Antioch</i> ; but the garison being numerous, and well provided, winter forced him to raise the siege, after he had spent three months before it, when he returned to <i>Constantinople</i> . But <i>Burtzas</i> , a patrician, unexpectedly in the depth of winter marched his troops to <i>Antioch</i> , and took it, and once more added it to the empire	XVI	285
5275	3968	969	<i>Nicephorus</i> banishes <i>Burtzas</i> and <i>Zimisces</i> from the court for some groundless suspicions, who together with the empress conspire against him, and murder him in the palace, when <i>John Zimisces</i> was proclaim-		

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			ed and acknowledged emperor by every body		
5275	3968	969	The emperor <i>John Zimisces</i> displaces all the friends of the late emperor <i>Nicephorus</i> , and banished his brother <i>Leo</i> to <i>Lesbos</i> , re- called all those that <i>Nicephorus</i> had banish- ed, and restored all those he had degraded ; Going to the great church to be crowned, <i>Polyeuctus</i> the patriarch refused his admis- sion till he had done penance for the crime of murdering <i>Nicephorus</i> ; he promises to revoke the acts against the church, settle his paternal estate upon the poor, and ba- nish the empress and <i>Ablantius</i> , and was then crowned on <i>Christmas-day</i>	XVI	285
5275	3968	969	The emperor <i>Zimisces</i> takes <i>Basilus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the two sons of <i>Romanus</i> , for his colleagues in the empire ; and caused the senate and people of <i>Constantinople</i> to acknowledge them as such	XVI	286
5275	3968	969	The <i>Saracens</i> with a vast army besiege <i>Anti- och</i> , but are overthrown and driven out of <i>Syria</i> by the <i>Romans</i>	XVI	286
5275	3968	969	The <i>Rossi</i> , or <i>Russi</i> , the present inhabitants of <i>Podolia</i> , break into <i>Bulgaria</i> , and after ravaging the country, and burning several towns, they return home loaden with booty	XVI	287
5276	3969	970	The <i>Rossi</i> invade the empire with 300,000 men, having wasted all <i>Thrace</i> , they sat down before <i>Adrianople</i> ; <i>Bardas Sclerus</i> goes to its relief with 13,000 men, and by a stratagem draws a strong party of them into an ambuscade, and cuts every man of them off ; and unexpectedly falling on the main body of their army, overt them, put a great number to the sword, and took a vast number prisoners, with the loss of only 25 men	XVIII	654
5276	3969	970	<i>Bardas Phocas</i> , nephew to the late emperor, is encouraged by several of the nobility, takes <i>Cæsarea</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , and pro- claims himself emperor. <i>Bardas Sclerus</i> goes against him to <i>Cæsarea</i> , where <i>Pho- cas</i> being forsaken by his prompters, flies to the strong castle of <i>Cyropæum</i> , where he submitted to <i>Sclerus</i> , upon a solemn assurance of pardon, which the emperor performed, but banished him to the island <i>Chios</i> . This year the emperor married	XVI	287

Theodora,

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			<i>Theodora</i> the daughter of the late emperor <i>Romanus</i>	XVI	287
5276	3969	970	The <i>Russi</i> come again into <i>Bulgaria</i> , and having overcome the <i>Bulgarians</i> , settle in their country	XVIII	654
5277	3970	971	<i>Zimisce</i> goes against the <i>Rossi</i> who were now settled in <i>Bulgaria</i> , and invests <i>Persthalba</i> , the capital of <i>Bulgaria</i> , at unawares ; 8000 <i>Rossi</i> attempt to get into the city, but are all cut off, and next day the city was taken by assault, and great numbers of the inhabitants put to the sword : 8000 <i>Scythians</i> retire into the citadel, which the <i>Romans</i> took by storm, and the <i>Scythians</i> all destroyed. <i>Borises</i> king of the <i>Bulga-</i> <i>rians</i> being taken, the emperor used him suitable to his rank, and released him, with his wife, children, and all the <i>Bul-</i> <i>garians</i> ; but the city was destroyed, as belonging to the <i>Rossi</i>	XVI	288
5277	3970	971	<i>Zimisce</i> goes towards <i>Dorostorum</i> , on the <i>Da-</i> <i>nube</i> , where he was met by 300,000 of the <i>Rossi</i> ; they engage, and after a most obstinate fight the <i>Rossi</i> were put to flight with great slaughter ; they entering <i>Dorof-</i> <i>terum</i> , <i>Zimisce</i> follows and besieges them ; a second battle is fought, and they are again terribly beaten , at last they cut their way through the <i>Roman</i> camp, and many of them escape	XVI	289
5277	3970	971	<i>Spendosthalbus</i> , general of the <i>Rossi</i> , pro- poses a peace, and to quit <i>Bulgaria</i> if he should be acknowledged as a friend and ally of the empire, he and his countrymen permitted to return home unmolested, and a free trade be established between the two nations ; which was signed by both parties	XVI	290
5282	3975	976	<i>Basilus</i> the eunuch, prime minister to the em- peror <i>Zimisce</i> , for fear of punishment for his rapine. &c. hires the cup-bearer to poi- son him in his return from the east, which was done, this being the 7th year of his reign	XVI	291
5282	3975	976	<i>Basilus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> were declared the successors of <i>Zimisce</i> by his will, and as they were not of age, <i>Basilus</i> the eunuch took upon him the government, and re- called their mother <i>Theophano</i>	XVI	291

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5283	3976	977	<i>Samuel</i> king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> breaks into the empire, does much damage, and carries off great booty	XVIII	655
5283	3976	977	<i>Bardas Sclerus</i> being dispossessed by <i>Basilus</i> the eunuch of his high command of general of all the forces in the east, and by him sent into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , there he was proclaimed emperor by the army, and comes with a great force towards <i>Constantinople</i> , engages the imperial army, cuts great numbers to pieces, puts the rest to flight, took their camp, and in it vast sums of money, and an immense quantity of arms and provisions. Soon after he engaged the emperor's army again, and gains another compleat victory, by which most of the officers were slain, and <i>Leo</i> the general, and many persons of distinction taken prisoners. Then he took <i>Nice</i> , and engaging <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , at <i>Amorium</i> , put his army to the rout; but having recruited, returns, and again engages and totally routs <i>Sclerus</i>		
5286	3979	980	<i>Bardas Phocas</i> is declared emperor, and <i>Sclerus</i> likewise entering <i>Mesopotamia</i> , sets up his former pretensions, and offers to join <i>Phocas</i> , and divide the empire, which was agreed and sworn to by both parties; but as soon as their forces were joined, <i>Phocas</i> seized <i>Sclerus</i> , and put him in prison. The emperor <i>Basilus</i> , and his brother <i>Constantine</i> fall upon <i>Delphinus</i> , commander under <i>Phocas</i> , and put his army to flight and took him and other great officers prisoners, who were immediately nailed to several great trees on the road: Then going against <i>Phocas</i> , killed him, and put his army to flight with great slaughter, and took the leading men prisoners, carried them to <i>Constantinople</i> , and punished them divers ways	XVI	292
5292	3985	986	<i>Sclerus</i> heads those that were left, but thro' the intercession of his son <i>Romanus</i> , and the promise of the emperor <i>Basilus</i> , he is prevailed with to lay down his arms and pretensions, and go to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he is made great chamberlain, and lived with much honour the remainder of his life	XVI	296
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5301	3994	995	The <i>Romans</i> unexpectedly cross the <i>Sperchius</i> in the night, and fall upon the <i>Bulgarians</i> in the dark, cut great numbers to pieces, took their baggage, with many prisoners, mastered their camp, and forced their king <i>Samuel</i> and his son to hide themselves among the slain, who by that means stole away into <i>Bulgaria</i>	XVI	298
5307	4000	1001	<i>Basilus</i> the emperor goes into <i>Bulgaria</i> , defeats king <i>Samuel</i> in a pitched battle, took <i>Vidini</i> , <i>Scopia</i> , and several other strong cities, but had like to have been cut off afterwards, with his whole army, by <i>Samuel</i> . who unexpectedly fell upon them in the <i>Streights</i> of <i>Cimba</i> ; but <i>Nicephorus</i> governor of <i>Philippopolis</i> falling upon <i>Samuel's</i> rear, put them to flight; <i>Basilus</i> pursuing them took 15,000 prisoners, and put out their eyes, leaving one to every hundred with one eye for a guide to the rest. King <i>Samuel</i> was so shocked at this dreadful fight, that he fell into a swoon, and died two days after	XVIII	655
5307	4000	1001	<i>Gabriel</i> , son of <i>Samuel</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Bulgaria</i> . The emperor continued to ravage the country, and to take the strong-holds; but sending <i>Theophylact</i> , one of his generals, to reduce the strong-holds among the mountains, the natives cut off him and his whole army; upon which <i>Basilus</i> retires, but in his rout took several castles, and burnt <i>Buteliana</i> , the royal palace, and <i>Gabriel</i> was killed by <i>Bladislabus</i> , who succeeded him	XVIII	659
5323	4016	1017	<i>Basilus</i> enters <i>Bulgaria</i> again, and took several places, and many of the people; <i>Bladislabus</i> offers to submit upon the emperor's own terms. <i>Ibatzas</i> draws the <i>Romans</i> into an ambush, and cuts every man of them off. <i>Basilus</i> returns, destroys all with fire and sword, and put out the eyes of the prisoners: But having lost great part of his army in several encounters, he returned to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVIII	659
5325	4018	1019	<i>Basilus</i> resolves never to sheath his sword till he had reduced all <i>Bulgaria</i> , and <i>Bladislabus</i> being killed in a battle near <i>Acrianus</i> , all the chiefs of <i>Bulgaria</i> submitted to the emperor, who made a progress through the country to receive the homage of the several provinces	XVIII	660

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5327	4020	1021	<i>Xiphius</i> and <i>Nicephorus</i> , the sons of <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , revolt; but <i>Basilus</i> found means to bring <i>Xiphius</i> to his duty, and to dis- patch <i>Nicephorus</i> , and so the rebellion ceased: But <i>Basilus</i> punishing with two great severity all that had been concerned in the disaffection, breeds new commo- tions; but the ringleaders being seized and executed, all was quiet again	XVI	300
5331	4024	1025	The emperor <i>Basilus</i> making great prepara- tions for a war against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Si- cily</i> , sends a strong body of forces under <i>Orestes</i> , his favourite eunuch, before him, intending to follow with a large fleet and army, but dies in the <i>December</i> of this year, and <i>Constantine</i> his brother, who had done little but bear the name of em- peror in his life-time, now becomes sole emperor; but being a weak, effeminate, and vicious prince, he suffered his mini- sters to oppress and injure the provinces without controul, all of honour, resolu- tion, and virtue, being turned out or put to death	XVI	301
5334	4027	1028	The emperor <i>Constantine VIII.</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son-in-law <i>Romanus II.</i> who gained the hearts of the people by easing their taxes in general, being vastly liberal to the church, and ransoming all taken captive in the late war	XVI	303
5336	4029	1030	The <i>Saracens</i> broke into <i>Roman Syria</i> , the commander of the troops in those parts being defeated, <i>Romanus</i> goes himself: The <i>Saracens</i> beg for peace, and promise quietness for the future: <i>Romanus</i> rejects them, and sends a strong party to observe their motions, who falling into an ambush, are every man of them cut off; after which the <i>Saracens</i> defeated another strong body, besieged the camp, and reduced the <i>Romans</i> to great straits, and took all the baggage, the emperor with difficulty escaping to <i>Antioch</i> . 800 <i>Saracens</i> that were escorting the plunder, coming to a small town, they summoned <i>Maniaces</i> the governor to surrender: He sent them a large quantity of wine, &c. with which making too free, <i>Maniaces</i> sallied out in the night, while they were either drunk or asleep, and cut them all off to a man,		

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			and recovered 280 camels loaded with the spoils of the <i>Roman</i> army, which he sent to the emperor, who made him governor of <i>Media</i> for his reward		
5339	4032	1033	A dreadful plague breaks out and rages so terribly in <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Paphlagonia</i> , and <i>Armenia</i> , that the inhabitants forsake these provinces: A terrible famine followed, and mighty earthquakes succeed the famine, which destroyed whole cities, and did great damage in <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	303
5340	4033	1034	The empress <i>Zoe</i> having got her husband the emperor <i>Romanus</i> murdered, sends for <i>Alexius</i> the patriarch, and commands him to marry her to one <i>Michael</i> , brother to <i>John</i> the eunuch, <i>Romanus</i> 's favourite, with whom she had held a criminal conversation during the life of <i>Romanus</i> . <i>Alexius</i> scruples, but 100 lb. weight of gold made him perform the office, when <i>Michael</i> was proclaimed emperor, and partner with <i>Zoe</i>	XVI	305
5340	4033	1034	<i>Tangrolipix</i> , now master of <i>Persia</i> , opened a passage for his countrymen in <i>Armenia</i> , and being strengthened by their assistance, made war on <i>Pisaris</i> , kailif of <i>Babylon</i> , slew him, and annexed his dominions to those of <i>Persia</i>	XVI	305
5341	4034	1035	<i>John</i> the eunuch governs all the eastern empire with an absolute sway, in the name of his brother <i>Michael</i> , who to atone for his former life, now spent his time in acts of devotion, religion, and piety, and advances <i>Michael</i> his sister's son to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i>	XVI	312
5342	4035	1036	A peace for 30 years is concluded by <i>Michael</i> between the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Saracens</i> , whose kailif being dead, his widow embraced <i>Christianity</i>	XVI	307
5342	4035	1036	Dreadful earthquakes overturned several cities in different parts of the eastern empire, and twelve pretended ambassadors come to <i>Edeffa</i> , with 500 horses and as many camels, pretending they were loaded with presents for the emperor, but were full of armed men; which being discovered, the governor cut every one of them to pieces, and so saved the city	XVI	307
5342	4035	1036	One <i>Deleanus</i> , a <i>Bulgarian</i> slave at <i>Constantinople</i> , runs away from his master, goes	XVI	307

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			into <i>Bulgaria</i> , and pretends to be the son of <i>Gabriel</i> , and grandson of <i>Samuel</i> their late kings: The <i>Bulgarians</i> proclaim him king, and sacrifice all the <i>Romans</i> that fell into their power. The inhabitants of <i>Dyrrhachium</i> in <i>Bulgaria</i> set up one <i>Teichomer</i> for their king: <i>Deleanus</i> cajoled <i>Teichomer</i> so far, that the latter joined him with all his forces, when he got him stoned to death: Then <i>Deleanus</i> goes against the emperor <i>Michael</i> at <i>Theffalonica</i> ; <i>Michael</i> leaves all his baggage and treasure with <i>Ibatzas</i> , who revolted with it to <i>Deleanus</i> . then they besiege <i>Theffalonica</i> : but the governor fallying out unexpectedly, cut 15,000 <i>Bulgarians</i> to pieces, and forced the rest to run away	XVIII	662
5344	4037	1038	<i>Tangrolipix</i> sends his nephew <i>Cuthimuses</i> against the <i>Arabians</i> , who overthrew him in a pitched battle; and being forced to take shelter in <i>Media</i> , <i>Stephen</i> the <i>Roman</i> general refuses him a passage; they engage; the <i>Romans</i> are beat, and <i>Stephen</i> taken prisoner	XVI	312
5347	4040	1041	The emperor <i>Michael</i> having subdued all <i>Bulgaria</i> , being grievously afflicted with the dropsy, resigns the empire, retires into a monastery, and died the 10th of <i>December</i> , and was succeeded by <i>Calaphates</i> , his sister's son; but he behaving cruelly and disrespectfully, the people sent for <i>Theodora</i> (the emperor <i>Constantine</i> 's youngest daughter) out of a monastery, and saluted her empress with her sister <i>Zoe</i> , and <i>Michael</i> voluntarily resigned, and retired into a monastery	XVI	308
5347	4040	1041	<i>Tangrolipix</i> goes against the <i>Arabians</i> himself, and is beat. <i>Asan</i> , nephew to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , goes into <i>Media</i> with 20,000 men, and ravages the country; but being drawn into an ambush, was cut off with his whole army by the <i>Roman</i> generals. Soon after another army of 100,000 <i>Turks</i> comes into <i>Media</i> , and ravages the country. The <i>Romans</i> shutting themselves up in their strong-holds, are besieged in <i>Artza</i> , which the <i>Turks</i> set fire to, and destroyed 150,000 of the inhabitants	XVI	312
5348	4041	1042	<i>Michael</i> and his uncle <i>Constantine</i> taking up the religious habit, thought themselves		

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			secure; but the empress <i>Theodora</i> caused both their eyes to be pulled out, and banished them, their relations, and adherents	XVI	309
5348	4041	1042	The empress <i>Zoe</i> being pressed to marry, sends for <i>Constantine Monomachus</i> out of banishment, a beautiful man, and of noble extract, marries him, and has him crowned by the patriarch	XVI	309
5349	4042	1043	<i>Maniaces</i> , general of all the western forces, revolts, and is joined by the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and declares himself emperor; <i>Stephen Sebastophorus</i> goes against him with a very numerous army, but is routed at the first onset, and <i>Maniaces</i> a few days afterwards was killed by an unknown hand, upon which the revolted returned to their duty	XVI	310
5349	4042	1043	The <i>Rossi</i> come before <i>Constantinople</i> with a mighty fleet; but being defeated by the emperor's fleet, they renew their antient alliance and return home	XVI	310
5350	4043	1044	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> goes into the east, to recover what the <i>Saracens</i> had taken during the two last reigns; but while he is doing this, <i>Leo Tornicius</i> proclaims himself emperor, and at the head of a great army goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and besieges it; but not being able to reduce it, retires to <i>Aradiopolis</i> , where being overcome, and sent to <i>Monomachus</i> in chains, he pulled out his eyes, and banished him, which quashed the rebellion and restored peace	XVI	310
5354	4047	1048	<i>Abraham Halim</i> , half brother to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , engages <i>Liparites</i> the Roman governor of <i>Iberia</i> ; the victory at last was with the <i>Romans</i> , though their general <i>Liparites</i> was taken prisoner: The emperor sends ambassadors with rich presents and a large sum to ransom <i>Liparites</i> , and to propose an alliance with <i>Tangrolipix</i> ; all which <i>Tangrolipix</i> agreed to, but generously gave the whole ransom and presents to <i>Liparites</i> , to repair his losses and furnish his equipage	XVI	313
5355	4048	1049	<i>Tangrolipix</i> sends an ambassador to <i>Constantinople</i> , who arrogantly requiring the emperor to submit to his master, and acknowledge himself his tributary, <i>Monomachus</i> dismissed him with scorn, and drove him out of the city	XVI	313

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5355	4048	1049	The <i>Patzinacæ</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> nation, cross the <i>Danube</i> on the ice, and enter the empire with 800,000 men, and destroy all with fire and sword; but great numbers of them being swept off by the distempers that raged among them, <i>Constantine Ari-anites</i> the Roman general falls unexpectedly upon them, kills many, and the rest throw down their arms; great numbers are allowed to settle in <i>Bulgaria</i> , some returned home, but <i>Tyrach</i> and 140 of the most noble among them were sent to <i>Constantinople</i> , where embracing <i>Christianity</i> they are treated suitable to their rank	XVI	313
5358	4051	1052	The emperor sends 15,000 <i>Patzinacæ</i> under <i>Catalunes</i> their own general to reinforce the army in <i>Iberia</i> ; but they revolt, and being joined by great numbers of their countrymen, encamp on the banks of the <i>Danube</i> , and make continual incursions into the empire, and frequently defeat the troops sent against them; but at last sue for peace, which is granted for 30 years	XVI	314
5360	4053	1054	<i>Tangrolipix</i> commits great ravages in <i>Iberia</i> , kills all the people that fall into his power, and takes many towns	XVI	314
5361	4054	1055	<i>Constantine Monomachus</i> the emperor of the east dies, and is succeeded by <i>Theodora</i> , sister to his wife <i>Zoe</i>	XVI	315
5362	4055	1056	The empress <i>Theodora</i> dies of a violent pain in her bowels, and bequeathed the empire to <i>Michael Stratioticus</i> , an old unfit person, who suffered the eunuchs to manage all things to their liking, and disoblged every body else	XVI	315
5363	4056	1057	On the 8th of <i>June</i> , <i>Comnenus</i> a famous general was by the soldiery proclaimed emperor. <i>Stratioticus</i> sends an army against him, which is beat, and <i>Comnenus</i> marches to <i>Constantinople</i> , where <i>Stratioticus</i> is deposed, and goes into a monastery, and <i>Comnenus</i> was proclaimed emperor by the senate and people, and crowned in the great church by <i>Michael Cerularius</i> the patriarch	XVI	317
5364	4057	1058	<i>Comnenus</i> , finding the exchequer empty, seizes the church lands, &c. The patriarch threatens him, for which <i>Comnenus</i> de-		

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			posed him, and put <i>Constantine Lichudes</i> in his stead		
5365	4058	1059	The emperor <i>Isaac Comnenus</i> finding himself very ill, resigns the empire, and retires into a monastery, naming <i>Constantine Ducas</i> for his successor, who was accordingly crowned by the patriarch, who applied himself diligently to reform abuses of all sorts, that through the unsettledness of the late times had crept in	XVI	319
5368	4061	1062	The <i>Uzians</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> nation, pass the <i>Danube</i> with an army of 500,000 men, and ravage the countries next it. <i>Nicephorus Botoniates</i> (afterwards emperor) and <i>Basilus Apocapes</i> go against them, are put to flight at the first onset, and both taken prisoners, when the <i>Uzians</i> laid waste <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , and penetrated into <i>Greece</i> , destroying all with fire and sword. The emperor strives to buy a peace with rich presents, and offers to pay an annual tribute, which being refused, after observing a general fast, he goes against them with a handful of men. A plague breaking out among the enemy, swept away great numbers, and the <i>Hungarians</i> falling upon the remainder, cut almost all off	XVI	319
5371	4064	1065	A great earthquake overturned many fine buildings at <i>Constantinople</i> , and a comet appeared for forty days together	XVI	319
5371	4064	1065	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> , falling ill, obliges his wife <i>Eudocia</i> solemnly to sign an oath, that she would never marry again, which was religiously deposited with the patriarch, and then he appoints her regent and guardian over his three sons, <i>Michael</i> , <i>Andronicus</i> , and <i>Constantine</i> , to whom he left the empire	XVI	320
5372	4065	1066	The <i>Turks</i> break into the empire; the empress gets herself publicly absolved from her oath of widowhood, and marries <i>Romanus Diogenes</i> , who had been condemned for aspiring to the crown, but pardoned by the empress, and he was thereupon proclaimed emperor	XVI	320
5373	4066	1067	<i>Romanus</i> being informed the <i>Turks</i> had surprised, taken and plundered <i>Neocesarea</i> , pursued and overtook them, as they were carrying off their booty, fell upon them,	XVI	320

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			cut great numbers to pieces, recovered the spoil, and pursued his march to <i>Aleppo</i> , which he retook, and <i>Hierapolis</i> ; then meets and engages the <i>Turks</i> again, and obtains a compleat victory; upon which several towns submit, and he returns to <i>Constantinople</i>		
5374	4067	1068	The <i>Turks</i> , during the emperor's absence at <i>Constantinople</i> , defeated <i>Philaretus</i> , who was left to guard the banks of the <i>Euphrates</i> , took <i>Iconium</i> the capital of <i>Cilicia</i> . <i>Romanus</i> goes against them; they retire with their booty; the <i>Armenians</i> fall on them, put them to flight, and take their baggage and booty	XVI	322
5375	4068	1069	<i>Romanus</i> goes again against the <i>Turks</i> ; <i>Axan</i> the <i>Turkish</i> sultan desires peace, but is refused; they engage, and <i>John Ducas</i> , brother of the late emperor <i>Constantine</i> , treacherously cries out the emperor was put to flight, and flies himself with his troops to the camp. In the pursuit the <i>Turks</i> killed great numbers; so that at last the emperor, overcome by numbers, was taken prisoner, and used with the utmost honour and respect, and concluding a peace, was sent back to <i>Constantinople</i> to have it confirm'd. In his passage he is informed, that <i>John</i> brother of <i>Constantine Ducas</i> had driven <i>Eudocia</i> from the throne, and proclaimed her eldest son <i>Michael</i> emperor, and he acted as guardian. <i>Romanus</i> was taken prisoner; <i>John</i> ordered his eyes to be pulled out, the anguish whereof killed him a few days after	XVI	322
5376	4069	1070	<i>Axan</i> the <i>Turkish</i> sultan invades the <i>Roman</i> territories. <i>Isaac Comnenus</i> goes against them, is at first successful, but soon after is utterly defeated and taken prisoner; then <i>John Ducas</i> the emperor's uncle goes against them, and gets advantages; but <i>Rufelius</i> a <i>Gaul</i> , revolting, reduced several cities in <i>Phrygia</i> and <i>Cappadocia</i> , proclaiming himself emperor. <i>John</i> goes against him, but is defeated and taken prisoner; but <i>Rufelius</i> , to stop the <i>Turks</i> , released and joined his prisoner, and both go against the <i>Turks</i> , but are both beat and taken prisoners	XVI	324

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5377	4070	1071	<i>Cutlu-Moses</i> , cousin to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , comes against <i>Axan</i> with a large body of <i>Arabians</i> ; but before they engage, the late kailif of <i>Babylon</i> , who now only acted in spirituals, brought them to this accommodation, that <i>Axan</i> should enjoy the kingdom erected by his father, and <i>Cutlu-Moses</i> should enjoy such other provinces as he should conquer	XVI	325
5378	4071	1072	<i>Cutlu-Moses</i> , assisted by <i>Axan</i> , wars against the empire, and in a small time conquered <i>Media</i> , <i>Lycaonia</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , and <i>Bithynia</i> , fixing his seat at <i>Nice</i>	XVI	325
5379	4072	1073	<i>Rufelinus</i> being ransom'd by his wife, was restored to favour, and entrusted with a command in <i>Asia Minor</i> ; revolts afresh, and proclaims himself again emperor, and defeats the troops of <i>Michael</i> ; at last <i>Alexius</i> gets him and sends him in chains to <i>Constantinople</i> , and the rebels surrender up the cities, &c. they had taken, and return to their duty; but a famine being at <i>Constantinople</i> , the emperor to fill his coffers lessened the wheat measure, by which and other avaritious actions, he became so hateful, that <i>Nicephorus Botoniates</i> proclaims himself emperor, supported by the <i>Turks</i> ; and at the same time <i>Nicephorus Bryennius</i> , commander at <i>Dyrrhachium</i> , did the like, and prepared to march to <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Michael</i> resigns the empire, and retires to a monastery, took orders, and was soon after made bishop of <i>Ephesus</i>	XVI	325
5384	4077	1078	<i>Botoniates</i> enters <i>Constantinople</i> , and was crowned by the patriarch the 25th of <i>May</i> , and sends <i>Alexius Comnenus</i> against <i>Bryennius</i> ; they engage at <i>Calaura</i> in <i>Thrace</i> , where <i>Bryennius</i> was beaten and taken prisoner, and then goes against <i>Basilacius</i> , who had proclaimed himself emperor at <i>Dyrrhachium</i> . They engage, and <i>Alexius</i> beats him, and pursues and besieges him in <i>Thessalonica</i> ; takes him and sends him to <i>Constantinople</i> , where his eyes were pulled out, and then he was put into a monastery	XVI	326
5387	4080	1081	<i>Alexius Comnenus</i> is proclaimed emperor by the army in <i>Thrace</i> , and goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and seizes the city by surprise,		

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5387	4080	1081	and plunders it. <i>Botoniates</i> resigns and retires to a monastery, and took the habit. <i>Alexius</i> was proclaimed and crowned by the patriarch in <i>April</i>	XVI	329
5387	4080	1081	<i>Solyman</i> , son and successor to <i>Cutlu-Misc</i> , sends to treat of peace with <i>Alexius</i> , who at first refuses, but is glad afterwards to comply, to go against <i>Robert Guiscard</i> , duke of <i>Puglia</i> and <i>Calabria</i> , son-in-law to <i>Michael</i> the late deposed emperor, who invaded the <i>Roman</i> territories, and besieged <i>Dyrrbachium</i> ; but the <i>Venetians</i> coming to the assistance of <i>Alexius</i> , fell upon the enemies fleet, and gave them a total overthrow; then landing and joining <i>Palæologus</i> , the commander of the town, destroyed their works, burnt their engines, and drove them to their camp, and carried off great booty; but <i>Robert</i> continued the attack with great resolution. At last the emperor comes in person against them, and is beat, has the flower of his army cut off, and a vast number of officers of the greatest rank, and was forced to fly, leaving <i>Robert</i> master of his camp and baggage, who then took the city	XVI	330
5387	4080	1081	<i>Alexius</i> is forced to strip the churches and monasteries to raise money, which gained him the ill-will of the clergy. Making an alliance with <i>Henry</i> , emperor of <i>Germany</i> , he gets him to invade <i>Robert's</i> dominions in <i>Italy</i> . <i>Robert</i> goes against him, relieves the pope besieged in the castle of <i>St. Angelo</i> , retakes <i>Rome</i> , and drove them out of <i>Italy</i> . <i>Bohemond</i> defeats <i>Alexius</i> in two battles, takes <i>Illyricum</i> , enters <i>Thessaly</i> , and sits down before <i>Larissa</i> ; but after several battles, for want of money to pay his troops, he is forced to return to <i>Italy</i>	XVI	332
5387	4080	1081	The <i>Venetians</i> with a powerful fleet engage <i>Robert</i> as auxiliaries to <i>Alexius</i> , and defeat him in two successive battles; but soon after <i>Robert</i> destroyed almost their whole fleet, and used his prisoners very barbarously. The <i>Venetians</i> and <i>Alexius</i> refit and recruit their shattered fleet, and engage <i>Robert</i> again, sunk most of his ships, and took abundance of prisoners. Soon after <i>Robert</i> dies at <i>Cephalenia</i> , aged		

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			seventy-nine. <i>Roger</i> his son succeeded him, and recalled his troops, and surrenders the conquests to the emperor <i>Alexius</i> , from whom they had been taken		
5388	4081	1082	The <i>Scythians</i> cross the <i>Danube</i> , invade <i>Thrace</i> , and lay it waste with great cruelties. <i>Alexius</i> sends <i>Pacurianus</i> and <i>Branas</i> against them; they engage, and through the rashness of <i>Branas</i> the greater part of the <i>Romans</i> are cut to pieces, and the two generals taken prisoners. <i>Talicius</i> goes against them, cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and forces the rest to run away	XVI	333
5389	4082	1083	The <i>Scythians</i> come again into <i>Thrace</i> ; the emperor goes against them in person; and after an obstinate fight, from morning to night, he was forced to retire precipitately, losing a prodigious number of his men by the sword and captivity, <i>Alexius</i> himself very hardly escaping. At the same time the <i>Turks</i> break into the empire, took all the principal places in <i>Asia</i> and the island of <i>Cbios</i> ; and while the empress's brother was gone into the east, he was again overthrown by the <i>Scythians</i> , who took his camp and baggage, though a little after he defeated them	XVI	334
5390	4083	1084	The emperor <i>Alexius</i> entirely defeats the <i>Scythians</i> , so that very few escaped, which put an end to the <i>Scythian</i> war; and then <i>Alexius</i> goes against the <i>Turks</i> , with whom his brother-in-law had had several engagements, with various successes	XVI	334
5390	from 4083 to	1084	<i>Tzachas</i> having married the sultan's daughter, revolts and erects a new principality in <i>Smyrna</i> , &c. <i>John Ducas</i> besieges <i>Mitylene</i> by land, and <i>Constantine Delassenus</i> by sea. After much time spent, an engagement happens, in which <i>Tzachas</i> is totally defeated, and a peace concluded, which <i>Tzachas</i> breaking, <i>Delassenus</i> sailed after him, sunk most of his ships, put his men to the sword: <i>Tzachas</i> flies to <i>Smyrna</i> , equips a new fleet, and goes to <i>Abydos</i> . The sultan goes against him in person by land, and <i>Delassenus</i> by sea. <i>Tzachas</i> surrenders himself to his father-in-law, who received him very graciously,		
5399	4092	1093			

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5399	4092	1093	but ordered him to be murdered, and then concluded a peace with the emperor The <i>Scythians</i> , encouraged by an impostor, that pretended to be <i>Leo</i> son of the late emperor <i>Romanus Diogenes</i> , crossed the <i>Danube</i> , and proclaimed <i>Leo</i> emperor, and besieged <i>Adrianople</i> , where <i>Leo</i> is taken prisoner by stratagem, and 7000 <i>Scythians</i> cut off, 3000 taken, and the rest run away	XVI	335
5400	4093	1094	The <i>Scythians</i> come into the empire again with a very numerous army, but are overthrown in two successive battles, when a peace was made upon the emperor's own terms, and then <i>Alexius</i> returned to <i>Constantinople</i> loaded with booty	XVI	335
5400	4093	1094	The western <i>Christians</i> , by the instigation of one <i>Peter</i> a hermit, undertake the recovery of the <i>Holy Land</i> from the <i>Turks</i> . Pope <i>Urban II.</i> having called a council at <i>Clermont</i> in <i>France</i> , where 310 bishops met, and the ambassadors of most <i>Christian</i> princes, a religious war was concluded on, and an army of 300,000 raised under the command of several princes	XVI	337
5402	4095	1096	<i>Gautier</i> , with 20,000 men, began his march towards <i>Jerusalem</i> , who was followed by <i>Peter</i> the hermit, with 20,000 more; then <i>Godfrey</i> of <i>Bouillon</i> arrives at <i>Philippopolis</i> with 10,000 horse and 70,000 foot, and quarrelling with <i>Alexius</i> , lays the country waste, and marches to <i>Constantinople</i> , where they agree <i>Alexius</i> should supply arms, provisions, and all his forces, and he was to have the provinces that should be taken from the <i>Turks</i> . <i>Peter's</i> army mutinies, and separates into small parties, most of which fall a prey to the <i>Turks</i> ; so that out of <i>Peter's</i> 40,000 only 3,000 are left	XVI	337
5403	4096	1097	<i>Nice</i> is besieged by <i>Godfrey</i> , &c. the imperial seat of <i>Solyman</i> , the then <i>Turkish</i> sultan, which after two months siege, was surrendered to <i>Butumites</i> , lieutenant to <i>Alexius</i> ; among the captives were the wife and two of the children of <i>Solyman</i> , who were sent to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	338
5403	4096	1097	<i>Bohemond</i> , prince of <i>Tarentum</i> , is attacked by <i>Solyman</i> at the head of 60,000 <i>Turks</i> ; but being joined by <i>Hugh</i> , brother to <i>Pbi-</i>	XVI	340

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			<i>lip</i> I. king of <i>France</i> , beat the <i>Turks</i> , cut off 40,000, and forced the rest to fly into the mountains		
5403	4096	1097	On the 21st of <i>October</i> , the <i>Christians</i> fit down before <i>Antioch</i> , which was garrisoned with 7000 horse and 20,000 foot; so that it held out till <i>June</i> , 1098, following; and a few days after engaging <i>Corbenus</i> , the sultan of <i>Persia's</i> general, killed and took 100,000 of his men, with the loss only of 4200 <i>Christians</i>	XVI	341
5404	4097	1098	<i>Tangripermes</i> , a <i>Turkish</i> pirate, seized the cities of <i>Smyrna</i> and <i>Ephesus</i> , reduced the islands of <i>Rhodes</i> and <i>Chios</i> , and committed dreadful ravages; but the fleet and army of <i>Alexius</i> beating the pirates, they were again recovered	XVI	341
5405	4098	1099	The success of <i>Alexius</i> over the <i>Turks</i> so elated him, that he demands <i>Antioch</i> from <i>Bohemond</i> , who was created prince thereof by the confederate princes; upon which <i>Bohemond</i> demanded and took <i>Laodicea</i> , &c. <i>Alexius</i> in revenge attacked the supplies coming from the west, and gave them a total overthrow, and has most of his own fleet destroyed by a storm. He also besieged and took <i>Laodicea</i> ; thus a war ensued; and <i>Bohemond</i> besieges <i>Dyrrhachium</i> ; but his army being straightened for want of necessaries, a peace was honourably concluded	XVI	342
5406	4099	1100	<i>Alexius</i> goes against the <i>Turks</i> , and totally overthrows them near <i>Nice</i>	XVI	342
5407	4100	1101	The <i>Turks</i> come again into the empire, but are defeated in several successive battles; so that they sue for peace, which the emperor grants	XVI	343
5424	4117	1118	The emperor <i>Alexius</i> dies in the 37th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>John</i> , and crowned in the great church by the patriarch; and soon after a conspiracy is formed in favour of his brother-in-law <i>Bryennius</i> , but discovered and disappointed	XVI	345
5426	4119	1120	The <i>Turks</i> break the peace, and again invade the empire. The emperor <i>John</i> goes against them in person, beats them several times, and recovers several cities, &c. and then they sue for peace, which he grants	XVI	344
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5427	4120	1121	The <i>Scythians</i> pass the <i>Danube</i> , and entering <i>Thrace</i> , destroy all with fire and sword. <i>John</i> goes against them, cut a prodigious number of them to pieces, takes many prisoners, and drives the remainder over the <i>Danube</i> ; then he overcame the <i>Servii</i> and the <i>Hunns</i> , and made them repass the <i>Danube</i> , went after them, took their strong holds, and forced them to accept of such terms as he thought fit to grant them	XVI	345
5430	4123	1124	The <i>Turks</i> having again broke the peace, <i>John</i> goes against and drives them every where before him, and took abundance of cities, &c.	XVI	345
5446	4139	1140	<i>John</i> goes into the east with an intent to recover <i>Antioch</i> , then held by the <i>Latins</i> , but was not able to accomplish his purpose	XVI	346
5449	4142	1143	<i>John</i> being wounded with a poisoned arrow at <i>Cilicia</i> , died the 8th of <i>April</i> , in the 24th year of his reign. He appointed his youngest son <i>Manuel</i> to succeed him in the empire, who accordingly did so, and seized his brother <i>Isaac</i> , and confined him to a monastery to prevent his pretensions to the crown	XVI	346
5450	4143	1144	The emperor <i>Manuel</i> goes against the <i>Turks</i> , and reduces several cities in <i>Phrygia</i> , which they had taken; returns to <i>Constantinople</i> , and married <i>Gertrude</i> , sister-in-law to <i>Conrade</i> emperor of <i>Germany</i>	XVI	347
5452	4145	1146	<i>Conrade</i> , &c. designing to go against the <i>Turks</i> in <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Manuel</i> promised to furnish forage, &c. for the troops; but instead thereof, he laid waste the countries, and shut up the towns through which they were to pass, and the <i>Greeks</i> mixed quick-lime with the flower which they sold them, which occasioned a dreadful mortality among the <i>Christian</i> troops, and likewise gave private intelligence to the <i>Turks</i> , &c. <i>Roger</i> king of <i>Sicily</i> , to revenge the affront, took the island of <i>Corcyra</i> , took and plundered <i>Corinth</i> and <i>Thebes</i> , &c. but through the mediation of the pope, peace is concluded, after they had done much mischief to each other	XVI	347
5464	4157	1158	<i>Manuel</i> goes against the <i>Turks</i> with a great army, who sue for peace, but are refused.		

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5486	4179	1180	<p>Soon after the emperor is much wounded, and his army not only greatly harrassed and killed by showers of darts, but entirely shut up by the <i>Turks</i>, who then propose peace, and it is agreed to; but the emperor not performing the conditions, the sultan sends 20,000 men into <i>Phrygia</i>, who kill all they meet with; but the emperor's forces coming up with them, cut all off to a man, and recovered the whole booty</p> <p><i>Manuel</i> dies in the 38th year of his reign, having for some time before taken the monastic habit, to atone for the debaucheries of his youth. He was succeeded by his son <i>Alexius Comnenus</i>, a youth of twelve years old, whose mother governed with an absolute sway, and neglecting the empire, strove only to amass wealth by extortion, &c. The <i>Turks</i> break into <i>Phrygia</i>, take <i>Sozopolis</i>, &c. <i>Andronicus</i>, cousin-german to the late emperor, got himself proclaimed guardian of the emperor, and under that title committed most dreadful cruelties upon the <i>Constantinopolitans</i>. Pretending great affection for the emperor he orders him to be solemnly crowned 1183, when his partisans cry out long live <i>Alexius</i> and <i>Andronicus</i>, Roman emperors; and so both were crowned; but a few days after <i>Andronicus</i> ordered <i>Alexius</i> to be strangled, and then put all the nobility to death, from whom he feared any opposition</p>	XVI	348
5490	4183	1184	<p><i>Alexius Comnenus</i>, brother to the late emperor <i>Manuel</i>, excites <i>William</i> king of <i>Sicily</i> to war against <i>Andronicus</i>, who takes <i>Dyrrhachium</i>, then goes to <i>Theffalonica</i>, and takes it by storm, and plunders and murders all the people; then he engages and defeats the army of <i>Andronicus</i>, which so provoked him, that he glutted his revenge upon all without distinction, which so alienated his subjects from him, that they proclaim <i>Isaac Angelus</i> emperor. <i>Andronicus</i> endeavours to fly into <i>Scythia</i>, is taken and delivered in chains to <i>Isaac</i>, who cut off one of his hands, and pulled out one his eyes, and then delivered him to the enraged populace, who after glut-</p>	XVI	350

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5491	4184	1185	<p>ting their revenge upon him killed him in the second year of his reign</p> <p><i>Isaac</i> now emperor, recalls all the banished nobility, &c. and restores all the confiscated estates, &c. and then sent an army under <i>Branas</i> against the <i>Sicilians</i>, who cut them almost all off to a man, and their fleet, consisting of 200 sail, being dispersed by a storm, was mostly taken by the emperor's admiral. Vast numbers of prisoners were sent to <i>Constantinople</i>, where the emperor ordered them to be starved to death</p>	XVI	352
5492	4185	1186	<p>The emperor sends a mighty fleet and army against <i>Isaac Comnenus</i>, who had seized the island of <i>Cyprus</i>, but both were entirely destroyed; upon this the <i>Mærians</i> revolt, and join the <i>Scythians</i>, who overran the neighbouring provinces. He sends his uncle <i>John Ducas</i> against them, who gains several advantages against them; but being jealous, he recalls him, and sends <i>John Cantacuzenus</i> in his stead, whose rashness and indiscretion gave the enemy opportunity frequently to defeat him; then he sends <i>Branas</i>. <i>Alexius</i> gets some advantages, and then suddenly goes to <i>Adrianople</i>, and proclaims himself emperor, and marches directly to <i>Constantinople</i>, where the emperor <i>Isaac</i> engages and kills him, and puts an end to the rebellion</p>	XVI	354
5494	4187	1188	<p><i>Frederic Barbarossa</i>, emperor of <i>Germany</i>, marching at the head of a great army to support the <i>Crusade</i>, had been promised provisions and support while he passed through <i>Isaac's</i> dominions; but when the bishop of <i>Munster</i>, the earl of <i>Nassau</i>, and count <i>Walram</i>, <i>Frederic's</i> ambassadors, came to <i>Constantinople</i>, <i>Isaac</i> threw them into prison, and by his armies obstructed <i>Frederic's</i> passage, and seized on their provisions; upon which the <i>Germans</i> go into <i>Thrace</i>, and seize all the corn they find, and then defeated <i>Isaac's</i> army, and all the country between the <i>Ægean</i> and <i>Euxine</i> sea submit to <i>Frederic</i>. <i>Isaac</i> sets the ambassadors at liberty, and sues for peace, which he obtains on very severe terms</p>	XVI	354
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5498	4191	1192	An impostor sets up to be the son of the late emperor <i>Manuel</i> , and being supported by the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , took all the cities of the <i>Meander</i> ; but a priest taking the opportunity of his being drunk, stabbed and killed him		
5499	4192	1193	The <i>Scythians</i> invade the empire, and destroy all with fire and sword. The emperor goes against them, but has the greatest part of his army cut to pieces. He then sends <i>Alexius Guido</i> , who was also defeated; after that <i>Batatzes Bafilus</i> , who was killed and the greatest part of his army on the spot	XVI	357
5500	4193	1194	The emperor again goes against the <i>Scythians</i> , and his army proclaims his brother <i>Alexius Angelus</i> emperor; upon which <i>Isaac</i> flies to <i>Marcia</i> , is taken, and has his eyes put out, and cast into prison, in the 9th year of his reign. <i>Alexius</i> reigns very badly, and the <i>Scythians</i> and <i>Turks</i> laid waste and took all the best provinces through his negligence, he suffering his wife and favourites to govern in all things	XVI	357
5508	4201	1202	<i>Alexius</i> releases his brother <i>Isaac</i> out of prison, and recalls his son <i>Alexius</i> , then 12 years old, to court, from whence some time after making his escape, he goes to the pope, who warmly recommended him to <i>Philip</i> emperor of <i>Germany</i> , his brother-in-law, who engaged the <i>French</i> and <i>Venetians</i> to put young <i>Alexius</i> upon the throne, who sailed for <i>Corfu</i> . At their arrival at <i>Dyrrhachium</i> , the inhabitants swear allegiance to him, and then sailed to <i>Chalcedon</i> , and landed their troops; and soon after taking <i>Constantinople</i> , the emperor retires to <i>Zagora</i> in <i>Thrace</i> with the imperial ornaments and his treasures, and then <i>Isaac</i> and his son were both declared emperors, and crowned the first of <i>August</i> , 1203; then they pursued <i>Alexius</i> to <i>Adrianople</i> , and drove him quite away	XVI	358
5509	4202	1203	A dreadful conflagration happened in <i>Constantinople</i> , that burns down a great part of the city	XVI	360
5510	4203	1204	The emperor <i>Isaac</i> dies, and <i>Alexius</i> being forced to lay heavy taxes upon his people, to pay his deliverers what he owed them		

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			by contract, occasioned great complaints; which being fomented by <i>John Ducas</i> , surnamed <i>Murtzuphlus</i> , who sends in the emperor's name to the marquis of <i>Montferat</i> , offering to deliver up the palace and fortress of <i>Blachernæ</i> in <i>Constantinople</i> , (who prepares to come) and then gives out that the emperor had sold the city to the <i>Latins</i> , who were in full march to take possession; and in the uproar goes into his chamber and strangles him, and then his creatures proclaimed him emperor; this enraged the confederate princes of the west so far, that they come and besiege <i>Constantinople</i> , which they took by storm, and murdered all they met. This great revolution happened 874 years after the removal of the imperial seat from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Constantinople</i>	XVI	360
5510	4203	1204	<i>Baldwin</i> earl of <i>Flanders</i> is elected emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> , and crowned with extraordinary magnificence in the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> , and is allowed <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , and a limited power over the other provinces. <i>Boniface</i> , marquis of <i>Montferat</i> , has <i>Thessaly</i> , which was erected into a kingdom. The <i>Venetians</i> had the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> , part of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , and several cities in the <i>Hellepont</i>	XVI	363
5510	4203	1204	<i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> , son-in-law to <i>Alexius Angelus</i> , escaping from his confinement in <i>Constantinople</i> into <i>Bitbynia</i> , was joyfully received, and making himself master of <i>Phrygia</i> , <i>Mysia</i> , <i>Ionia</i> , and <i>Lydia</i> , took upon him the title of emperor, and fixed his imperial seat at <i>Nice</i> ; and <i>David</i> and <i>Alexius Comnenus</i> seizing on <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , and <i>Cappadocia</i> , erected a new empire at <i>Trapezond</i>	XVII	684
5510	3204	1204	<i>David</i> and <i>Alexius Comneni</i> , grandsons to the tyrant <i>Andronicus</i> , escaping out of <i>Constantinople</i> , seized on the most easterly parts of <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , and <i>Cappadocia</i> , fixed their residence in the famous city of <i>Trapezond</i> , and erected the aforesaid countries into an empire, called the empire of <i>Trapezond</i> . (Some call it a kingdom, and others a lordship, till the year of Christ 1260	XVII	688

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5512	4205	1206	<i>John</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> marches against <i>Baldwin</i> first emperor of the <i>Latins</i> in <i>Constantinople</i> , as he was besieging <i>Adrianople</i> , defeats his army with great slaughter, relieves the city, and carries the emperor prisoner to <i>Ternova</i> , the then capital of <i>Bulgaria</i> , where he caused his hands and feet to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into a neighbouring valley, and there after three days extreme misery he died, and was devoured by wild beasts	XVI	364
5512	4205	1206	<i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> engages the sultan <i>Fathatines</i> at <i>Antioch</i> , kills and cuts off his head; upon which the <i>Turks</i> fly, and leave the <i>Greeks</i> masters of their camp and baggage. <i>Alexius Angelus</i> , author of the war was taken prisoner, carried to <i>Nice</i> , and confined to a monastery by his son-in-law <i>Lascaris</i> , who makes a peace with the <i>Turks</i> upon his own terms	XVI	365
5512	4205	1206	<i>Henry</i> , brother of <i>Baldwin</i> , succeeded him as emperor of the <i>Latins</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> , and first warred with the <i>Scythians</i> , and drove them out of <i>Thrace</i> , then he was at war with <i>Lascaris</i> emperor of <i>Nice</i> , who at last was forced to acknowledge him; and then with <i>Michael Angelus</i> , who seized <i>Ætolia</i> and <i>Epirus</i> , and called himself lord or despot of the country, but could not dislodge him	XVI	365
5524	4217	1218	<i>Henry</i> emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> dies in the 11th year of his reign, and is succeeded by <i>Peter</i> count of <i>Auxerre</i> , his brother-in-law, who was crowned at <i>Rome</i> by pope <i>Honorius III.</i> on the 9th of <i>April</i> . From <i>Rome</i> he goes to <i>Venice</i> , and makes an alliance with that republic against <i>Theodorus</i> , who succeeded his brother as despot or lord of <i>Ætolia</i> and <i>Epirus</i> ; goes and besieges <i>Dyrrbachium</i> , which <i>Theodorus</i> had lately taken. At last they came to an agreement, and <i>Theodorus</i> promises him a free passage; but suddenly falls upon him, cuts most of his forces to pieces, took him prisoner and put him to death, and he was succeeded by <i>Robert</i> his second son, <i>Philip</i> count of <i>Namur</i> , his eldest son, refusing to accept it	XVI	366
5528	4221	1222	<i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> emperor of <i>Nice</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son-in-law, <i>John Du-</i>		

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			as, furnamed <i>Vataces</i> , who was crowned by <i>Manuel</i> , patriarch of the <i>Greeks</i> at <i>Nice</i> . <i>Alexius</i> and <i>Angelus</i> , brothers to the deceased emperor, apply to the <i>Latins</i> , who furnish them with an army. <i>John</i> engages them, cut off the flower of their army, and takes them both prisoners. Then building a fleet, he falls upon the <i>Latins</i> , in the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> , drove them before him, and took most of the islands		
5532	4225	1226	<i>Affan</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> gives his daughter <i>Helena</i> to wife to <i>Theodore</i> , son of the emperor <i>Ducas</i> , and makes an alliance with the emperor <i>Ducas</i> ; likewise renews the peace between him and the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> ; and then takes all the places on the <i>Bosporus</i> and <i>Hellepont</i> , held by the <i>Latins</i> ; and <i>Theodorus</i> prince of <i>Epirus</i> invades and takes <i>Thessaly</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , assumes the title of emperor, and is crowned by the patriarch of <i>Bulgaria</i> ; and then, tho' he had lately concluded a peace with <i>John</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , he broke into his country; but <i>John</i> , after a long and bloody dispute, routed his army, took him prisoner, and put out his eyes	XVII	685
5534	4227	1228	<i>Robert</i> , emperor of the <i>Latins</i> in <i>Constantinople</i> , dies at <i>Achaia</i> , and is succeeded by <i>Baldwin II.</i> his son a child of eight years old, and <i>John Brienne</i> , formerly king of <i>Jerusalem</i> , is appointed regent	XVI	367
5541	4234	1235	<i>John Ducas</i> the <i>Greek</i> emperor, and <i>John Azen</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , besiege <i>Constantinople</i> ; but the regent falling out very vigorously, put their whole army to flight, consisting of 100,000 men, killed a great number, forced them to raise the siege and took a great booty	XVI	397
5542	4235	1236	<i>Robert</i> and <i>John</i> come again before <i>Constantinople</i> , and are again defeated and put to flight; but through frequent sallies and encounters, the <i>Latins</i> are reduced to few in number, whereupon the regent retires into the imperial city, and sends the young emperor to solicit the western princes personally for assistance. The <i>Venetians</i> come with a powerful fleet, and force <i>Azen</i> and <i>Vataces</i> to raise the siege	XVI	368
5543	4236	1237	<i>John Brienne</i> , the regent at <i>Constantinople</i> , dies, in the 9th year of his administration.	XVI	368

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5544	4237	1238	The <i>Bulgarians</i> and <i>Greeks</i> quarrel, so that <i>John Azen</i> joins the <i>Latins</i> , and lays siege to <i>Chiorli</i> , but soon after raises it <i>Anne</i> , wife of <i>John</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , dying, he marries the daughter of <i>Theodorus</i> , late despot of <i>Epirus</i> , whom he had taken prisoner, and deprived of his sight some years before; upon which <i>Azen</i> sets <i>Theodorus</i> at liberty, and assists him to recover his dominions from <i>Manuel</i> his brother, which done <i>Theodorus</i> appoints his son to govern in his stead, causing him to be acknowledged emperor	XVI	369
5544	4237	1238	<i>John Azen</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> dying, <i>John Vataces</i> emperor of <i>Nice</i> makes an alliance with the <i>Scythians</i> in <i>Macedon</i> , enters the dominions of <i>Theodorus</i> , takes a great part of them, forces him to lay down the title of emperor, and be content with that of despot	XVI	369
5545	4238	1239	The emperor <i>Baldwin</i> returning from the west, upon his arrival at <i>Constantinople</i> is crowned emperor by the patriarch in the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> , makes an alliance with the <i>Comneni</i> at <i>Trapezond</i> , and by their assistance besieges and takes <i>Chiorli</i> from the emperor of <i>Nice</i> , who soon after retook it, and the island of <i>Rhodes</i>	XVI	369
5561	4254	1255	<i>John Ducas</i> or <i>Vataces</i> , emperor of <i>Nice</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> II. who renewing the ancient alliance with the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , passes the <i>Hellespont</i> , and wars with the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and the despot of <i>Epirus</i> , who had invaded <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , and was so successful as to compel them to accept of peace, upon such terms as he thought fit to allow them	XVI	363
5562	4255	1256	The <i>Tartars</i> cut off the troops belonging to the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , and reduce him to such straits, that he flies to the emperor <i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> , who receives him kindly, and sends him back with an army commanded by <i>Isaac Ducas</i> , a general of great note, for which the sultan surrendered the city of <i>Laodicea</i> to <i>Lascaris</i>	XVII	686
5564	4257	1258	<i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> , emperor of <i>Nice</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>John</i> , a child of nine years old, and appointed <i>Arsenius</i> the patriarch, and <i>George Muzalo</i> , his	XVI	370

guardians ;

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			guardians; but while the funeral obsequies were performing for the deceased emperor, the nobility fall upon and murder <i>Muzalo</i> and his two brothers, and then declared <i>Michael Paleologus</i> guardian, who immediately goes against <i>Michael Angelus</i> , despot of <i>Epirus</i> , who had broke into <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , engages and routs him with great slaughter		
5565	4258	1259	<i>Michael Paleologus</i> , guardian to the young emperor of <i>Nice</i> , is declared emperor, and crowned by the patriarch; and then he recovered <i>Peloponnesus</i> from the <i>Latins</i> , and the despot of <i>Epirus</i>	XVII	686
5567	4260	1261	<i>Alexius Strategopulus</i> , general under the emperor <i>Paleologus</i> , surprises <i>Constantinople</i> , kills all he meets with, and sets fire to it in four places at one time. <i>Baldwin</i> the <i>Latin</i> emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> , and the <i>Latin</i> patriarch, and some other of his intimate friends, fly to <i>Venice</i> . Soon after <i>Paleologus</i> settles his affairs at <i>Nice</i> , and then goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , with the empress, his son <i>Andronicus</i> , the senate and the nobility, to take possession of that imperial city, and to fix his residence there	XVII	686
5569	4262	1263	<i>Baldwin</i> , the deposed <i>Latin</i> emperor, marries his daughter to <i>Charles</i> king of <i>Sicily</i> , and gave him <i>Constantinople</i> for her dowry. <i>Charles</i> makes preparations to come and take it. <i>Paleologus</i> orders himself to be crowned emperor anew, and then puts out the eyes of the young emperor <i>John</i> , to whom he had sworn to resign the empire when of age; for which <i>Arsenius</i> the patriarch excommunicated him: And <i>Michael</i> despot of <i>Epirus</i> , and <i>Constantine</i> king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , who had married the young emperor's sisters, broke into <i>Thrace</i> , and laid it waste. <i>Paleologus</i> goes against them, has most of his troops cut to pieces and taken prisoners, and hardly escapes himself. The <i>Venetians</i> seized the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> . <i>Paleologus</i> sends to pope <i>Urban IV.</i> and promises to submit to the <i>Latin</i> church; upon which peace is made, and in a council held at <i>Lyons</i> , in 1274, <i>Paleologus</i> acknowledged the pope's supremacy	XVI	372
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5580	4273	1274	<i>Joseph</i> the patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , and all the clergy, oppose what <i>Paleologus</i> had done at <i>Lyons</i> , which so enraged him, that he rack'd some, whipped others, imprisoned many, banished the patriarch <i>Joseph</i> , and put <i>Veccus</i> in his stead, which occasioned many uproars, seditions and a universal uneasiness		
5581	4274	1275	<i>Stephen</i> , the fourth king of <i>Hungary</i> , upon overcoming <i>Cea</i> prince of <i>Bulgaria</i> , by cutting his whole army to pieces, was acknowledged king of <i>Hungary</i> and <i>Bulgaria</i>	XVI	375
5587	4280	1281	<i>John</i> emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and marries <i>Eudocia Paleologina</i> , daughter to <i>Michael Paleologus</i> emperor of the east, (as he called himself)	XVIII	665
5589	4282	1283	Pope <i>Martin IV.</i> excommunicates <i>Michael Paleologus</i> for contributing to the famous massacre of the <i>French</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , commonly known by the name of the <i>Sicilian Vespers</i> on <i>Easter-day</i> , <i>March 30</i> , 1282, which with his other fatigues threw him into a lingering illness as he was marching against the <i>Turks</i> , and after receiving the ambassadors of the <i>Tartars</i> daily increasing, he died in the 24th year of his age, and was succeeded by his son <i>Andronicus</i>	XVII	693
5589	4282	1283	<i>Andronicus</i> begins his reign with restoring the ceremonies of the <i>Greek</i> church, and refusing to acknowledge the pope's supremacy: This threw the whole empire into a ferment; his brother <i>Constantine</i> was the darling of the people for overthrowing the <i>Turks</i> in several engagements, wherefore <i>Andronicus</i> orders him to be thrown into prison, and several other persons of great distinction. The <i>Turks</i> under <i>Othoman</i> take several places in <i>Phrygia</i> , <i>Caria</i> , and <i>Bithynia</i> , and the city of <i>Nice</i> . <i>Andronicus</i> sends <i>Philanthropenus</i> against them, who gets several advantages over them, and then proclaims himself emperor. <i>Libadarius</i> , general for <i>Andronicus</i> , goes against him, and as they were going to engage, he was seized by the <i>Cretans</i> , and delivered to <i>Libadarius</i> , who put out his eyes. The mean while the <i>Turks</i> extend their conquests in <i>Asia</i> , and in the <i>Mediterranean</i> . <i>Andronicus</i> hires 10,000	XVI	375

Massagetes;

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			<i>Massagetes</i> , who do him great harm ; then he hires a body of <i>Catalans</i> , who revolt and join the <i>Turks</i> , this first brought the <i>Turks</i> into <i>Europe</i> . <i>Michael</i> having been declared emperor with his father, goes with a body of <i>Greeks</i> , <i>Massagetes</i> , &c. against the <i>Catalans</i> and <i>Turks</i> ; but the auxiliaries become neuter, and <i>Michael</i> is routed ; then the <i>Catalans</i> and <i>Turks</i> over-run <i>Thrace</i> , destroying all with fire and sword. The <i>Catalans</i> resolve to invade <i>Thessaly</i> : The <i>Turks</i> acquaint the emperor, if he would let them pass they would return home ; to which the emperor consents, and orders ships, &c. to be got ready ; but the <i>Greek</i> officers longing for their booty, contrive to fall upon and cut them to pieces in the night : This being discovered, the <i>Turks</i> send word to their countrymen of their danger, and fortify themselves in a strong castle : More <i>Turks</i> come and destroy all before them ; <i>Andronicus</i> marches against them with all his force ; the <i>Turks</i> sally out, and put the besiegers to a disorderly flight, took many officers, and the emperor's camp, the military chest, several standards, the imperial crown, and all the baggage	XVI	375
5597	4290	1291	Pope <i>Nicholas</i> the 4th earnestly endeavours to engage <i>John</i> emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> in the <i>Holy war</i>	XVII	693
5601	4294	1295	<i>John Comnenus</i> emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> dying, is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Alexius II.</i> in the empire, who reigned eight years	XVII	693
5602	4295	1296	<i>Philes Paleologus</i> (a relation of the emperor, and a person of great piety, but no soldier) undertakes to go against the <i>Turks</i> with a small body of men, and engages <i>Chaleb</i> the <i>Turkish</i> general, who had been ravaging the country with 1000 foot and 200 horse, and intirely destroyed them	XVI	379
5609	4302	1303	<i>Alexius II.</i> emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> dying, is succeeded by his son <i>Basilus</i> , who reigned 17 years	XVII	693
5622	4315	1316	The emperor <i>Andronicus</i> tells the patriarch <i>Gerassimus</i> , that as his grandson and heir <i>Andronicus</i> could not by any means be reclaimed, he intended to secure him: The patriarch tells the young prince, and he escapes to <i>Adrianople</i> , where he is pro-		

claimed

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			claimed emperor by the army ; but his grandfather proclaims him a public enemy and a traitor, and obliges the <i>Constantinopolitans</i> to take the oath of allegiance to himself afresh. The young prince sends a body of troops against <i>Constantinople</i> ; his grandfather dispatches <i>Theoleptus</i> , bishop of <i>Philadelphia</i> , and other persons of distinction to him with proposals of an accommodation, which at last was thus concluded ; that the empire should be divided, and the prince have <i>Thrace</i> and the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and the emperor the city of <i>Constantinople</i> , and all the cities and islands in the east and west. The <i>Turks</i> in the mean time enlarge their dominions in <i>Asia</i> , reduce most of the places on the <i>Meander</i> , and take <i>Prusa</i> in <i>Bitbynia</i> , which they entered in 1327, where <i>Orchanes</i> upon the death of his father <i>Othoman</i> settled the seat of the <i>Turkish</i> empire. The young and old emperors of <i>Constantinople</i> quarrel again, but at last matters are made up, and the grandfather admits the grandson to be his colleague ; and he and his wife <i>Anne</i> of <i>Savoy</i> , whom he had lately married, were solemnly crowned in the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> ; but the young one wanting to rule alone, flew out again, committed open hostilities, and took <i>Constantinople</i> by treachery, and deprived his father of all rule and authority in 1328, but permitted him to live in the palace, and wear the ensigns of majesty, and allowed him 24,000 pieces of gold for his yearly maintenance		
5626	4319	1320	<i>Basilus</i> I. emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Basilus</i> II. who after a reign of 19 years, is murdered by his wife <i>Irene</i> , who reigned in his stead	XVI	382
5634	4327	1328	The king of <i>Bulgaria</i> enters <i>Thrace</i> , and lays the country waste, &c. but <i>Andronicus</i> coming unexpectedly towards him, he retires and leaves great part of his booty behind : <i>Andronicus</i> pursued him, and carried the war into <i>Bulgaria</i> , ravaged the country, and destroyed all with fire and sword, and then concludes a peace	XVII	694
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5636	4329	1330	<i>Othoman</i> being lately dead, <i>Andronicus</i> recovers <i>Nice</i> , &c. which <i>Orcanes</i> his son and successor soon after retakes, and overthrows the emperor's army, who flying, leave their camp, baggage, and arms to the enemy, and all the emperor's plate and furniture	XVI	387
5636	4329	1330	The old emperor <i>Andronicus</i> , to make the court easy, retires voluntarily into a monastery, where having lived two years, he dies	XVI	388
5644	4337	1338	<i>Andronicus</i> makes a very dishonourable peace with the <i>Turks</i> , yielding all their conquests to them	XVI	389
5646	4339	1340	The inhabitants of <i>Thessaly</i> revolt: The emperor marches against them in person. The <i>Turks</i> break the peace, and ravage the sea coasts, then repass the <i>Streights</i> with immense booty and great numbers of captives	XVI	389
5647	4340	1341	<i>Andronicus</i> dies, and his eldest son <i>John</i> succeeded him, who being but nine years old, <i>John Cantacuzenus</i> was appointed his guardian, and behaved with the greatest uprightness and care possible; but being opposed by <i>John</i> the patriarch, who continually represented every thing in an evil light to <i>Anne</i> the empress, she at last declared him a public enemy, and a traitor; upon which the army, at the head whereof he then was at <i>Didymothicum</i> , declared <i>Cantacuzenus</i> emperor	XVI	389
5648	4341	1342	All the friends and relations of <i>Cantacuzenus</i> at <i>Constantinople</i> are thrown into goal, his estate confiscated, and an army sent against him. He writes to the patriarch, exhorting him to peace and concord; but the messengers were thrown into prison. At last <i>Cantacuzenus</i> goes to <i>Constantinople</i> ; the citizens open their gates, and salute him emperor; and an accommodation is come to, in which the empress, &c. allowed him to be colleague with her son <i>John</i> , which was sworn to by <i>Cantacuzenus</i> , <i>John Paleologus</i> , and the empress, on the 8th of <i>February</i> , 1347. He was soon after crowned by <i>Isidore</i> , the patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Cantacuzenus</i> marries his daughter to young <i>Paleologus</i> , and so settled all things in quiet, and		

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			caused her to be crowned and acknowledged empress by the nobility, senate, &c.	XVI	390
5659	4352	1353	The <i>Genoese</i> of <i>Galata</i> , now become very powerful at sea, being denied the liberty to enlarge their city, set fire to the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> , seized the emperor's ships then riding in the harbour, and made open war on the empire, gained advantages at sea, and seized some islands in the <i>Archipelago</i>	XVI	393
5663	4356	1357	<i>Crales</i> king of the <i>Servians</i> sows discord between the two emperors, so that they come to an open rupture: The young prince's army was overthrown in <i>Thrace</i> , and he forced to take refuge in <i>Constantinople</i> , all the other cities submitting to <i>Cantacuzenus</i> : However, soon after a peace was concluded, and <i>Cantacuzenus</i> resigned up all authority, and went into a monastery at <i>Maugana</i> , but his son <i>Matthew</i> , whom he had declared emperor, pursued the war	XVI	393
5663	4356	1357	<i>John Palæologus</i> goes against <i>Matthew</i> his brother-in-law; they engage, and <i>Matthew</i> is defeated, and forced to quit the field, but was soon after taken, and upon renouncing all claim to the crown, set at liberty	XVI	394
5663	4356	1357	The <i>Turks</i> under <i>Solyman</i> , one of the sons of <i>Orchanes</i> , passed the <i>Hellepont</i> , took the strong castle of <i>Coiridocustron</i> ; then went to <i>Gallipolis</i> , and defeated the governor, and took the place, which gave them their first settlement in <i>Europe</i> , where they have continued ever since	XVI	394
5664	4357	1358	The sultan <i>Orchanes</i> dying, <i>Amurath</i> his son and successor pursued the conquests begun by <i>Solyman</i> , mastered several parts of <i>Thrace</i> , and made <i>Adrianople</i> the seat of his empire in <i>Europe</i>	XVI	394
5666	4359	1360	<i>Andronicus</i> , the emperor's eldest son, having contracted an intimacy with <i>Contuzes</i> , <i>Amurath's</i> eldest son, they conspire to murder their respective fathers, and to live in strict union between themselves: They are discovered, have their eyes pulled out, and are then cast into prison	XVI	394
5668	4361	1362	Blind <i>Andronicus</i> , by the help of the <i>Genoese</i> of <i>Galata</i> , escapes, and makes war upon		

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			his father, takes <i>Constantinople</i> , and gets his father and brother <i>Manuel</i> , who had been declared his successor, into his power, and imprisons them		
5670	4363	1364	Old <i>Andronicus</i> and <i>Manuel</i> escape out of prison, upon which blind <i>Andronicus</i> yields up the empire to them, rather than engage in a civil war again	XVI	394
5671	4364	1365	The sultan <i>Amurath</i> being treacherously slain, is succeeded by his son <i>Bajazet</i> , who pursuing the former conquests in <i>Europe</i> , adds <i>Theffaly</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Phocis</i> , <i>Peloponnesus</i> , <i>Myfia</i> , and <i>Bulgaria</i> to them	XVI	395
5675	4368	1369	The <i>Bulgarians</i> , by the assistance of the <i>Greek</i> emperors, having shook off the <i>Hungarian</i> yoke, attempt the recovery of <i>Adrianople</i> , under the conduct of their king <i>Sasmenos</i> , from the <i>Turks</i> ; but are utterly defeated by <i>Amurath</i>	XVIII	
5675	4368	1369	<i>Bajazet</i> enters <i>Bulgaria</i> with a great army, makes an entire conquest of it, and turns it into a <i>Turkish</i> province, which it remains to this day	XVIII	665
5697	4390	1391	<i>Bajazet</i> sends to <i>Andronicus</i> , demands a yearly tribute, and his son <i>Manuel</i> to attend him in his wars; which, as <i>Andronicus</i> was now not able to resist, was performed	XVIII	665
5698	4391	1392	<i>Andronicus</i> emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Manuel</i> his son, then at <i>Bajazet</i> 's court, who comes away without taking his leave; for which <i>Bajazet</i> immediately comes into <i>Thrace</i> , and destroys with fire and sword all the country round <i>Constantinople</i> , which he invested by sea and land. The western princes send <i>Sigismund</i> king of <i>Hungaria</i> , and <i>John</i> count of <i>Nevers</i> , with an army of 130,000 men to his assistance, who besieging <i>Nicopolis</i> , <i>Bajazet</i> raises the siege of <i>Constantinople</i> , and goes against them: They engage; <i>Bajazet</i> conquers, kills 20,000, took their camp and baggage, count <i>Nevers</i> , and 300 great officers, and 20,000 soldiers: All the officers, except count <i>Nevers</i> and five others, were put to death	XVI	395
5699	4392	1393	<i>Bajazet</i> returns to the siege of <i>Constantinople</i> , which finding resolutely defended, he privately agrees with <i>John</i> the son of blind <i>Andronicus</i> to set him upon the throne, <i>Ba-</i>		

jazet to have *Constantinople*, and *John* to remove the imperial seat to *Peloponnesus*: This signed and sealed, *Bajazet* acquaints the inhabitants he would retire, if they would drive out *Manuel*, and set *John* upon the throne: The city was immediately ready to fall into a civil war; *Manuel* for peace sake sends to *John*, then in the *Turkish* camp, and offers to resign upon leave given him, his wife, and children, to retire where they thought fit. This was agreed to, and *John* went into the city, and *Manuel* went first to *Venice*, then to other courts, soliciting help against the *Turks*. *John* was crowned; *Bajazet* reminds him of their agreement, and presses him to surrender *Constantinople*, and retire to *Peloponnesus*: The citizens refused: *Bajazet* renews the siege, and reduced them to extreme necessities; but news being brought that *Tamerlane* the *Tartar*, having subdued all *Persia*, was coming into *Asia* against *Bajazet*, he raised the siege to go against him: They engage in the plains of *Angoria* in *Galatia*, the 28th of *July* 1401, where after cutting most of *Bajazet's* men to pieces, himself was taken prisoner, put into an iron cage, and shewn, where he is said to have dashed out his own brains in 1402

XVI 396

5708 4401 1402

Manuel retires to *Constantinople*, where he is received with extraordinary joy, and *John* deposed and banished to the island of *Lesbos*. *Bajazet's* five sons rend and tear the *Turkish* empire for 10 years with fierce civil wars; but at last *Mohammed* the youngest having overcome the others, was proclaimed sultan of the whole *Turkish* empire. *Manuel* improved this time, and recovered several provinces, which *Mohammed* for the assistance he had given him, suffered him quietly to enjoy till his death in 1424

XVI 397

5730 4423 1424

John son of *Manuel* succeeds his father, who having supported one *Mustapha*, a pretended son of *Bajazet's*, against *Amurath* II. son of *Mohammed*, *Amurath*, to revenge the affront, besieges *Constantinople*; but his young brother *Mustapha*, supported by the prince of *Caramania*, revolts in

Asia,

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Y. of Christ	[758]	Vol.	Page
			<p><i>Asia</i>, and proclaims himself sultan. <i>Amurath</i> raises the siege, and goes against him, who was treacherously delivered up to <i>Amurath</i>, and by him strangled. <i>Amurath</i> goes against the prince of <i>Caramania</i>, and compels him to accept of what terms he thought fit to give him. Then he entered <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Greece</i>, and took all those provinces; then reduced <i>Servia</i>, then besieged <i>Belgrade</i>, where the <i>Christians</i> killed 15,000 <i>Turks</i> in one sally, and forced <i>Amurath</i> to raise the siege; and in his return <i>John Hunniades</i> (the famous <i>Hungarian</i> prince) cut great numbers of <i>Amurath's</i> men to pieces; and soon after engaging him again, killed 20,000 <i>Turks</i> on the spot, and as many in the pursuit. <i>Amurath</i> sends two other armies more numerous than the former into <i>Transylvania</i>, which were cut off almost to a man by the same brave <i>Hungarian</i>, who also recovered from the <i>Turks</i> all <i>Bulgaria</i> and <i>Servia</i>, but at last was overcome in the fatal battle of <i>Varna</i>, in the year 1444, where <i>Uladislaus</i> king of <i>Hungaria</i> was also cut to pieces</p>	XVI	398
5750	4443	1444	<p><i>Hunniades</i> is chose protector of the kingdom of <i>Hungaria</i> during the minority of young <i>Ladislaus</i>. <i>Hunniades</i> engaged <i>Amurath</i> at <i>Cassana</i> for three days together, where overpowered by numbers, the third day the <i>Christians</i> were routed, in 1448: In this battle 38,000 <i>Turks</i> were slain, and 8000 <i>Christians</i>, with the flower of the <i>Hungarian</i> nobility</p>	XVI	399
5754	4447	1448	<p>The <i>Greek</i> emperor <i>John</i> sends to <i>Adrianople</i> to <i>Amurath</i> to conclude a peace; <i>Amurath</i> demands some strong-holds in the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and 300,000 aspers a year tribute, which he is forced to yield to</p>	XVI	399
5754	4447	1448	<p><i>John</i> emperor of <i>Constantinople</i>, in order to gain assistance from the western princes, went to the council held at <i>Ferrara</i>, attended by the patriarch <i>Joseph</i>, a great number of prelates, and the flower of the <i>Greek</i> nobility, in order to settle the disputes between the <i>Latin</i> and <i>Greek</i> churches. The plague raging at <i>Ferrara</i>, the council moved to <i>Florence</i>, where the</p>		

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			union was effected between the two churches, and subscribed by the patriarch and the other prelates. Upon his return the people being highly dissatisfied with what had been done at the council, this with other calamities threw the emperor into an illness, of which he died, in the 27th year of his reign		
5755	4448	1449	<i>Constantine</i> brother of <i>John</i> succeeded to the empire, now confined to <i>Constantinople</i> only	XVI	400
5755	4448	1449	<i>John II.</i> son of <i>Alexius</i> 3d emperor of <i>Trapezond</i> , having murdered his father, set himself upon the throne	XVI	400
5756	4449	1450	<i>Amurath</i> the sultan dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Mohammed</i> , who immediately strangled all his brothers. He built a castle about five miles from <i>Constantinople</i> , called <i>Genichicar</i> , but by the Greeks , <i>Neocastron</i> ; repaired another over-against it called <i>Apocastron</i> ; these two commanded the <i>Streights</i> of the <i>Bosporus</i> . and shut up <i>Constantinople</i> , from whence the garisons made frequent excursions: This begot a quarrel; <i>Mohammed</i> sends <i>Caracia</i> , who took what places the emperor had on the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and besieged <i>Constantinople</i> , took <i>St. Stephen's</i> tower by assault, and put the garison to the sword, and other forts submitted; <i>Selybria</i> only held out, which at last, overcome by frequent assaults, was taken, and every man put to the sword	XVII	695
5759	4452	1453	On the sixth of <i>April</i> <i>Mohammed</i> sits down before the imperial city of <i>Constantinople</i> with an army of 300,000 men; the besieged behaved themselves with the utmost bravery, and by frequent sallies cut off vast numbers of the enemy, and destroyed their works; but <i>Mohammed</i> encreasing his army by continual reinforcements to 400,000, and battering the walls night and day, and a fleet of 300 ships blocked the city up by sea; but four <i>Genoese</i> and one <i>Greek</i> ship sailing into the midst of them, sunk some, disabled others, and made dreadful havock of the whole, and brought the city relief of corn, &c. but the besieged tired out, the emperor sends to the sultan, offering to acknowledge himself	XVI	400

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			his vassal, and pay a yearly tribute, if he would raise the siege and go away ; to which <i>Mohammed</i> answered, he was determined to have the city ; but if he would deliver it up immediately, he would yield <i>Peloponnesus</i> to him, and other provinces to his brothers, which <i>Constantine</i> refuses. On <i>Tuesday</i> the 29th of <i>May</i> the <i>Turks</i> began the attack at three in the morning, and after a prodigious number were killed, the enemy took the city by storm, put the emperor, nobles, and inhabitants all to the sword, and plundered it for three days successively, when <i>Mohammed</i> entered it in triumph, chose it for the seat of his empire, and promised all the natives that would stay or come there liberty to live unmolested, with the free exercise of the Christian religion. Thus the death of the last <i>Roman</i> emperor, the loss of <i>Constantinople</i> , and the final dissolution of the <i>Constantinopolitan Roman</i> empire happened the 29th of <i>May</i> , this year of the <i>Christian Æra</i>	XVI	403
5768	4461	1462	<i>Mohammed</i> the great sultan of the <i>Turks</i> besieges and takes <i>Trapezond</i> , and murders all the royal family of <i>Comnenus</i> , and thereby put an end to the empire of <i>Trapezond</i> , 258 years after its erection	XVII	696

F I N I S.



A N
Universal HISTORY,
FROM THE
Earliest Account of Time to the Present:
COMPILED from
ORIGINAL AUTHORS;
And ILLUSTRATED with
Maps, Cuts, Notes, *Chronological* and
Other Tables.

V O L. XX.

Ἰστορίας ἀρχαίας ἐξέρχουσαι μὴ κατανοεῖ, ἐν αὐταῖς γὰρ ἐνέησιν ἀπόπας,
ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱστορίου συνῆξαν ἐγκόπως. Basil. Imp. ad Leon. fil.



D U B L I N :
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M, DCC, XLVII.

TO the LEARNED MEMBERS of the Two
CELEBRATED UNIVERSITIES
of ENGLAND.

Reverend and Learned Gentlemen,

THE great helps and encouragement, which the authors of this work have received from your Two Learned Bodies, not only exact this public testimony of our gratitude, but have made us long since look upon ourselves as accountable, in no small measure, to You, for every deviation we have found reason to make from our original plan ; especially as the greater part of our number have had, and some of us do still enjoy, the happiness of being members of one or other of your colleges.

The late learned Mr. Sale, the first compiler of this grand work, was so fully satisfied, that it was capable of considerable improvements, that he offered the first plan, rather as a sketch or specimen, than a complete system of what was intended ; and accordingly closes it with a hint, that the undertakers were, even then, sensible they should find cause both to make additions to, and to vary from, the method of it, in the course of this history : And that such addition and variation might the more effectually conduce towards the perfecting of the whole, as far as a work of this nature, and hitherto unattempted by any nation, could be brought to such perfection, care was taken, in the proposals prefixed to every number of the first and subsequent volumes, to invite such of the Learned, both at home and abroad, who wished to see so considerable and extensive a work well executed, and could either furnish us with any useful hints, towards the improvement of the plan or history, or could furnish us with any observations, which might explain a doubt, clear up a difficulty, discover an error, or give a new light to any point of history, chronology, geography, &c. that they would be pleased to communicate them to us, with a promise, that they should be thankfully acknowledged, and either complied with, or reasons assigned, why they were not.

This we quickly found to have the desired effect, and many learned men. not only from your Two Illustrious Universities, and other parts of South and North-Britain, but likewise from other parts of Europe, even so far as from Sweden and Norway, favoured us with their correspondence, and furnished us with many useful hints and remarks, and even curious materials, which have been inserted in this work, and well approved by the Learned of our acquaintance, to say nothing of some others, which will more properly belong to the Modern Part of this History. We were more particularly obliged, for several very curious remarks, to those Gentlemen, who undertook the translation of this work into foreign languages, especially the learned translator of it into Dutch, who was pleased not only to send us over his version, as it came out in Holland, but likewise to communicate to us his reasons, whenever he found any, to differ from us in any of those remote and abstruse points, concerning which nothing can be offered, at best, but probable conjectures, and wherein, consequently every author has an undoubted right to declare, and defend, his own. And as it plainly appears to us, that these gentlemen had not been behind-hand with us in calling in the best helps, and consulting the ablest judges of their nation and acquaintance; so not to have paid a due regard to their judgment, in points of that arduous and intricate nature, would have been doing a manifest injury to them, and a much greater to the public.

But, notwithstanding all this, our eyes have chiefly been fixed on your Two Illustrious Bodies. It is to some of your learned Members that we have had constant recourse, in all doubtful points; and it has been their decision that has finally determined us in every deviation from, or, rather as we have good ground to hope, in every improvement we have made, to our original plan; for, whether they occurred to ourselves, in the course of this work, or were communicated to us by our correspondents, they never received our approbation, till they had previously obtained the sanction of some of the most learned amongst You: and that we might the more effectually come at your real sentiments,

timents, we did not content ourselves with a bare epistolary intercourse, but deputed, upon all such material emergencies, some of our number to your Universities, to consult with such members of Both, as were known to be best versed in those points, in which we wanted advice, or could direct us to the most likely means to improve both the design and the work itself: And this was done sometimes by personal application to such of our learned friends and acquaintance, who, we were sure, would give us their opinion, without any reserve; but, in other cases, much oftner, by a third hand; that is, by the assistance of some persons of their acquaintance, who could more freely introduce the point in question occasionally, as it were, and without any seeming view, than to know their private sentiments on the subject. And by this means it was, that many of them have been prevailed upon to open their minds more freely, especially where they differed from us; which their extreme modesty, the inseparable companion of true learning, might, in all probability, have induced them to conceal, had they been applied to in any other way. Hence it will be allowed, that we took the most effectual steps to enable ourselves to carry on this arduous and useful work in such a manner, as to intitle it, as we may presume to say, to the kind acceptance it hath met with from your Two Illustrious and Venerable Bodies: and as a natural consequence of that, from the public. And the Obligations we are under on this head to several of the Learned Members of those Bodies, will, we hope, be deemed a sufficient apology for addressing this concluding Volume of the Antient History to Both your Universities, as well as for every thing that, in the execution of the work, shall be found to deviate from our original plan.

However, for our further justification to the rest of our readers and encouragers, who are unapprised of our frequent applications to You, as well as to remove even the shadow of a suspicion, that this address was calculated to insnare them into an implicit belief of, and acquiescence to, what we have ventured to affirm in it, we shall, for their fuller satisfaction, acquaint them, in the Preface here subjoined, not only with the most material alterations

we have made to our plan, but with our reasons for them, and the visible advantages the public will receive from them; and we doubt not but they will convince every unprejudiced reader, that we have, in every such deviation, studied the ease and benefit of the student and purchaser, much more than our own interest.

But, not to anticipate what more properly belongs to the pages following, we beg leave to instance to You, our Reverend and Learned Patrons, only one of those alterations, indeed a very considerable and advantageous one to the Purchasers, which was first thought of and agreed upon at Oxford, and has been since honoured with an universal approbation; we mean, the dividing the whole work into two distinct classes or bodies; the one, to contain all that is properly called Antient History, and which is now happily concluded in this Twentieth Volume; the other, all that belongs to the Modern part, which is now to follow; that so each part might be had separately, or, when compleated, together, as the genius and inclination, the course of study, or circumstances of every purchaser, should determine him.

All that we shall presume further to add to this our thankful acknowledgment for al' Your past favours, shall be only our constant and hearty prayers for increase of the honour, welfare, and prosperity, of your Two Illustrious Bodies, and to declare our sense of the singular happiness which this address affords us, of subscribing ourselves,

Reverend and Learned Sirs,

Your most Obligated, most Dutiful,

and Humble Servants,

The Authors.

THE P R E F A C E.

HA V I N G been induced to deviate, in several particulars, from our Original Plan, we think ourselves obliged, in the Preface to a Volume which concludes one great period of our labours, to lay before the public our reasons for so doing.

These deviations, then, may be reduced to the three following heads.

The *First*, That we have swelled the book to a greater bulk than we had promised in our Proposals.

The *Second*, That we have taken a much longer time to finish it than we had engaged for.

The *Third* relates to that division of the work into two distinct bodies; the one, of the Antient History, the other of the Modern; which is mentioned in the preceding Dedication.

As to the *First* article, relating to the increased bulk of the work, it is necessary to observe, That the fourth number of our First Volume was scarce published, when we received complaints from several of our correspondents, that we had handled the histories of the Egyptians, Syrians, Canaanites, and other antient nations, in so concise a manner, as could by no means answer the principal end of the work, which, according to our proposals, was, to save our readers all that vast expence of time and books, which they must otherwise be at, to obtain a competent knowledge of the histories of the respective nations, by furnishing them with a Complete Body of History, ready compiled to their hands; and at the same time, to let in, upon the abstruser parts, all the light that could be gained from antient and modern authors; as well as from our own study, and, even, conjectures, where the matter to be treated of, admitted not of absolute certainty.

These considerations, and others of equal force, determined us to be more full and explicite for the future, upon every curious and material point; and even where requisite, to write short dissertations upon them; and since our purchasers would
be

be gainers by these additions, if they were pertinent and instructive, to be less solicitous, than we had been, about the bulk of the work ; which must, of necessity, by this means, be greatly increased.

Accordingly, we found ourselves obliged to enter upon a more diffuse and copious display of historical facts, extracted from a much larger number of authors, than we had before selected, and, as our subjects called for it, to take into our scheme the principal matters of Chronology, Geography, Natural History, Politicks, Philology, &c. And by these means we presume to say, we have given our readers a clearer and more extensive view, not only of past ages, and antient nations ; but of their various religions, laws, trade, navigation, climates, genius, learning, manufactures and produce ; of their wars and conquests, rises and falls ; and, in a word, of every thing that is diverting, useful, and instructive in the history of each country ; intermingling occasionally, besides, proper explanations of every dark and intricate point : reconciling original authors, and removing every difficulty, as far as the nature of the subject, and our own abilities, would admit.

Nor may it be amiss, in this place, to observe, that if we had principally consulted our own interest, as Authors, or that of the Proprietors, we must have been naturally led to adhere to our original design. For as, on the one hand, the more expensive a work, of so large a nature, is made, the fewer purchasers it will have ; so, on the other, the succinctness we had proposed to observe, would have afforded us a very plausible excuse (had we been inclined to make use of it) for passing over slightly, or in silence, many things which were difficult to come at ; whereas a more enlarged and capacious plan necessarily obliged us to take notice of every thing, that we imagined our readers had reason to expect, either from our care or industry.

These considerations will, we presume, sufficiently apologize for the length we have been obliged to run into : and, at the same time, necessarily account for the

Second deviation from our Proposals ; which is, The delay of the work : For the reader cannot but suppose, that the above-mentioned alteration in our scheme, must have laid us under a necessity of entering upon new studies and researches, and of procuring great numbers of the scarcest books ; some of which were not to be had in England ; so that no small time was required after we had, with the greatest difficulty, obtained them, to digest them ; and when we had done this, we were obliged to new-model the copy we had before in a manner ready for the press.

But

But hence, that is to say, from this enlargement of our plan, resulted a still greater cause of delay than the former ; for, here-upon several of our society declined the work ; some plainly acknowledging, that it was become too difficult a task for them to perform, while others, as freely, declared, that it would be too laborious an undertaking ; and that it was unlikely to succeed in such a manner as to afford them a suitable encouragement for the time and pains, which this new method made absolutely necessary to be taken. This extremely surprised, and even disconcerted, the remaining few, who began then to apprehend, that the design must be wholly laid aside. But the proprietors having found the work, so far as it was published, received with an uncommon approbation, and their learned encouragers, as well abroad as in Britain, extremely desirous to have it prosecuted, resolved, as they had been already at a very great charge in providing books and entering into Correspondencies, &c. to spare no expence to obviate this new and very discouraging difficulty ; by engaging, as opportunity should offer, new assistances ; in which they happily succeeded. But nevertheless, like mariners in a storm, who are obliged to part with some valuables, in order to save the rest of the cargo, they found themselves under a necessity to give up that part of our Proposals, which engaged us to publish twenty sheets monthly : For, after proper hands were procured, which was not easily or soon effected, it must be supposed that it took up some considerable time, notwithstanding the extraordinary qualifications of the new-engaged gentlemen, to acquaint themselves with what had been already done ; with the method to be proceeded in ; with the authors we had selected for our purpose ; and with the system of history, chronology, &c. which, upon the maturest deliberation, and with advice of our learned friends, we had resolved to follow throughout the work.

To these difficulties, (to which may be added, the much-to-be-regretted death of a valuable assistant) which would have been unsurmountable to authors and proprietors less determined to prosecute so useful, and we will venture to say, so public-spirited an Undertaking, was it owing, that the publication of the First Volume, more particularly, was so long delayed, that we began ourselves to apprehend, that the work would not meet with an encouragement answerable to our assiduity and pains. But when our readers and correspondents came to see what they were likely to gain by this delay, it procured from them such a kind and generous reception to our labours, that it inspired the proprietors with hopes, that altho' the *first edition* might not compensate them, nor even repay them the interest

interest of the money they should be obliged to expend in the prosecution of a *Work*, that must necessarily take up some years to complete ; yet that the probability of its becoming a *Standard Work to Posterity*, and of a *future impression*, (the present not being a large one) and that their *families*, if not *themselves*, might reap the benefit of their risks and expence : This therefore induced them to spare no pains nor charge to perfect it ; and this ardor being seconded by all the gentlemen employed, we have been enabled, notwithstanding such unavoidable and unforeseen hindrances, as have been occasioned by the sickness, the death, and sometimes the necessary absence of some of our society, to publish every volume more regularly since ; and at length to complete this of Antient Universal History, in such a full and extensive manner, that the like never had been attempted in our nation, or any other.

But before we obtained this desirable end, and even at the time we determined upon the alteration we have mentioned ; to wit, the enlargement of our plan ; another difficulty, and that no small one, occurred, which concerned principally the interest and advantage of our kind Encouragers : For we could not but foresee, that, by this more diffuse manner of treating our subjects, we must necessarily swell the *Work* to a price as well as to a bulk, that might not be suitable to the convenience of every one, that might be desirous of being possessed of so valuable a repository of antient and modern learning. And this brings us to account for

The *Third* material deviation from our original plan.

To be the better enabled to obviate this difficulty, some of our society undertook personally to consult such of their learned friends at Oxford, on whose judgment they had the greatest reason to rely. The result, after the maturest deliberation, was, as we hinted in the Dedication, to divide the *Work* into two distinct bodies ; the one, to contain the Antient, the other, the Modern History ; so that each might be purchased separately, as the genius or circumstances of our Encouragers should determine them. And as the preparations necessary for the Modern Part would take up some time, that intervenient space, it was observed to us, might possibly make the purchase of the Modern Part, when it came to be published, more convenient to such as chose to have both :--- While the Antient History would deserve, nevertheless, to be considered as a perfect *Work* of itself.

To what we have mentioned on this head, we shall observe, that this deviation from our original plan, will render the study, as well as the purchase, easier to many gentlemen, who are desirous

desirous to acquire knowledge in the history of the Universe, than if we had adhered to our proposed method ; as it will enable them to distinguish with greater certainty and judgment between what properly belongs to the Antient, and what to the Modern. For such a distinction is manifestly necessary to be made between those antient kingdoms and nations, that have long since ceased to be such ; for instance, the antient Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Grecians, &c. and those that continue still in being, under the same or other denominations, as also from those that remain nearly in the same condition which they have been in from the remotest times ; such as the Moscovites, the Tatars, vulgarly called Tartars, the Chinese, and many other eastern and northern nations.

And here it is proper to observe, that upon the prosecution of this part of our new plan, another distinction appeared to us absolutely necessary to be made ; and that was, between the antient state of these kingdoms and nations that still subsist, and that period of time in which they were brought to the form of government they now enjoy, or live under ; as it is proper, for the better elucidation of the history of those nations, to begin their Modern at that epocha. Thus, for instance, the antient nation of the Arabs, with respect to its religious concerns, differs as much from itself before and since the time of Moham-med, as any two nations can well do from one another. Their Antient History, therefore, could not reach lower than that epoch ; and it is our design, for the same reason, to begin our Modern, at the birth of that noted Legislator. The like may be said with respect to the History of Spain, Gaul, Germany, Italy, and several other countries ; in which, had we followed our first Plan, the Antient and Modern History would have been so blended and confounded, as to have rendered both much more unintelligible to our readers, than now they will be found to be.

But we ought not to omit mentioning, that while we were endeavouring to please such of our judicious readers, as admonished us against being too succinct and concise, we had the misfortune to be blamed by some few others, for having been too copious and diffuse in some parts of the Work, particularly in the Roman History. But here, not to remind those gentlemen, that the History of the Constantinopolitan Empire is properly includable, and therefore included, in that of the Roman ; we desire it may be considered, that the Roman History is by far the most considerable of any, both as to the extent and copiousness, as well as the usefulness of its matter ; and that by reason of its unbounded conquests, the affairs of

almost every nation in the known world, must be, more or less, included in it; and the more, because in duration of time it exceeded any of the other three Universal Monarchies, as they were called. And as there was a necessity, that the most material transactions between the Romans, and the nations they subjugated, should be inserted either in the history of the one or the other, we judged it more eligible, to give the preference to the conquering nation; and in our account of the others, to refer for the principal transactions between both, to that of the Romans; than to take the contrary method: And by this means the histories of the other nations are treated with a brevity which that of the Romans would less allow of; references being constantly made in them to the Roman History; as will be found in our accounts of the antient Spaniards, Gauls, Germans, &c. By this method, prolix as the one part must necessarily seem, compared with some of the others, the bulk of the Work in general is very little augmented.

But we had still a more cogent motive to treat the Roman History thus extensively: The reader may remember, that it had been written very lately abroad in other languages, and by several hands; but tho' by far more diffusive than ours, yet in so partial and unsatisfactory a manner, that it would have been next to impossible to have set the most important and instructive facts related in it in their true light, without descending into all those particulars, which serve as a clue to unravel the truth and springs of the principal ones. And this we have frequently hinted at in several parts of that history, by way of apology, and to prevent our readers being misled into a notion, that we were swelling the Work to an unnecessary bulk, for selfish considerations.

When we first entered upon this great Work, we resolved to make it a rule with us, to avoid as much as possible, all Religious disputes, and to leave all controverted points of that nature to Ecclesiastical writers: But we had scarcely passed over the threshold, (that is to say the Cosmogony) before we found reason to dispense, occasionally, with this our Resolution.

The account which Moses gives us of the Creation, the Flood, the Dispersion of nations, the Foundation of antient kingdoms, &c. is so succinct, and, in many cases, so dark, intricate, and controverted, that our readers would have reaped but little benefit from the best light we could have given them, unless we had descended to particulars, by explaining some, proving others, and obviating or answering such objections, as had been, or might be made to that and the rest of the sacred historians; as well as inserting the various notions and systems
which

which the learned, whether Christians, Jews, or Gentiles, had built either upon, or against them. And we were soon convinced, by the universal approbation that first Volume met with, as well as by the letters which we received from our correspondents, that this method, tho' difficult, and likely to swell the first Volume beyond our intention, ought to be strictly followed, where-ever our materials were taken from the inspired Penmen.

By this means, we may safely affirm, that we have rendered much easier than ever, the study of those remote histories; and, at the same time, by the explication we have given to obscure and difficult places, in the Sacred Books, have cleared up many abstruse Points that have been the subject of Controversy, occasionally, answering the Objections of our modern, as well as the antient Sceptics; and, we hope, have set many important Facts, and intricate Subjects, in such an impartial light, as may both convince and instruct; and, upon the whole, save our readers the trouble of consulting an endless number of Commentators, which would be more likely to confound, than satisfy, the minds of the younger students especially.

Whatever, therefore, may be objected to this new method, by persons who had much rather be left at liberty to cavil at their pleasure with the sacred Writers, the more serious and unprejudiced part have been very well pleased to see those important points so fairly stated and cleared.

This likewise has necessarily increased the bulk of our Work; particularly in our Jewish History: But nevertheless, instead of blaming us, several eminent writers have done us the honour of a public approbation, by quoting us, in some of their learned works since published, and many more have favoured us with theirs in their epistolary correspondence.

We must beg leave to add, that we should have been justly charged with the most flagrant, not to say unpardonable, neglect, if, whilst we endeavoured, as becomes all impartial historians, to vindicate the character of a ZOROASTER, a CONFUCIUS, a SOLON, a LYCURGUS, or any other heathen philosopher or lawgiver; we had left those of our truly INSPIRED WRITERS, and more especially that of our DIVINE MASTER, unrescued from the misrepresentation and obloquies of an unbelieving age. Such an omission must have been interpreted either as a total giving up of the cause of Revelation, or, at least, of all hopes of convincing our modern unbelievers, of the truth of it, by any arguments. Whereas we ought, in candor and charity, to believe, that the most sober and thinking part of them are willing and ready to peruse and weigh every

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thing

thing that can be said against, as well as for, their unbelief. However that be, the success which this work has met with, hath happily convinced us, that our theological, critical, and even philosophical excursions, have been disrelished but by very few, in comparison of those who have given them their approbation and encouragement.

The Chinese, the Eastern Tartars, the Japanese, the Siamese, and other potent nations of the East-Indies, were, some of them, so wholly unknown, and the rest so imperfectly known to antient authors, that we have thought proper to refer our accounts of those people (as well as, still more properly, of the kingdoms of America, or the New World) intirely to the intended Modern Part of our Work. But nevertheless, that we may not be thought to omit any thing material to our design, we proposed to begin our Modern History of those East-Indian empires, kingdoms and states, with a brief recapitulation of all that is to be met with in antient writers concerning them.

Upon the whole, we presume to congratulate our kind encouragers, as well as ourselves, that we have so happily gone through and compleated the most abstruse and laborious part of our undertaking: An undertaking, the difficulties whereof the reader will be able to form some idea of, when he casts his eye on the subsequent list of authors which we have consulted, for the first Volume only, (for it would have been too tedious and painful a task to have gone through the whole Seven Volumes in the same manner) and upon the ensuing collection of texts of scripture, which we have either new translated, or explained and defended, or both. We repeat our thankful acknowledgments to them, and to all our correspondents, for their patience with us, and favour to us; and hope, all the difficulties of a task so arduous considered, that our Work will appear worthy of both.

A L I S T

A L I S T of the P R I N C I P A L A U T H O R S and
B o o k s quoted in the First Volume of this
Work.

A.		
A Badie	Alpinus	Avienus
Abdalrahman	Alstedius	Aufonius
Abenezra	Altinga	Azariah, R.
Abraham, <i>ben Levi</i>	Ambrose	B.
——— <i>Nicol.</i>	Ambrosiast	Bacon, <i>Sir Fr.</i>
Abravanel	Ammianus, <i>Marcel.</i>	Baker
Abu'l, <i>Faragius</i>	Anastafius	Balbi
Abu'l, <i>Feda</i>	Anaxagoras	Bambridge
Abu'l, <i>Shafi Khaniz</i>	Anaximander	Bamidbar, <i>Rabbab</i>
Abu, <i>Moham. Must.</i>	Annianus	Barabbin
Abunazar	Anselm	Barcepha, R.
Abydenus	Antoninus, <i>Marc.</i>	Bardefan
Achilles, <i>Tatius</i>	Antoninus, <i>liberal.</i>	Baronius
Acosta	Apollodorus	Barreman
Abdamnana	Apollonius	Barthenora, R.
Ado	Apuleius	Bartolocci
Ælian	Aquila	Basil
Æschilus	Aquinas, <i>Tb.</i>	Basnage
Ætius	Arabic Version	Bayle
Africanus	Arbutnot	Becchai, R.
Agatharchides	Aristobulus	Beckius
Agathias	Aristocles	Beda
Ahmea, <i>Ebn Yusef</i>	Aristotle	Bedford
Ainsworth	Armenius	Behmius
Al'atyr	Arnobius	Beker
Al'mostætraf	Arrian	Belarmin
Al'foynti	Arrias, <i>Montan.</i>	Bellonius
Al'tabari	Artapanus	Ben Gershom, R. <i>Dav.</i>
Al'ternedi	Artemidorus	Berehith, <i>Rabbab</i>
Albertus, <i>Aques.</i>	Assemanus	Bernard
Alex. <i>ab Alexand.</i>	Athanasius	Bernardi, <i>Edw.</i>
——— <i>Halles</i>	Athenæus	Bernier
Alexandrian Chronicle	Athenagoras	Beroaldus
——— <i>Septuagint</i>	Atlas Sinenf.	Berosus
Allin	Auctuarium ad Dios-	Pseudo Berosus
Allix	coridem,	Berruyer
Alphonfus <i>king of Na.</i>	Augustin	Betram
	Avicen	Beveridge, <i>bp.</i>
		Beverovicus

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Beverovicius	Caryand	Cumberland, bp.
Beyer	Casaubon	Cunæus
Bion	Cassian	Cuper
Blount	Cassiodorus	Curtius, Quint.
Bochart	Castalio	Cyprian
Bodinus	Castro, de	Cyril
Bolduc	Celsus	D.
Bonfrere	Censorinus	Dacier
Boot. Ans. de	Chalcidius	Dale, Van.
Borrichius	Chaldee Paraphr.	Damachus
Bossuet	Chalepta, R. ben Jos.	Damascen, Nic.
Boullage	Chardin, Sir John	Damiati
Brawn	Chatillon	Dandily
Brett	Chazelles	Danhaver
Breves, de	Chemnitius	De Dieu, Lud.
Brie	Chevinah, R.	Del Rio
Brochard	Chevreau	Democritus
Broughton	Childea, R.	Derham
Brown	Chitrcæus	Dicæarchus
Bruyn, le	Choisy	Dictys, Cret.
Bucer	Chromer, R. Elias	Didymus
Budeius	Choronensis, Mos.	Diodorus Sicul.
Bugenhag	Chrysostom	Diogenes Laert.
Bull, bp.	Cicero, M. T.	Diogenet
Bundy	Clarke, Dr. Sam.	Dionysius Perieg.
Bunting	Clavius	——— Patr. Jacob.
Burgensis, Lud.	Cleitarchus	Dioscorides
Burnet	Clemens, Alex.	Dius
Burratius	Clerc, le	Dodwell
Burretini	Cluverius	Dorotheus
Buteon	Coccejus	Dositheus
Buxhornius	Codomanus, Laur.	Driedo
Buxtorf, { sen. { jun. C.	Colvius	Drusius
Cajetanus	Columba	Dupin
Calmet	Comestor	Dupleffis
Calvesius	Compend. Relig. Mo- ammed	Dutch embassy
Calvin	Compte, Fatb. le	E.
Cantacufenus	Conrigius	Ebn, Abd. al Hoklm.
Capzovius	Coreal	Ebn, Al amyd
Cardan	Cosmas	Ebn, Patric.
Cardinalis, Hng.	Couplet	Ebn, Shohnab
Carlow	Cozi, R. Mos.	Ebwicus
Carofalo	Cozri, lib.	Ecchellenfis
Carrion	Cratylus	Edwards
Cartesius	Cross, Alex.	Edeffen
Cartwright	Ctesias	Eichstad
	Cudworth	Eliakim, R.
		Eliezer, R.

Eldred

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Eldred	Galen	Heidegger
Elle, <i>Hadvarim rab.</i>	Gaon, <i>R.</i>	Helladius
Ellehemoth, <i>rab.</i>	Ganz, <i>R. David</i>	Hellanicus
Elmacin	Gassendi	Helmont, <i>Van</i>
Empedocles	Gastrel, <i>bp.</i>	Helvicus
Enoch, <i>lib. apocr.</i>	Gaulmin	Herbelot, <i>de</i>
Ephesius	Gazæus	Herbert
Ephodeus	Gedaliah, <i>R.</i>	Herman
Ephrem, <i>Syr.</i>	Gellius, <i>Aul.</i>	Hermias
Epiphanius	Gemarra Hieros.	Hermippus
—— Pseudo	—— Babyl.	Heracles
Eratoſthenes	Gerard	Herodian
Eſtrange, <i>Sir Roger</i>	Genebrard	Herodotus
Eucharus	Gefnier	Herrera
Eudoxus	Gerundensis, <i>R. Moſ.</i>	Hefiod
Eugubinus	Glycas	Hefizæus
Eupolemus	Goar, <i>R.</i>	Hefychius
Euripides	Golius	Hevelius
Eusebius	Gomarrus	Hierocles
—— Pamphilius	Goodwin	Hilarius
Eustatius	Gordon	Hill, <i>Aaron.</i>
Eutropius	Gorion, <i>Joſeph' ben</i>	Hillerus
Eutychius	Goropius Beccan	Hippocrates
Eutymius	Gouſſet	Hirtius
F.	Grabe	Hiſcunius
Fabricius	Grand, <i>le</i>	Hobbs
Fagius	Greaves	Holſtein, <i>Luc.</i>
Falconeri	Gregorius Magn.	Homer
Ferus	—— Nyſſen.	Horace
Festus, <i>Rufus</i>	—— Nubiens.	Hornius
Feuillee	Mac Gregory	Hoſſein
Figuerra	Grew	Hoſpin
Fitch	Grotius, <i>Hug.</i>	Hottinger
Flacceius	Gurtler	Howel
Fleury	Gyraldus	Hudson
Folard	H.	Huetius
Fontenelle	Hackluit	Hyde
Foffenbrona, <i>Paul</i>	Hahſon, <i>R.</i>	Hyginus
Frederic, <i>Cæſar</i>	Haitho	I.
Freſier	Halicarnaffæus, <i>Dio.</i>	Jallalo', <i>din</i>
Froes, <i>Lud.</i>	Halley	Jamblichus
Fuller	Hammond	Ides
Funccius	Harduin	Jean dos Santõs
G.	Harman	Jehudah, <i>R.</i>
Gabalis, <i>count de</i>	Haroph, <i>R. Abr.</i>	—— Hakkodeſh
Gabriel Sionita	Hart, <i>Vander</i>	Jerom, <i>St.</i>
Galatinus	Hayntinus	Jerombalus
Gale	Hecataeus	Johan. Hieroſol.
		Johnſon

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Johnson	Leusden	Megasthenes
Jonathan, <i>R.</i>	Lightfoot	Megillath, <i>Thabanaath</i>
Jones	Lipenius	Meibonius
Jornandes	Lippoman, <i>R.</i>	Melancthon
Josephus	Lipsius Justus	Mela
Jovinius	Lisle, <i>de</i>	Menage
Journal des Scavants	Littlebury	Menandes
Isidorus, <i>Hispal.</i>	Livy, <i>T.</i>	Mendex
—— Pelusiota	Lloyd	Meral, <i>al' Zeman</i>
Ister	Locke	Mercennus
Judah, <i>R. be Levi</i>	Longomontanus	Mercer
Juchasin, <i>lib.</i>	Lord	Mesner
Julius Firmic.	Loubere, <i>la</i>	Methodius
—— Pollio	Lucan	Metzer
Junius, <i>P. anc.</i>	Lucas	Meyer
Justin Martyr	Lucian	Micrelus
—— ex Trogeo	Lucretius	Middrashim
Juvenal	Ludolph	Mildendorp
Izaac, <i>R.</i>	Luther	Minutius Felix
K.	Lydiat, <i>Tb.</i>	Mirandula, <i>Pic. de</i>
Karo, <i>R. Mos.</i>	Lyranus, <i>Nic.</i>	Mirat-kainat
Keil	M.	Mitylenensis, <i>Zach.</i>
Kidder, <i>bp.</i>	Macrobius	Moebius
Kircher	Mæstlinus, <i>Mich.</i>	Moham. <i>Ebn Jacob.</i>
Kitah, <i>Taffir</i>	Maffæus	Moncæus
Kohnd, <i>Amyr.</i>	Maimonides, <i>R.</i>	Monconis
Kopping	Maldonat	Monozah
Koran, <i>Al.</i>	Malela	Montfaucon
L.	Mallebranche	Mopsuet
Lactantius	Manasse, <i>Constant.</i>	Morinus
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Lætus Pomponius	Manetho	Mornay, <i>Phil. de</i>
Lambeccius	Manoch, <i>R.</i>	Moschus, <i>Job.</i>
Lamberg	Maricon	Moses <i>Ægyptus</i>
Lamy	Marcus Diacon.	—— <i>Cof.</i>
Lansberg	Marianna	—— Barcepha
Lapide, <i>Cornel. a</i>	Marraccius	Munster
Launoy	Marroc, <i>R. Sal.</i>	Muysius
Leo, <i>Judah</i>	Marshall, <i>Sir Rob.</i>	Muscato, <i>R.</i>
—— de Modena, <i>R.</i>	Martianay	Musculus
Leon, <i>Hebreu</i>	Martini	N.
Letters V concerning	Martyr, <i>Pet.</i>	Nachman, <i>R.</i>
Inspiration	Masius	Nathan, <i>R.</i>
Lescalopier	Massochet, <i>Pessachim</i>	Nepos, <i>Cornel.</i>
Lesley, <i>Charles</i>	Massorah	Newberry
Levy, <i>R.</i>	Maundrel	Newton, <i>Sir Is.</i>
Levita, <i>R. Elias</i>	Mede, <i>Jos.</i>	Nicen. <i>acta Concil.</i>
—— <i>Abr. ben Dior.</i>	Medina, <i>R. de</i>	Nicetas

Nichols

A L I S T of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Nichols	Philip, <i>P.</i>	Pythagoras
Nicholson	Philippe, <i>de St.</i>	<i>Q</i>
Nieuhoff	Philippus Berg	Quadra, <i>de la</i>
Noldius	Philastrus Brix	Quandt
Nonnius	Philo Biblius	Quaresm
Nofen, <i>R. Jason</i>	— Judæus	<i>R.</i>
Numenius	Philocorat	Raban, <i>Maur.</i>
<i>O.</i>	Philopon	Radzivil
Oakley, <i>Sim.</i>	Philosophic. Transact.	Ramazzin
Ocellus, <i>Lucan.</i>	Philostratus	Raleigh, <i>Sir Walt.</i>
Odoardus	Philostorgius	Rascius
Olearius	Phocas	Rauwolf
Oleaster	Phornutius	Ray
Onkelos	Photius	Regnauld
Onuphrius	Pierius	Reinhold
Opeemerus	Pignorius	Reland
Origen	Pineda	Relation des Indes or.
Orosius	Piscator	Renaudor
Ortelius	Plato	Reuchlinus
Osthanes	Pliny	Reymer
Overald	Plot, <i>Dr.</i>	Rheinford
Ovid	Plotinus	Rhodiginus, <i>Cæl.</i>
Outram	Plutarch	Ribera
<i>P.</i>	Pocock	Ricciolus, <i>J. Bap.</i>
Pachurst	Poiret	Rivinus
Pagninus	Pollio, <i>Treb.</i>	Rogers
Panztius	Polybius	Rohault
Panodorus	Polyænus	Rollin
Pantaleon	Polyhistor, <i>Alex.</i>	Romuald, <i>St.</i>
Paracelsus	Pontac, <i>Arnold.</i>	Roque, <i>de la</i>
Patricio, <i>Fr.</i>	Pool	Rubruquis
Patrick, <i>bp.</i>	Porphyrius	Rufinus
Paul Burgens.	Posidonius	Rufus
— de Middleburg	Postellus	Rupertus
Pausanias	Poullet	<i>S.</i>
Peletier	<i>Affirmat.</i>	Saadias, <i>R.</i>
Pelican	Præcepta and	Sacrobius
Pelling	<i>Negat.</i>	Safoddin
Perdiccas	Prateolus	Salden
Peritzol	Prideaux	Salian
Perizon	Proclus	Salmasius
Perkins	Procopius	Salmeron
Petavius	Propag. of the Gospel	Samaritan Pentat:
Petit	Prosper	Sanches
Peucer	Ptolemy	Sanchoniatho
Peyrerius	Puffendorff	Sanctius
Pezron	Purchas.	Sanders
Pfeiffer	Pyrrho	Sandys
<i>VOL. XX.</i>	<i>c</i>	Sanfon

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Sanfon	Spencer	Thoyth
Sarifbury	Spinosa	Thuanus
Saubert	Spondanus	Thucydides
Saurin	Stackhouse	Thymestes
Scaliger <i>sen.</i>	Stanley	Tillotson
<i>jun.</i>	Stephanus, <i>Byz.</i>	Timæus
Soene, <i>le</i>	Sternheimius	Toland
Schikard	Steuchus	Tornelius
Scholiasts	Stillingfleet	Tostatus
Schotus, <i>Gasp.</i>	Stobæus	Tournefort
Schindler	Strabo	Tournemine
Schroeder	Strada, <i>della</i>	Trallius
Schultens	Struys	Travels of the Preach.
Schotanus	Stunica, <i>Diego de</i>	Tremellius
Scotus Marian.	Suetonius	Trithemius
Selden	Suidas	Tudela, <i>Benj. de</i>
Sedor Olam <i>Rabba</i>	Sulpitius, <i>Sever.</i>	Turre Cremata
<i>Zutta</i>	Syncellus	Turretinus
Seleucus	Synod. Oecumenic.	Tyrius, <i>Maxim.</i>
Seller	Syrian	—— <i>Guillelmus</i>
Semedo	T.	Tzetzes
Seneca	Tabari	
Sepharadi, <i>R. Abr.</i>	Tacitus	V.
Septuagint	Talmud <i>Hierosol.</i>	Vagenschid
Serrarius	<i>Babyl.</i>	Vajicra, <i>rabbah</i>
Sextus, <i>Emp.</i>	Tanhuma, <i>R.</i>	Valerius Maximus
Shabtai, <i>R.</i>	Targums	—— Flaccus
Shalsheleth, <i>bakabal.</i>	Tavernier	Valesius, <i>Franc.</i>
Shem, <i>tobb R.</i>	Tatius	Valle, <i>Petro de la</i>
Sherira, <i>R.</i>	Tarcensis	Vandal
Shuckford	Temple, <i>Sir Wil.</i>	Varenius
Sibyl Erythrea	Tennison	Varro
Sicard	Texeira	Vasmuth
Sigonius	Temporarius	Vatablus
Silius, <i>Ital.</i>	Ten Rhine	Vega
Simeon, <i>R.</i>	Testem. XII. Patriar.	Vegetius
—— <i>ben Paki</i>	Tertullian	Velleius, <i>Patere.</i>
Simler	Thales	Velferius
Simmachus	Thearidas	Victor, <i>Hug. de St.</i>
Simon, <i>Fath.</i>	Themestius	Vignier
Simpson	Themistocles	Villalpandus
Smith	Theodoret	Villamount
Solinus	Theodotus	Villet
Solomon Jarchi	Theophylact	Vincent
—— <i>ben Melech</i>	Theophrastes	Virgil
Solomonis Judicium	Theopompus	Vitringa
Sozomen	Thevenot	Vituvius
Spanheim	Thomasini	Vives, <i>Lud.</i>

Vossius

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL AUTHORS, &c.

Vossius	<i>sen.</i>	Wells	Xenophon
	<i>jun.</i>	Wendelen	Xiphilinus
Voyage, <i>de Perse</i>		Whiston	
Usher, <i>archbp.</i>		Whitby	Y.
Ufiel, <i>ben. R.</i>		Wikman	Ya'hya
Ufuardus		Wilkins, <i>bp.</i>	Yarchi
	W.	Willibald, <i>Sir Wil.</i>	
		Woodward	Z.
Walton		Wolf	Zacchut, <i>R.</i>
Wansleb		Worstius	Zamachfari
Warren		Wotton	Zeno
Watts			Zohar, <i>lib.</i>
Webb		Xanthus	Zoroaster.

The constant Recourse we have had to the Sacred Books, in every part of this WORK, would make it an endless Task to give here (as is usual in Works of this Kind) a full List of the Texts quoted out of them; that which is here annexed, is only designed to direct our Readers to the principal Passages that have been either explained, defended, commented upon, or differently translated by us, and to the Volumes and Pages they are to be found in.

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N. B. *To save the trouble and expence of a geographical table to this large and extensive work, we have marked all the articles, which relate to geography, in this general index, with an † on the margin; whereby the reader may have them in view under each letter, so as to answer the end of such a table.*

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